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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

1857-'58.

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35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 33.

ESTIMATE—UTAH EXPEDITION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for subsistence of troops for the Utah expedition.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the consideration and action of the House of Representatives, an estimate of funds required for subsistence of troops for the Utah expedition, based upon the requirements of a circular issued by the commanding general, dated January 11, 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Estimate of funds required for subsistence of Utah expedition, as directed by circular dated Headquarters of the Army, January 11, 1858.

Aggregate force, as per circular		5,606
Women to companies		200
Servants		300
Employés		1,894
		8,000
One year's supply for 8,000—365 days	2,920,000	rations.
Eight months' supply for depot—245 days	1,960,000	"
Total number of rations	4,880,000	"
At 25 cents per ration		$1,220,000 00

Note.—This estimate is necessary to purchase, in advance for twenty months, subsistence for the troops composing the army for Utah, that quantity being required to go forward with the troops.

It is not an additional estimate, as the stores are to supply that portion of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, and for part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

GEO. GIBSON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, January 13, 1858.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 34.

ARMY REGISTER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of the official Army Register for 1858.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 19, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith two hundred and seventy-five copies of the official Army Register for 1858 for the use of the House of Representatives, as required by their resolution of the 1st of February, 1830.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 35.

ESTIMATE FOR EXPENSES GROWING OUT OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for expenses of the commission under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, requesting that an appropriation may be made "For compensation and per diem of the commissioner, compensation of the surveyor, and for the payment of all expenses of the commission under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain," and to request that you will give it the proper direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to this department by Mr. Richard D. Cutts, United States surveyor under the reciprocity treaty, respecting the probable unexpended balance of former appropriations for the expenses of the commission under that treaty, and to state that Congress, by the acts of March 3, 1855, Laws

of United States, vol. 10, chap. 175, p. 668; 1st session 34th Cong., chap. 29, p. 12, May 15, 1856, and chap. 72, pp. 28, 29, August 1, 1856; 3d session 34th Congress, chap. 38, p. 159, February 7, 1857, appropriated certain sums of money, under different heads, to defray those expenses.

One of these is in the following words: "For arrearages, purchase of vessel and outfit, and for field service, provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, ten thousand five hundred dollars." It is understood from Mr. Cutts that the commissioner does not contemplate the purchase of a vessel, presuming that it will be more conducive to the public interests to hire one; but as the appropriation specifically provides for the *purchase* of a vessel, &c., he is at a loss to know how to proceed. I have the honor, therefore, to submit for the consideration of the committee the propriety of having an appropriation made, in the following words: "For compensation and per diem of the commissioner, compensation of the surveyor, and for the payment of all expenses of the commission under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, twenty-three thousand dollars;" in which case the probable unexpended balance remaining in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1858, may be carried to the surplus fund.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 36.

SOUND DUES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ENCLOSING

Letters calling attention to the necessity of an appropriation to meet the interest on the sum stipulated to be paid to Denmark for the discontinuance of the Sound Dues.

JANUARY 22, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose two communications, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, respectively, calling attention to the necessity of adding to the appropriation for the payment of the sum stipulated in article III of the convention with Denmark for the discontinuance of the Sound dues, an amount sufficient to pay the four per cent. interest on the said sum from the first day of April last, and until the principal shall have been paid as stipulated in article VI of the said convention. I will thank you to give these communications their appropriate direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of a note addressed to this department, on the 13th instant, by his Danish Majesty's chargé d'affaires in this city, calling attention to a provision in article VI of the convention with Denmark for the discontinuance of the Sound dues, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 12th instant, in regard to the payment of interest on the sum stipulated in article

III, in the event of an earlier day than that named in the convention being fixed upon by Denmark, and carried into effect for a free navigation of the Sound and Belts. From this note your committee will perceive the necessity of adding to the appropriation for the payment of the sum stipulated in article III, an amount sufficient to pay the four per cent. interest on the said sum from the first day of April last, and until the principal shall have been paid as stipulated in article VI.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

DANISH LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1858.

The undersigned, his Danish Majesty's chargé d'affaires, has the honor to inform the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, that the tolls formerly levied by Denmark on American vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound and Belts, and commonly called the Sound dues, have entirely ceased to be levied on such vessels and their cargoes on and from the 1st day of April, 1857, and that the said immunity has gone into operation simultaneously for the vessels of all nations and their cargoes, in strict compliance with the provision contained in article VI of the convention entered into by Denmark and the United States for the discontinuance of the said Sound dues, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 12th instant—the provision contained in article VI, and above referred to, being to the effect, that if an earlier day than that stipulated by the said convention " shall be fixed upon and carried into effect for a free navigation through the Sound and Belts in favor of any other power or powers, the same shall simultaneously be extended to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, in anticipation of the payment of the sum stipulated in article 3."

The provision above referred to, and contained in article VI of the said convention of the 11th of April, 1857, having thus been carried into effect on the 1st of April of the same year, the interest of four per cent. on the sum stipulated in article III of the said convention to be paid by the United States to Denmark, will have commenced running from the said day, the 1st of April, 1857, in conformity with another provision in article VI of the said convention to the effect, that, " in that event the government of the United States shall also pay to that of Denmark four per cent. interest on the said sum from the day the said immunity shall have gone into operation until the principal shall have been paid as aforesaid."

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Hon. the Secretary of State the assurance of his profound respect and high consideration.

W. DE RAASLOFF.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 37.

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT ON NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES AND RIVERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, calling for information as to the present condition of works of improvement on the western and northwestern lakes and rivers.

JANUARY 22, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1858.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the present condition of the works of improvement on the northern and northwestern lakes, and the western rivers, with such information as this department can procure of their commerce, I have the honor, herewith, to transmit a report of the colonel of the corps of topographical engineers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 18, 1858.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, calling upon the Secretary of War for a "statement of the present condition of the works of improvement on the northern and northwestern lakes and the western rivers, with such information as he can procure of their commerce," I have the honor

to state that the annual reports for 1857 of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long and Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham; the former transmitted with the annual report from this bureau of the 23d of November last, and the latter under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, will furnish the information called for in relation to the condition of the works of improvement.

With regard to the commerce of the ports at which those works have been constructed, I would respectfully refer to Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16, 3d session, 34th Congress, as containing the latest and most reliable information upon the subject.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 38.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 15th instant, the report of J. Ross Browne, on the subject of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 25, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Indian Office, on the subject of the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories, called for in the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 15th instant.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 19, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of J. Ross Browne, on the subject of the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories, called for in the resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 15th instant.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Letter from J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Treasury Department, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reviewing the origin of the Indian war of 1855–'56 *in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
December 4, 1857.

SIR: In the course of my late tour of inspection through the Territories of Oregon and Washington, under your instructions of May 1, 1857, I had occasion, in my inquiries respecting the condition of the Indian reservations, to investigate the causes of the late Indian war. The information thus obtained has so important a bearing upon our Indian policy and the future prospects of our territorial possessions on the Pacific coast, that I am induced to believe it will not be unacceptable to the department.

On my arrival in Oregon I conferred with all the leading citizens, and obtained the views of nearly every federal officer in the country. During a tour of more than two months I heard but one sentiment expressed, a general denial of the allegation that the hostilities were commenced by the settlers for purposes of speculation. From previous acquaintance with the people of Oregon, I had formed the opinion that they were peaceable, honest, and industrious, and it seemed to me scarcely possible that they could be guilty of so great a crime as that charged against them.

In view of the fact, however, that objection might be made to any testimony coming from the citizens of the Territories, and believing also that it is the duty of a public agent to present, as far as practicable, unprejudiced statements, I did not permit myself to be governed by any representations unsupported by reliable historical data.

Upon a full review of the origin and progress of the war, I arrived at the conclusion that the feud between the commanding officer of the military department on the Pacific coast and the citizens of the Territories—out of which the charge of speculation upon the public treasury grew—is a matter of very little national importance. The result of a mere political and personal quarrel of this kind cannot affect the great questions at issue. The origin of the war is not different from that of any other Indian war. It is the natural result of emigration and settlement; and whether the governors of the Territories, public officers, and citizens generally, committed an error in not placing themselves under the control and direction of General Wool, who came up after the war had commenced, or whether the part taken by him was best calculated to preserve and maintain peace, is not the question now to be decided.

A war took place—an expensive and disastrous war—from the effects of which the Territories will suffer for many years. Neither the commanding officer of the military department, nor the citizens of the Territories, in my opinion, could have prevented it. The quarrel between them is undignified and unstatesmanlike. It was a war of destiny—bound to take place whenever the causes reached their culminating point. Although occasional hostilities have been engendered between the whites and particular tribes of Indians in every State of

the Union by individual acts of aggression, either on the one side or the other, the history of our Indian wars will show that the primary cause is the progress of civilization, to which the inferior races, from their habits and instincts, are naturally opposed. From the time of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock to the present day we have had wars with the Indians, and they have all had a beginning. It matters little whether an individual act of aggression or a general movement becomes the signal for hostilities—a prior cause must exist.

The explorations of Lewis and Clarke, who were sent out by the government of the United States in 1802 to ascertain the character and boundaries of the territory west of the Rocky mountains, with a view of investigating the unwarranted assumption of the British Hudson's Bay Company of an exclusive right to trade with the Indians, present the first official narrative of American intercourse with the Indians of Oregon. From that period, during a series of many years, the country was visited by trappers and hunters from the frontiers of Missouri—a wild, reckless, and daring race of men, whose intercourse with the Indians was not calculated to afford them a high opinion of the Americans as a people.

In 1835 missionary establishments were formed west of the Rocky mountains. The French, through their connexion with the Hudson's Bay Company, established Catholic missions, and the Americans Protestant missions, between which jealousies and bickerings soon sprang up. Misrepresentations were, no doubt, made on both sides, and the result was, that bitter hostilities were engendered between the cliques attached to each persuasion. In the autumn of 1847 Doctor Marcus Whitman and his family were murdered by the Indians. Mr. Spalding, another missionary, charges that it was done with the knowledge and connivance of the Catholic missionaries. I send enclosed the reply of Father Brouillet, which professes to refute this charge. A perusal of the pamphlet will abundantly show the bitterness of feeling existing between the different sects, and its evil effects upon the Indians. It will readily be seen that, as little dependence can be placed upon the statements made by one side as by the other, and that, instead of christianizing the Indians, these different sects were engaged in quarrels among each other, thereby showing a very bad example to the races with whom they chose to reside.

The fact also is shown, that as far back as 1835 the Indians west of the Rocky mountains protested against the taking away of their lands by the white races; that this was one of the alleged causes of the murder of Doctor Whitman and family.

It is needless to go into a detail of all the difficulties between the whites and the Indians since the first emigration to the Territory of Oregon.

The same primary causes existed in every case—encroachments of a superior upon an inferior race.

In 1840 and 1841 the subject of the settlement of Oregon was agitated in the Senate of the United States by Senators Linn and Benton. Information as to the value and extent of this Territory was published to the country in their speeches. Settlers were encouraged to go there and secure

homesteads for their families. Congress was urged to grant liberal donations of lands. Senator Linn made it, session after session, the especial subject of his mission to Washington, and never ceased, until the day of his death, to urge upon government the great value and importance of our Pacific possessions, and the expediency of encouraging emigration there.

In 1849 Mr. Thruston went to Washington city as a delegate from the Territory of Oregon. He represented to Congress the unsettled condition of affairs in that Territory, arising from the proximity of the Indians to the white settlements, and the difficulties which were frequently occurring between them. He urged that the people of Oregon were in an isolated and unprotected condition; that inducements had been held out to them by the government to settle there, but they had not as yet acquired a legal title to their lands, and the Indians were constantly threatening to dispossess them. In fact, they only maintained their position by sufferance.

They were liable at any moment to be massacred. In consequence of these representations, and the pressing petitions of the people through their delegate, Congress, in June, 1850, passed a law authorizing the appointment of a commission to treat with all the Indians west of the Cascade mountains.

On the 27th of September following the donation law was passed, granting to single persons, who had settled prior to the 1st December, 1851, 320 acres, and to married couples 640 acres of the public domain, &c. No reservation was contained in this act predicated upon the action of the commission. The land was to be granted in fee simple, upon actual residence for four years. In the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, section 10, extended to Oregon July 17, 1854, provision is made excepting from pre-emption lands held in reserve by the government, or to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. In the donation act government departed from its usual policy, and made no such exception. That this has been a fruitful source of difficulty there can be no doubt. It was unwise and impolitic to encourage settlers to take away the lands of the Indians. It was well understood, from experience with the Indians of other States, that they always claimed a right to the lands upon which they resided. They could never be taught to comprehend that subtle species of argument by which another race could come among them, put them aside, ignore their claims, and assume possession, on the ground of being a superior people. Ever since the ordinance of 1787 it had been the practice of government to recognize in them a possessory right, which could only be extinguished by purchase or mutual agreement. Of course, as the terms were always dictated and enforced on the one side, whether the other party was satisfied or not, this compulsory process cannot properly be dignified by the title of treaty. None of the so-called treaties with the Indians are anything more than forced agreements, which the stronger power can violate or reject at pleasure, and of which privilege it has availed itself in all the treaties made with the Indians of Oregon.

The organic act of August, 1848, creating the Territory of Oregon, reserves to the general government the right to make such regula-

tions respecting the Indians as it may deem expedient; in other words, to treat with them, purchase their lands, remove them to reservations, or otherwise dispose of them, as might best subserve their welfare and the public interests. Such portions of the act of 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, as were found applicable, were extended to Oregon by act of 1850. This has relation chiefly to municipal control over the trade between the settlers and the Indians—selling whiskey, &c. Here, again, was another source of trouble. Each settler under the donation act, holding his title direct from government, could hire as many Indian laborers as he pleased for whiskey—the article held in highest esteem by the Indian.

The Indian law of 1834 could not reach this offence, for government had ignored the Indian title. It was beyond any military power, and was made the subject of civil action, the same as any other offence against the laws of the Territory. The accused was entitled to a trial by jury. The jury consisted of his peers, that is, of men who hired Indian labor in the same way. It was impracticable to procure the necessary testimony of white witnesses. I do not believe offences of this kind prevailed amongst the better class of settlers in Oregon; but they were sufficiently common to produce constant trouble with the Indians.

In reference to the question of original right, I believe there is but little difference of opinion at the present day. Civilization cannot be held back upon grounds of priority of possession. The question is simply one of public policy. When it becomes necessary to remove the aboriginal races to some more convenient location, they must be removed; but the stronger power, from motives of humanity, concedes to the weaker certain rights which it is bound in honor to respect. That Congress recognized these rights and intended to provide for them, is shown by the passage of the act providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title prior to the donation act of September 27, 1850.

In pursuance of the authority vested in him, the President appointed a commission, consisting of General Gaines, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Oregon, Mr. Allen, special commissioner, and Mr. Skinner, an Indian agent.

The commission met at Shampoag, in the Willamette valley, in March, 1851, and proceeded to negotiate with the various tribes of the Willamette. In April they concluded several treaties. Under these treaties reservations were fixed at the forks of the Santiam and at Yam Hill. The selection of lands thus made was singularly unfortunate, most of them being already covered by claims under the donation act. The removal of the Indians from one part of the valley to another, where the interests of the settlers were the same, could in no way have operated advantageously. The sum of $20 000 was expended in making these treaties, without any beneficial result. The settlers held meetings and protested against the acts of the commission. Petitions to the same effect were forwarded to Congress. It was considered that the treaties were injudicious in their terms and ought not to be ratified. But this was not the fault of the Indians. A solemn compact was made with them. The terms were imposed

by the stronger power, and accepted by them from necessity. Most of their lands had already been taken away from them under the donation act, and under the treaties they gave up, for certain considerations, what remained. But the agreement thus dictated to them was never ratified, and they never received the promised considerations under that instrument. Between private individuals this would be regarded as obtaining property under false pretences.

In the meantime the commissioners were preparing to go south and treat with the Rogue River and Shasta tribes; whose disaffection was becoming formidable, when an order came from the Indian department suspending their functions. The offices of governor and superintendent were disconnected, and a new superintendent, (Doctor Dart) was appointed. This officer, acting in conjunction with Mr. Skinner, Indian agent, made treaties with the Clatsops and other coast tribes, near the mouth of the Columbia, a peaceful and degraded race, of no importance, and with whom there was no pressing demand for treaties. Mr. Skinner was then ordered south to prepare the way for negotiations with the southern tribes. He held councils with the most powerful and warlike tribes; urged them to be patient awhile; that government would soon make treaties with them, and pay them for all their lands. But neither the promised treaties nor the promised payments were made till they forced government to pay some respect to their demands by an attempt to exterminate the white settlers who were crowding in upon them, and whose encroachments had been the subject of protest and complaint amongst them since the first claims under the donation act. The Rogue River war of 1853 will not soon be forgotten. These tribes were in constant intercourse with those of the Willamette valley. They saw that there was but one way of securing their rights—by force of arms. Nor were they by any means conquered when they agreed to the treaty of September 10, 1853. Had they chosen to hold out, and take to the mountain fastnesses of their country, it might have taken ten years to subdue them. It was not only through the determination and gallantry of General Lane, who led the volunteer forces in this war, but his thorough knowledge of Indian character, his skill in that sort of diplomacy, his general sagacity and prudence, that it was brought to a close. The most enlightened and influential of the chiefs knew him personally, and respected him both in war and peace. But they either misunderstood the terms of the treaty, or the inducements held out to them to stop the war were such as it was not afterwards practicable to fulfil. Their views upon this point are fully set forth in my report of November 17th ultimo, in which the result of a "talk" with them at the "Siletz reservation" is given in detail.

In order to preserve as far as practicable the connexion between the causes of war in different parts of the Territory, I must again return to the treaties of Shampoag. As already stated, they were never ratified. It was well known to the public authorities in Washington that the donation act had gone into operation, and that the non-ratification of the treaties left the Indian title unextinguished. The causes of the Rogue River war of 1853 were fully detailed in the various reports of the officers of the Territory. It cannot, therefore, be

said, with justice, that it was the fault of the settlers that nothing was done to arrest the impending war. Sufficient warning had been given. The newspapers, from day to day, were filled with accounts of murders by the Indians; sometimes pack-trains attacked; the camps of miners robbed; dead bodies of white men found on the mountain trails, &c.

At the time the treaties of Shampoag were negotiated (April, 1851,) the valley of the Willamette was the main resort of the Klickitats, a powerful and warlike tribe from the country west of the Simcoe, in the Cascade mountains. This tribe has well been compared to the Arab merchants of the east. Bold, adventurous, and cunning, they had gradually acquired an influence over nearly all the Indians of Oregon as far south as Rogue river.

At an early date (probably between 1835 and 1840) they descended from the Simcoe to the banks of the Columbia river, on the northern side, where they commenced a war against the Cowlitz, Chenook, and other inferior tribes, whom they soon conquered and reduced to such terms of tribute as they chose to dictate. In 1841 they began to turn their attention to the south side of the Columbia.

Rich valleys and fine hunting grounds existed there, of which they had heard traditionary reports. At this time the Clackamas, Molallies, Yamhills, Santiams, and the other tribes of the Willamette valley, had become greatly reduced by diseases introduced among them by the whites. Small-pox, measles, and venereal had swept them off by thousands. They were wholly unprepared to resist the encroachments of their warlike and formidable neighbors. From time to time, as opportunity occurred, the Klickitats crossed over, made inroads upon them, and finally entirely subdued all the tribes of the Willamette, whom they caused to pay tribute. Assuming a possessory right over the whole valley, they established camps on the various rivers, and in the course of a few years, by gradual advances, pushed their way over the Calapooia mountains into the valley of the Umpquas.

In former times the Umpquas were a powerful tribe, owning all the country between the Calapooia mountains north, the Cañon mountains south, the Cascades east, and the Pacific west. The Shastas and Rogue Rivers had frequent wars with them, but finally, through mutual interest, effected a coalition. From this time the Umpquas began to lose much of their original independence, and at the period of the invasions of the Klickitats had greatly degenerated.

The Klickitats, fresh from the scenes of the recent victories, skilled in the arts of war, and still determined upon subduing all the races of the south, found no difficulty in reducing the Umpquas to such terms of submission as they thought proper to dictate. One great source of their success was their skill in the use of fire-arms, of which they had procured an abundant supply from the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

They opened an extensive trade with the southern tribes in furs and peltries, and crossed the mountains at various intervals during the year. The valley of the Willamette was their public highway to the north, and their depot during the greater part of the year, where they left their property and families. After the emigration, under

John Applegate, in 1843, they found it profitable, during particular seasons, to work as farm laborers, and soon became well skilled in the arts of husbandry. Their services were regarded as more valuable than those of any other class of Indians. Desirous, however, of pushing their conquest still further south than they had yet penetrated, so as to obtain the same supremacy over the Shasta and Rogue River tribes which they had already obtained over the Umpquas, they proffered their aid to the whites on the occasion of every outbreak or manifestation of war. In 1851, when Lieutenant Stewart was killed on Rogue river, near the mouth of Stewart's creek, they armed themselves ready to unite in any expedition against the hostile tribes. In 1853 General Lane considered it expedient to avail himself of their repeated offers, and a party of sixty Klickitat warriors, well mounted and armed, proceeded to join him at the scene of war. They had reached as far south as the Grave Creek hills, where they were met by Mr. Grover, one of the commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of September 10, 1853, just concluded at Table Rock. As there was then no necessity for their services, they were directed to return. At their request, however, Mr. Grover gave them a written certificate that peace had been declared, and that they had complied with their promise, in order, as they said, that the whites should not doubt their friendship.

It will be observed that the commissioners of 1851, in their councils at Shampoag, had wholly ignored the claims of the Klickitats to the right of possession over the Willamette valley. They were notified that it was not their country; that they had no voice in the relinquishment of the Indian title to the lands. That such a right had been asserted, and to some extent maintained by them, can doubtless be seen by reference to the records of the courts.

At a term of the United States district court, held in Washington county in 1851, complaint was made before the grand jury by one Donald McLeod that a band of Klickitats had committed a tresspass upon his property by destroying timber which he had prepared for his house.

The accused were brought before the court, with Agent Parish as their interpreter; but after an informal hearing of the case, the judge could not find any law to meet it. They maintained their right to destroy their own timber; that it grew on their own land; that they had acquired the land by conquest; that they had given McLeod warning not to settle there; that it had never been purchased from them, &c. The judge held that there could be no action for trespass against them; that it was not shown that McLeod had acquired any legal title to the land, but it was shown that the accused had a possessory claim to it which government had never extinguished.

Another case was brought before the same court. One Bridgefarmer built a fence across a certain trail which had been opened by them, and which was their public highway. They broke down the fence, and passed as usual. An attempt was made to bring an action of trespass against them. The judge delivered an opinion to the same effect.

From this and many similar cases which might be cited, it will be seen that there was at least some recognition of the rights assumed

by these Indians. They had become familiar with the people of the valley, and were esteemed as a superior tribe; nor were their repeated proffers of friendship without effect. It is true they had in view the subversion of the southern tribes and sought power; but whatever may have been their motives, they were entitled to some consideration. Incensed at the action of the commissioner in 1851, it was with difficulty they could be pacified; but they soon found consolation in the general disapproval of the treaties by the settlers, who were of opinion they would not be ratified.

Early in the spring of 1855 the superintendent of Indian affairs thought it expedient to remove them from the Willamette valley to their original country north of the Columbia. Under the provocations which they had already received, it may readily be supposed, they left with no good will towards the whites. From the moment of their departure they were in a state of war. Driven from a country to which they had established a right, under Indian usages, back to their homes in the Simcoe mountains, they openly declared their determination to fight. They charged fraud and bad faith on the part of government and its agents, accused all the whites of cheating them, and protested that they would have satisfaction.

Having now followed up the provocations of war from the southern line of Oregon to the north side of the Columbia, I propose taking a glance at the condition of affairs in Washington Territory. The most formidable of the tribes in this Territory were the Yakimas, inhabiting the country on the eastern slope of the Cascades. This tribe has long been connected, by strong ties of blood and interest, with the Klickitats. They frequently crossed the mountains and descended to the Sound, but their principal field of adventure was eastward. They traded with the tribes of the east, from whom they purchased furs and peltries, and held a profitable connexion with the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. In their intercourse with the "King George" men, as the English are called, they had been taught to believe that the Columbia river was the boundary between the American and British possessions. Until within a few years past they had seen but few Americans, and those of the worst class. They looked upon them as an inferior race of whites. They had never felt the power of the American government. The traditions which had reached them across the Rocky mountains were vague and unfavorable. Of the Indian battles there, they only heard of Indian prowess and the slaughter of Americans. Coming from tribe to tribe, in every form of exaggeration, the tales that were told them were of a rapacity and injustice on the one hand, and deeds of valor on the other. But they were aware that still further east, where these bad people lived, they had taken away the lands of the Indians, and were gradually trying to get the country west of the Rocky mountains.

The question of boundary had been agitated in Congress and throughout the Union. War between the United States and Great Britain was the constant topic. The feeling of animosity was particularly apparent among the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Their continuance in employment depended upon the defeat of the assumptions of the United States. They not only demanded the claim

of 54° 40′, but contended for the line of the Columbia, and would probably have included Oregon proper, had it been in their power. Remote as were the few emigrants in this region from their mother land, they yet warmly espoused the cause of the United States. They had lost none of their nationality. The inhospitable wilderness that lay between them and their former homes served but to strengthen their attachment to the institutions under which they had grown up. As yet few Americans had settled north of the Columbia.

The Yakimas, in common with other tribes who derived a profitable trade from their connexion with the Hudson's Bay Company, naturally espoused the cause of "King George." Many of their women were married to the company's employés, who in that way cemented the ties of friendship. The company had always encouraged connexions of this kind, and it was rare to find any officer or employé without a family of half-breeds, either Yakimas, Klickitats, Nisquallys, or some other tribe. It required no great effort, therefore, on the part of the company's agents, to spread the feeling of dislike, and to misrepresent the intentions and character of the American people. The Indians, predisposed to hostility, implicitly relied upon all they heard. Kam-i-a-kin, the chief of the Yakimas, was bitter in his animosity. As early as 1853 he projected a war of extermination against the whole race of Americans within the country. It was his settled determination to make the war general, and he spared no inducements to effect a coalition with the Nez Percés, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and other tribes. For your information on this point, shewing that war actually was premeditated in 1853, I send you enclosed a translation of the letter of Father Pandory, priest at the Atahnam Mission, dated "April, 1853," to Father Mesplie, at the Dalles, in which he says: "A chief of the upper Nez Percés has killed thirty head of cattle at a feast given to the nation; and this number of animals not being sufficient, seven more were killed. The feast was given *in order to unite the hearts of the Indians* to make declaration of war against the Americans. Through the whole course of the winter I have heard the same thing—that the Cayuses and Nez Percés have united themselves for war. During the course of last spring I was in the Cayuse country after they had given a similar feast. I said nothing, because I thought that they had a sub-agent who would speak. * * I will recount to you what they say. All the Indians upon the left (north) bank of the Columbia, from the Blackfeet to the Chenook, inclusive, are to assemble at the Cayuse country. All on the right bank, through the same extent of country, are to assemble on the Simcoe, (on the Yakima,) including those from Nisqually and the vicinity. *The cause of this war is, that the Americans are going to seize their lands.*"

This grave and startling information, so fearfully verified since, was promptly communicated to Major Alvord, who reported it to General Hitchcock, the then commanding officer of the military department on this coast. Major Alvord was censured as an alarmist, and Father Pandory was treated in the same manner by his superior.

It will be observed that the date of the letter is April, 1853. If the war, therefore, was one of speculation, gotten up by the settlers of

Oregon, the scheme should have been frustrated then. Information that a war was actually going to take place—that the Indians had avowed it in council—was in possession of the commading officer of the military department. Why did he not expose the speculation? Why did not the departments in Washington issue orders to the governors of the Territories, apprising them of their knowledge of this scheme, and cause it to be then arrested? Simply, as I conceive, because no such scheme was ever contemplated, either then or since. The settlers only asked protection for their lives and property; and after both have been freely sacrified, the charge is, for the first time, brought against them.

But to return a moment to the combination. As no change took place in the Hudson's Bay Company's posts after the treaty of 1846, and their possessions and appearance of power remained the same as before, the Indians, up to a very recent date, regarded the Territory of Washington as under the influence of "King George."

The Nisquallys and other tribes of Puget's Sound, whose chief intercourse had always been with "King George" men, naturally shared their animosity against the Americans. When Governor Stevens treated with them, he found them in a very disaffected condition. It was with difficulty the chiefs could be gotten together. Something had to be done with them, and, under the circumstances of difficulty attending the making of these treaties, I am satisfied no public officer could have done better. The treaties were not the cause of the war. I have already shown that the war had been determined upon long before. If Governor Stevens is to blame because he *did not so frame the treaties as to stop the war*, or stop it by not making treaties at all, then that charge should be specifically brought against him. My own opinion is, that he had no more control over the course of events than the Secretary of War in Washington.

Leschi, the celebrated Nisqually chief, was most determined in his hostility. Bold, adventurous, and eloquent, he possessed an unlimited sway over his people, and, by the earnestness of his purpose and the persuasiveness of his arguments, carried all with him who heard him speak. He travelled by day and night, caring neither for hunger nor fatigue; visited the camps of the Yakimas and Klickitats; addressed the councils in terms of eloquence such as they had seldom heard. He crossed the Columbia, penetrated to southern Oregon, appealed to all the disaffected there. He dwelt upon their wrongs; painted to them, in the exuberance of his imagination, the terrible picture of the "*polakly illeha*," the land of darkness, where no ray from the sun ever penetrated; where there was torture and death for all the races of Indians; where the sting of an insect killed like the stroke of a spear, and the streams were foul and muddy, so that no living thing could drink of the waters. This was the place where the white men wanted to carry them to. He called upon them to resist like braves so terrible a fate. The white men were but a handful now. They could all be killed at once, and then others would fear to come. But if there was no war, they would grow strong and many, and soon put all the Indians in their big ships and send them off to that terrible land, where torture and death awaited them.

It may readily be supposed that a rude and ignorant people, naturally prone to superstition, were not slow in giving credence to these fearful stories. Each tribe had its grievance from the north to the south. Common interest bound them in their compact against a common enemy.

The Mormons, at this time, had also sent their emissaries among them to spread the disaffection. In the Simcoe, at a council of the tribes in 1854, a chief from the Mormon country urged them to war. The talk of this chief, as detailed by a friendly Indian who was in the council, was to this effect: That far in the desert there lived the greatest people on earth, who controlled the sun. He had been among them and talked with them, and they had sent him here to say what they were. They could strike dead anybody at any distance; they could make the sun stand still; they could make powder and muskets, and they were the friends of the Indians. The Americans were the enemies of the Indians. They wanted the Indians to kill them all. They would send them powder and muskets, &c.

That the Mormons did furnish several of the tribes with ammunition is proved by the narrative of Captain Shaw, of the Walla-Walla volunteers. At the last battle fought up there, he found powder, muskets, balls, &c , among the Indians bearing the Mormon brand.

George B. Simpson, late interpreter and local agent at the Cascades, who originally came to Salt Lake as an agent for the Salt Lake mails, states, from his own knowledge, that the Mormons sent out emissaries among all the tribes of Indians prior to the war, urging them to unite in exterminating the Americans.

But the plan of operations had not been sufficiently matured. Some of the tribes were too impatient to wait till the proper time had arrived. In the summer of 1855, after the discovery of the Colville mines, a general rush took place there. The first man murdered was Mattice, a miner, who was on his way there with a considerable amount of money and provisions. He was killed soon after descending the Snoqualimie pass by a party of Indians supposed to be Yakimas. Near the same time, Fantjoy, another miner, was killed. These were both respectable men from the State of Maine. They were proprietors of a coal mine on the Danamish. The murders on the White river occurred some two months after. Agent Bolen, hearing of the Yakima murders, crossed over from the Dalles to see the chief Kamiakin. Ouahi, another prominent chief, was present in camp. Bolen spent the night there, no doubt remonstrating with them for their acts. Next day, as he was riding back, he was overtaken by two or three Indians, who rode along with him in an apparently friendly manner. One lagged behind, and, while the others engaged his attention, shot him in the back. He was then dragged from his horse, scalped and partly burnt. One of the murderers is said to be a son of the chief Ouahi.

On the 8th or 9th of October the Indians of southern Oregon began the work of extermination. They slaughtered, indiscriminately, men, women, and children. At or about the same date the war had opened in Washington Territory. The movement was simultaneous, and could only have been the result of concert; but the Indians themselves

have since freely admitted that their plan embraced all parts of the country from north to south.

I will not undertake to follow up the history of the war to a later period. Its peculiar features have been represented officially on both sides, and its progress and termination are matters of public record.

Upon a careful perusal of all the despatches, I find nothing to sustain the charge of speculation. No person can visit the Territories of Oregon and Washington, converse with the people, see them on their farms and at their daily labors, and consider their true interests, without coming to the conclusion that such a charge is absurd and monstrous. What could they hope to gain? Few of them had anything to spare upon which to base a speculation. A farmer is well off who has his fields fenced in, a few head of oxen, and three or four cows. If he got treble price for his stock, the sale, upon an unlimited credit, would have been a sacrifice to him. His farm must go to ruin. The interests of the settlers of nearly every pursuit are nearly identical. Their future prospects depend chiefly upon the prosperity of the country, the increase of emigration, enhancement in the value of property, security of life, opening of new facilities for the transportation of their products. All this was diametrically opposed to a war. No compensation that government could make would atone for the murder of families, the stoppage of labor everywhere, the loss of time, the suspension of emigration, and the numerous evils resulting from this disastrous conflict.

The commissioners at Vancouver have faithfully and impartially performed their duty. Whatever sum they may have decided upon in estimating this war debt, I hold that amount to be justly due, and trust that Congress will at once provide for its extinguishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PROTESTANTISM IN OREGON.

Account of the Murder of Dr. Whitman, and the Ungrateful Calumnies of H. H. Spalding, Protestant Missionary. By the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, Vicar General of Walla-Walla. New York: M. T. Cozans, 556 *Broadway*. MDCCCLIII.

PREFACE.

The following interesting narrative was prepared by the Very Rev. Mr. Brouillet, vicar general of Walla-Walla at the time of the excitement consequent on the murder of Dr. Whitman by the Indians, and in answer to Mr. Spalding, and other of Dr. Whitman's former associates. Although the immediate occasion has passed away, it is proper, still, to put *the facts of the case* on record; and these pages, which appeared recently in the columns of the *New York Freeman's*

Journal, will form an interesting and authentic chapter in the history of Protestant missions.

J. A. McM.

New York, *June*, 1853.

PROTESTANTISM IN OREGON.

A deplorable event signalized the autumn of the year 1847 in Oregon, and brought consternation to all hearts. The 29th of November Dr. Marcus Whitman, Protestant missionary among the Cayuses, his wife, and eight other Americans, fell victims to the barbarity of the Indians, and three others shared the same fate a few days afterwards. For a time all the people apprehended that the fury of the savages would not stop there, but that after having made new victims of the women and children who remained alive at the station, passing from tribe to tribe, it would excite suddenly all the neighboring Indians and bring them at once upon the Willamette settlements.

The bishop of Walla-Walla and his clergy stationed in the neighborhood of the place of the disaster, together with the clerk in charge of Fort Walla-Walla and some other persons, were, however, so fortunate as to quiet by degrees, through their influence, their advice, and their repeated solicitations, the fury of the Indians, and save the lives of the widows and orphans, until Mr. P. S. Ogden, one of the chief factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Vancouver, came up to Fort Walla-Walla, and having bought them from the hands of the Indians, had the consolation and glory of bringing them down in safety to the Willamette. The efforts both of the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the clergy, had also the good effect of preventing for a time the Indians from carrying their hostilities any further.

The causes, both remote and immediate, of the disaster were clear, and left no doubt in the minds of unprejudiced persons who knew the history of these countries, and the dispositions, prejudices, and superstitions of the Indians. It was evident that the ravages caused amongst them by the measles and dysentery, together with false reports and advices of a vagabond who was in the employ of Dr. Whitman, were the only motives that urged the Indians to that act of atrocity, inclined, as they were, to believe these reports from the suspicions and dissatisfaction that they had been for a long time entertaining against Dr. Whitman in particular and the Americans in general.

But a certain gentleman, moved on by religious fanaticism, and ashamed of owing his life and that of his family and friends to some priests, began to insinuate false suspicions about the true causes of the disaster, proceeded, by degrees, to make more open accusations, and finally declared publicly that the bishop of Walla-Walla and his clergy were the first cause and the great movers of all the evil. That gentleman is the Rev. H. H. Spalding, whose life had been saved from the Indians by a priest, at the peril of his own.

His first insinuations were so malicious, and their meaning so well

understood, that Colonel Gilliam and his troops, about starting for the purpose of chastising the murderers at Wailatpu, said publicly that the priests, missionaries of the Cayuses, were deserving death, and that they would shoot or hang the first one of them they should meet. A letter, however, written to Colonel Gilliam by the bishop of Walla-Walla, and some explanations given by a priest to him and to the commissary general, J. Palmer, before they started for the upper country, satisfied them, and the colonel declared then that "Mr. Spalding could not have spoken so without being crazy," and Mr. Palmer said that "he ought not to be allowed any more to go among the Indians." A relation of the principal circumstances of the awful deed, which Colonel Gilliam himself had asked of one of the missionaries of the Cayuses, dissipated completely his prejudices against the priests, and from that moment to his death he did not cease to be one of their best and most sincere friends.

Hon. P. H. Burnett being aware of the different accusations made by Mr. Spalding all around in his conversations and preachings, and of the unfavorable impressions that they were producing upon persons ignorant and already prejudiced, asked him to please give him, in writing, the charges he had made, and the testimonies which supported them, in order tha the might see what means of defence the accused could employ.

That demand was followed some time afterwards by the publication of a letter from Mr. Spalding and of his "History of the Massacre at Wailatpu," in the *Oregon American*. Those writings, intermixed with editorial notes in the same sense, contain many grievous accusations against the clergy and the Catholics in general. Mr. Burnett then began in the *Oregon American* an answer that he intended to pursue, when the cessation of the journal obliged him to suspend it.

Judging then that it would be to the interest of religion that the public should be informed of the truth in that matter, in order to destroy the bad impressions which such atrocious accusations might have made on the minds of some persons, I have considered it my duty as a priest to resume the task of Mr. Burnett, and to restore the facts which have been misconstrued by Mr. Spalding and company. Such is the origin and the design of this writing. It was prepared in the fall of 1848, but circumstances did not allow me to have it published until now.

I show, first, the true causes of the massacre of Wailatpu. I give next a minute journal of the principal events that occurred in the Walla-Walla country, from the arrival of the bishop and his clergy there until the moment they left that country for the Willamette settlements.

And I conclude by a summary of all the principal charges made against the Catholic clergy by Mr. Spalding, the *Oregon American*, and others, up to the month of October, 1848, with an answer to each of them:

PART I.

True Causes of the Massacre at Wailatpu.

I prove, first, that remote causes of the massacre existed long before the arrival of the bishop of Walla-Walla and his clergy; and, next, I will show what the causes, both remote and immediate, have been.

CHAPTER I.

Existence of Remote Causes.

I say that remote causes of the evil existed long before the arrival of the bishop and his clergy, and I prove it by the following circumstances and statements:

I. Mr. McKinlay, the intimate friend of Dr. Whitman, has been for four or five years in charge of Fort Walla-Walla. During his stay there, being aware of the evil dispositions of the Indians towards the Doctor, he warned him very often that he was in danger; that the Indians hated him, and that he had better go away, because he was afraid they would kill him. Since he left the fort, he has not ceased to advise him every year to leave Wailatpu, telling him that, if he persisted in remaining there, the Indians would certainly kill him sooner or later.

II. Some years ago Dr. McLaughlin, then governor of Fort Vancouver, and of all the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky mountains, judging, by some difficulties which Dr. Whitman had had with the Indians, that it was dangerous for him to stay any longer among them, wrote to him to urge him to leave his mission, at least for some time, and to come down to the Willamette, telling him that he feared the Indians would kill him if he should persist in remaining among them under such circumstances. A copy of that letter can be seen in the journal of Fort Vancouver.

III. Mr. R. Newell, speaker of the legislature of the Territory, who lived many years with the Nez Percés, and who had an opportunity of knowing the Cayuses well, often said to Dr. Whitman, during these last years, that he ought to leave Wailatpu, because the Indians hated him and would kill him. He told me himself, speaking of Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, that he was astonished they had stood so long. "Mr. Spalding would have been killed long ago, said he, if it had not been for his wife, who was very much liked by the Indians."

IV. Dr. Bayley, also a member of the legislature of the Territory, warned in like manner Dr. Whitman, as a friend, to clear away from the Cayuses, because, if he did not, they would kill him.

V. Messrs. J. Douglass and P. S. Ogden, both chief factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Vancouver, together with the most part of Dr. Whitman's friends, had been for a long time trying every year to induce him to come down to the Willamette for his safety.

VI. Last spring (1848) Mr. Joel Palmer, the Indian agent and

commissary general for the troops, and one of three commissioners appointed to treat for peace with the Indians, said in my presence, at Fort Walla-Walla, that he and the other commissioners had found about the Doctor's house many letters, which proved that even in 1845 he was considered as being in danger.

VII. Ill treatment had been received at different times previously by Dr. Whitman, Mr. Spalding, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Smith, as is evident from the statements of Messrs. Toupin, Gervais, and McKay that are found below.

VIII. Mr. Spalding says in his writings: "The months of deep solicitude we have had, occasioned by the increasing menacing demands of the Indians for pay for their water, their wood, their air, their lands! * * * * We have held ourselves ready to leave the country whenever the Indians, as a body, wished it. * * * * Dr. Whitman twice during the last year called the Cayuses together, and told them if a majority wished he would leave the country at once. * * * * Dr. Whitman held himself ready to sell the Wailatpu station to the Catholic mission whenever a majority of the Cayuses might wish it. * * * * When they (the Indians) returned from California two years ago, after the death of the son of the Walla-Walla chief, several meetings were held to consider whether Dr. Whitman, myself, or some other American teacher should be killed as a set off for Elijah."

IX. The same Mr. Spalding said, on the 31st of August, 1847, to Dr. Poujade, (see his statement below:) "The Indians are getting worse every day for two or three years back; they are threatening to turn us out of these missions. A few days ago they tore down my fences. And I do not know what the Missionary Board of New York means to do. It is a fact we are doing no good. When the emigration passes the Indians all run off to trade, and return worse than when we came amongst them."

X. Dr. Whitman had declared many times during the two last years that he wished to leave; that he knew the Indians were ill-disposed towards him, and that it was dangerous for him to remain among them; that for a couple of years he had done nothing for the teaching of the Indians, because they would not listen to him. He said last fall (1847) that he would leave certainly in the spring for the Dalles, where he had already bought the Methodist mission. He went so far then as to ask Mr. McKay to pass the winter with him for fear of the Indians, and seemed disposed to exchange his place at Wailatpu for another one in the Willamette.—(See Mr. McKay's statement below.) Mr. Spalding declared also last winter (1847) that for three or four years he had ceased to teach the Indians, as they refused to hear him.—(See Mr. Gervais' statement below.)

XI. From a letter of Dr. White, Indian agent, written in 1845 to the Indian department at Washington, it is evident that at that time the whole colony was in a terrible fright, expecting that all the Indian tribes of the Walla-Walla country would massacre the Americans who were on their lands, and next would come down upon the Willamette settlement and destroy the whole colony.

XII. In spite of the enthusiasm that had signalized the first years

of the establishment of his mission, Mr. Spalding was complaining, even as early as 1840, that he had but very little hope in the dispositions of the Nez Percés.—(See Mr. Spalding's letters printed in the report of the American Board of Missionaries for Foreign Missions, published in 1842.)

XIII. A missionary of the Spokans, writing to Dr. Whitman as early as 1839, has said: "The failure of this mission (the Spokan mission) is so strongly impressed upon my mind that I feel it necessary to have cane in hand and as much as one shoe on ready for a move. I see nothing but the power of God that can save us."

These facts and statements prove clearly, I think, that there existed among the Indians, long before the arrival of the bishop of Walla-Walla and his clergy, strong causes of dissatisfaction against the Protestant missionaries and the Americans in general, and that they formed a leaven that had been fermenting for several years.

CHAPTER II.

True causes, both remote and immediate, of the massacre.

I am now going to show what the true causes, both remote and immediate, of the massacre have been. They will all be found in the following documents, to which I would invite the serious attention of the reader:

Mr. John Toupin's statement in 1848: "I have been seventeen years employed as interpreter at Fort Walla-Walla," says Mr. Toupin, "and I left that fort about seven years ago. I was there when Mr. Parker, in 1835, came to select places for Presbyterian missions among the Cayuses and the Nez Percés, and to ask lands for those missions. He employed me as interpreter in his negotiations with the Indians on that occasion. Mr. Pombrun, the gentleman then in charge of the fort, accompanied him to the Cayuses and the Nez Percés.

"Mr. Parker, in company with Mr. Pombrun (an American) and myself, went first to the Cayuses upon the lands called Wailatpu, that belonged to three chiefs—Splitted Lip, or Yomptipi, Red Cloak, or Waptachtakamal and Pilankaikt. Having met them at that place, he told them that he was coming to select a place to build a preaching house to teach them how to live, and to teach school to their children; that he would not come himself to establish the mission, but a doctor or a medicine-man would come in his place; that that doctor would be the chief of the mission, and would come in the following spring. 'I come to select a place for a mission,' said he, 'but I do not intend to take your lands for nothing. After the doctor is come there will come every year a big ship loaded with goods to be divided among the Indians. Those goods will not be sold but given to you. The missionaries will bring you ploughs and hoes to learn you how to cultivate the land, and they will not sell but will give them to you.'

"From the Cayuses Mr. Parker went to the Nez Percés, about 125 miles distant, on the lands of the Old Button, on a small creek which empties into the Clear Water, at seven or eight miles from the actual

mission. And there he made the same promises to the Indians as at Wailatpu: 'Next spring there will come a missionary to establish himself here, and take a piece of land; but he will not take it for nothing; you shall be paid every year; this is the American fashion.'

"In the following year, 1836, Dr. Whitman arrived among the Cayuses, and began to build. The Indians did not stop him, as they expected to be paid, as they said.

"In the summer of the next year, 1837, Splitted Lip asked him where the goods which he had promised him were; whether he would pay him, or whether he wanted to steal his lands. He told him if he did not want to pay him, he had better go off immediately, because he did not want to give his lands for nothing. This has been told me very often by the Indians at that time.

"In the winter of the ensuing year, 1838, as Splitted Lip's wife was sick, he went to the doctor one evening and told him: 'Doctor, you have come here to give us bad medicines; you come to kill us, and you steal our lands. You had promised to pay me every year, and you have been here already two years, and have, as yet, given me nothing. You had better go away; if my wife dies, you shall die also.' I happened to be present in the house when he spoke so, and I heard him.

"I very often heard the Indians speaking of new difficulties, relative to the payment of their lands, arising from year to year. They constantly told the doctor to pay them, or else go away; and the doctor always persisted in remaining there without paying them, saying that the Indians were talking lightly, and that they would do him no harm. He let them have ploughs, but those only who had good horses to give him, as they said.

"The Indians often complained that the doctor and his wife were very severe and hard to them, and often ill-treated them, which occasioned frequent quarrels between them and the doctor.

"One day the doctor had a great quarrel with the Indians, on account of some of their horses that had damaged his grain, and was very ill-treated by them. They insulted him; covered him with mud; plucked out his beard; pulled his ears; tried to throw his house down; snapped a gun at him twice, and aimed at him the blow of an axe, which he avoided by turning his head aside.

"A short time afterwards he started for the United States, telling the Indians that he was going to see the great chief of the Americans, and that when he would return he would bring with himself many people to chastise them; and the Indians had been looking to his return with a great anxiety and fear.

"Mr. Spalding established his mission among the Nez Percés in the same year (1836) as Dr. Whitman among the Cayuses.

"The following year, 1837, he decided to send Mr. Gray to the United States with a band of horses to exchange them for cattle. Three Indian chiefs started with Mr. Gray, viz: Ellis, the Blue Cloak, and the Hat. When at the rendezvous, their horses' feet began to fail. Ellis then observed to his companions that they could not continue the journey, their horses being unable to stand the trip,

and that they would die on the road. Then he and the Blue Cloak returned back, while the Hat went on with Mr. Gray. Ellis and the Blue Cloak arrived in the fall at the mission of Mr. Spalding, who got very angry when he saw them back, and said that they had caused a great damage to the whole nation, and that they deserved severe punishment. He then condemned each of them to receive fifty lashes, and to give him a good horse. He could not take Ellis, who had too strong a party; but the Blue Cloak having come one evening with the others to prayer, Mr. Spalding saw him, and commanded the Indians to take him; and as no one would move, the young chief, Nez Percé, or Tonwitakis, arose with anger, took hold of the Indian, and tied him up, and then said to Mr. Spalding: 'Now, whip him.' Mr. Spalding answered him: 'No, I do not whip; I stand in the place of God—I command; God does not whip—he commands.' 'You are a liar,' said the Indian chief; 'look at your image, (pointing to an image hanging on the wall, which Mr. Spalding had made for the instruction of the Indians;) you have painted two men in it, and God behind them with a bundle of rods to whip them. Whip him, or if not, we will put you in his place, and whip you.' Mr. Spalding obeyed, whipped the Indian, and received from him the horse that he had exacted.

"The third chief, who had followed Mr. Gray on his journey to the States, was killed on the way by the Sioux or the Pawnees. When Mr. Gray returned in the ensuing year, (1838,) Ellis seeing that he was alone, and learning that his companion had been killed, went to Mr. Spalding, and said to him: 'Hear me; the Hat, who accompanied Mr. Gray, has been killed; if we had gone with him we should have been killed too; and because we returned back, refusing to follow him, you wished us to be flogged; you, then, intended that we should be killed also.' The Indians then met together, and kept all the whites who lived at the station blockaded in their house for more than a month. I was then sent three times by Mr. Pombrun to the Nez Pérces to induce them to set the missionaries and their people at liberty, observing to them that it was not the fault of Mr. Gray, if the Indian chief had been killed; and it was at my third trip only that I could induce them to accept tobacco, in sign of peace, and to retire.

"About the year 1839, in the fall, Mr. Smith, belonging to the same society as Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, asked Ellis permission to build upon his lands for the purpose of teaching the Indians, as the other missionaries were doing, and of keeping a school. Ellis allowed him to build, but forbade him to cultivate the land; and warned him that, if he did, the piece of ground which he would till should serve to bury him in. In the following spring, however, Mr. Smith prepared his plough to till the ground; and Ellis seeing him ready to begin, went to him and said to him: 'Do you not recollect what I told you? I do not wish you to cultivate the land.' Mr. Smith, however, persisted in his determination; but as he was beginning to plough, the Indians took hold of him and said to him: 'Do you not know what has been told you, that you would be digging a hole in which you should be buried?' Mr. Smith then did not persist any longer, but said to them: 'Let me go, I will leave the place;'

and he started off immediately. That circumstance has been related to me by the Indians, and soon after I saw Mr. Smith myself at Fort Walla-Walla; he was on his way down to Fort Vancouver, where he embarked for the Sandwich islands, from whence he did not come back any more.

"I have witnessed repeated efforts on the part of Mr. Pombrun to help Dr. Whitman and Spalding. He often told me that the Doctor treated him very friendly, but that it was but reasonable on his part, as without him those missionaries could not stand, and would have been killed long since."

[Though the following circumstance has not a direct relation to the point, yet we insert it, as it is included in the general statement of Mr. Toupin:]

"Two Catholic missionaries passed by Walla-Walla in 1838, on their way from Canada to Fort Vancouver. In the years 1839 and 1840 one of them, Mr. Demers, came to Walla-Walla for a short time each year, and gave instructions to the Indians, which a great part of the Cayuses came to hear. Some time after, Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding being alarmed at seeing so many Indians abandoning them to go and hear the priest, came to Fort Walla-Walla and reproved Mr. Pombrun for having allowed that priest to teach the Indians in his fort. I was near the gate of the fort, when the Doctor had hardly dismounted from his horse before he said, a little excited, to Mr. Pombrun: 'I thought, sir, that you had promised me you would not allow that priest the liberty of speaking to the Indians in your fort? If that man has the liberty of coming among the Indians we shall have to abandon them; we shall be unable to do anything more among them.'"

"Two years ago, 1846, a Cayuse came to my house, in the Willamette settlement, and stopped with me over two weeks. During that time he often spoke to me of Dr. Whitman, complaining that he possessed the lands of the Indians, on which he was raising a great deal of wheat, which he was selling to the Americans, without giving them anything; that he had a mill upon their lands, and that they had to pay him for grinding their wheat, a big horse for twenty sacks. He said they told him to leave, but he would not listen to them; that they had been much enlightened by the Americans; before they had no wit, but the Americans had given them some; they had told them that their missionaries were stealing their lands; that they were receiving great benefit from them, and that they were living among them for the purpose of enriching themselves."

"JOHN TOUPIN.

"ST. LOUIS OF WILLAMETTE, *September* 24, 1848."

Mr. Thomas McKay's statement in 1848:

"I was at Fort Walla-Walla last fall when the Cayuse chiefs, at the request of the bishop of Walla-Walla, met there to decide whether they would give him a piece of land for a mission.

"During the meeting Tumsakay said that Doctor Whitman was a bad man; that he robbed and poisoned them. The bishop replied to him that 'his thoughts were bad, the Doctor did not poison them nor

rob them; he had to banish those thoughts from his mind. You do not know the Doctor; he added, 'he is not a bad man.'

"One of the chiefs told the bishop that he would send the Doctor off very soon; they would give him his house if he wished. The bishop answered that he would not take the Doctor's house; that he did not wish them to send the Doctor away, and that there was room enough for two missions.

"The Doctor often told me that for a couple of years he had ceased to teach the Indians, because they would not listen to him. He told me repeatedly, during the two last years especially, that he wished to leave; that he knew the Indians were ill-disposed towards him, and it was dangerous for him to stay there; but that he wished all the chiefs to tell him to go away, in order to excuse himself to the Board of Foreign Missions. Last fall, during my stay at Fort Walla-Walla, long before the meeting of the chiefs, called by the bishop, the Doctor asked me to go and pass the winter with him, saying that he was afraid of the Indians. I told him I could not on account of my business, which called me home; but that I would exchange my place for his if he wished. Then he replied he would see my place. He told me also several times last fall that he would leave certainly in the spring for the Dalles. I am aware, moreover, that the Cayuses have a great many times ill treated Dr. Whitman.

"THOMAS McKAY.

"ST. LOUIS OF WILLAMETTE, *September* 11, 1848."

Mr. John Baptist Gervais' statement in 1848:

"I spent last fall and last winter among the Nez Percés. I arrived there at the beginning of October. But I have known the Nez Percés for over twenty years, having been in the habit of trading and travelling with them almost every year, and it was at their request that I had gone to settle in their country. For many years I have heard the Nez Percés very often speaking badly of Mr. Spalding. It appeared to me that the greatest part of those Indians disliked and hated him. According to their reports, they were very often quarrelling with him; they complained that Mr. Spalding was too quick tempered. He fought with them twice, and tried to fire at them once. The Indians ill treated and insulted him in a great many ways. They threw down his mill, pretending it was theirs.

"Mr. Spalding told me himself last fall that for three or four years back he had ceased entirely to teach the Indians, because they refused to hear him.

"JOHN BAPTIST GERVAIS.

"ST. PAUL OF WILLAMETTE, *October* 15, 1848."

Messrs. John Young's and Augustine Raymond's statement in 1848:

"I spent the winter of 1846 in Dr. Whitman's employment. I generally worked at the saw-mill. During the time I was there, I observed that Dr. Whitman was in the habit of poisoning the wolves. I did not see him put the poison in the baits for the wolves; but two young men of the house, by his order, were poisoning pieces of meat

and distributing them in the places where the wolves were in the habit of coming, at a short distance around the establishment of the doctor.

"The Doctor gave me once some arsenic to poison the wolves that were around the saw-mill. By his order I poisoned some pieces of meat, which I fixed at the end of short sticks at about a quarter of mile from the saw-mill. Some Indians who happened to pass there took the meat and eat it; three of them were very sick, and were near dying. After they got better, the old chief, Tilaukaikt, with a certain number of others, came to me at the saw-mill, and told me (pointing to those who had eaten the poisoned meat) that they had been very sick; that if they had died their hearts would have been very bad, and they would have killed me; but as they did not die, their hearts were consoled, and they would not hurt me. Some days afterwards the Doctor told me, laughing, that they would have certainly died if they had not drunk a great quantity of warm water to excite vomiting. 'I had told them very often,' said he, 'not to eat of that meat which we distributed for the wolves, that it would kill them; they will take care now, I suppose.'

"An American who was also in the service of Doctor Whitman, worked then with me at the saw-mill. He got from me a part of the poison which the doctor had given me, and with it poisoned some other meat for the purpose of killing tigers, as he said.

"About eight years ago, the first year I came into the country, I stopped for about ten days with Mr. A. Raymond, the companion of my journey, at Doctor Whitman's, who happened to have then a quantity of melons in his garden. Mr. Gray, who was then living with the doctor, offered us as many melons to eat as we liked; but he warned us at the same time not to eat them indiscriminately, as some of them were poisoned. 'The Indians,' said he, 'are continually stealing our melons; to stop them we have put a little poison on the bigger ones, in order that the Indians who will eat them might be a little sick; we did not put on enough of it to kill them, but only enough to make them a little sick.' And he went and selected himself some melons for us to eat."

"JOHN YOUNG.

"ST. PAUL OF WILLAMETTE, *September* 12, 1848."

This is to certify, that the part of the above statement of Mr. John Young, relative to the putting of poison on some melons at Doctor Whitman's establishment is correct. I was with Mr. Young at that time; I heard what Mr. Gray told him; his words were directed to both of us, and I have eaten of the melons which Mr. Gray gave us at that time.

AUGUSTIN RAYMOND.

ST. PAUL OF WILLAMETTE, *September* 12, 1848.

Extracts from a letter written on the 4th of April, 1845, by Doctor Elijah White, sub-Indian agent, west of the Rocky Mountains, to the Indian department at Washington.

"The most painful circumstance that has occurred lately transpired last fall in California." And after speaking of some difficulties

that occurred in California between the Cayuses and the Walla-Wallas on one part, and the Spaniards and Americans on the other, on account of some stolen horses that the Cayuses and Walla-Wallas had taken from the hostile Indians by fighting them, Mr. White passes on to relate a murder there committed cruelly by an American upon the person of Elijah, the son of the Yellow Serpent, the chief of the Walla-Wallas, in the following way:

"The Indians had gone to the fort of Captain Sutter to church, and after service Elijah was invited into apartment, taking with him his uncle, (Young Chief, or Tawatowe, of the Umatilla river,) a brave and sensible chief of the age of five and forty; while there, in an unarmed and defenceless condition, they commenced menacing him for things alleged against the river Indians of this upper country, in which none of them had any participation, called them indiscriminately dogs, thieves, &c. This American then observed, 'yesterday you were going to kill me, now you must die,' and drawing a pistol; Elijah, who had been five or six years at the Methodist, and had learned to read and write and speak English respectably, said deliberately, 'let me pray a little first,' and kneeling down at once commenced, and, when invoking the divine mercy, was shot through the heart or vitals dead upon the spot.

"Taking for truth an Indian report, this horrible affair creates considerable excitement, and there is some danger of its disturbing the friendly relations that hitherto existed between us here and all those formidable tribes in the region of Walla-Walla and Snake river.

"Learning from Dr. Whitman, who resides in their midst, how much they were all excited by reason of the treacherous and violent death of this educated and accomplished young chief, and perhaps more especially by the loss they had sustained, and then, after suffering so many hardships and encountering so many dangers, losing the whole, I apprehended there might be much difficulty in adjusting it; particularly as they lay much stress upon the restless, disaffected scamps late from Willamette to California, loading them with the vile epithets of dogs, thieves, &c., from which they believed or affected to believe that the slanderous reports of our citizens caused all their loss and disasters, and therefore held us responsible. He, Ellis, the Nez Percé chief, assured me that the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, Nez Percés, Spokans, Pouderoys, and Snakes were all on terms of amity, and that a portion of the aggrieved party were for raising a party of about two thousand warriors of those formidable tribes, and march to California at once, and, nobly revenging themselves on the inhabitants by capture and plunder, enrich themselves upon the spoils; whilst others, not indisposed to the enterprise, wished first to learn how it would be regarded here, and whether we would remain neutral in the affair. A third party were for holding us responsible, as Elijah was killed by an American, and the Americans incensed the Spaniards.

"Sir, how this affair will end is difficult to conjecture. The general impression is that it will lead to the most disastrous consequences to the Californians themselves, or to the colony of the Willamette valley. My principal fear is that it results in so much jealousy, prejudice, and disaffection, as to divert their minds from the pursuit of

knowledge, agriculture, and the means of civilization, which they have been for such a length of time so laudably engaged in obtaining.

"Should this be the case with these numerous, brave and formidable tribes, the result to them and to us would be indeed most calamitous. To prevent such a result, I wrote, through Ellis, a long, cordial, and rather sympathizing letter to the chiefs of these tribes, assuring them that I should at once write to the governor of California, to Captain Suter, and to our great chief, respecting this matter. With a view to divert attention and promote good feeling, I invited all the chiefs to come down in the fall, before the arrival of the emigrants, in company with Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, and confer with me upon this subject.

"ELIJAH WHITE."

Mr. William Craig's statement in 1848:

Question by Hon. P. H. Burnett. State whether you were acquainted with Tom Hill, a Delaware Indian, and when and where, and what statements he made to the Nez Percés, and whether the Cayuses were informed of his statements, and what impressions he made upon the Indians?

Answer. The first acquaintance was in the Rocky mountains, in the year 1837, and then in 1845, when he came to the Nez Percés country. I frequently heard that he had been telling unfavorable tales of the Americans, how they had treated the Indians in his country. He said the first were missionaries that came to him, and then others came in and settled, and then commenced taking our lands, and finally drove us off; and they will do the same to you. This I had heard of Tom Hill. On seeing him, I asked him what he had told the Indians; if he had told them so and so, as I had heard. He said he had told them how the Americans had treated them in his place, and they had better not keep Spalding there, or it would be the same thing with them; I am acquainted with missionaries; it is only a way of making property; there is nothing in religion, only to make money; you can see that; look how they are selling everything they raise in your own lands; you cannot get anything from them without paying for it; not so much as a piece of meat when you are hungry. After my interview with Hill, he came once, in company with some Nez Percés, to Dr. Whitman's; after remaining there some twelve or fifteen days he returned; I asked him how he and the Doctor got along; he told me very well; that he was a heap better man than Spalding; he had asked him into his house sometimes. After that the Doctor told me Tom had done some mischief with the Indians in that place.

Question. Will you state what is the custom among the Cayuses when a medicine man fails to cure a patient, and the patient dies?

Answer. Since I have been acquainted with them it has always been their custom in such cases to kill the medicine man or woman; and every year since I have known them I have heard of their killing such persons.

Question. How long have you been acquainted with the Cayuses?

Answer. Since the year 1840.

Question. State whether you ever heard any of the Cayuses say anything about the Catholics establishing missions among them, and whether they disliked that they should?

Answer. I heard an Indian, who was left in charge of the Young Chief's business while the chief was out after buffalo, and which was some time during the summer of 1847, say that the Young Chief told him that if they (the Catholic missionaries) should come there before he got back, to tell them to remain, but not to commence building until his return, and he would show them where to build. It was, however, a common report among the Nez Percés that the Cayuses had asked the Catholics to come among them and to establish missions.

Question. Did you hear Dr. Whitman say anything to the Catholics establishing missions among the Indians; if so, state what.

Answer. Dr. Whitman told me that he heard a talk of the Catholics establishing a mission on the Tucamon, about sixty miles off, and said he would rather they would be nearer at hand.

Question. State where you were at the time the massacre took place, and what do you know about a messenger from the murderers to the Nez Percés Indians, and what the messenger said in reference to the cause of the Cayuses killing Dr. Whitman?

Answer. I was living about ten miles from Mr. Spalding's mission. Mr. Camfield first brought the news of the massacre. On the 8th, after the massacre, being Monday, a great many Indians met at Mr. Spalding's before Mr. S. had returned. A messenger came there from the Cayuses, and the Indians, when assembled, required him to state all he knew about the matter, and to state the truth. I was present, and he said, in substance, that all the chiefs were concerned except Young Chief and Five Crows, who knew nothing of it; that the cause of the murder was, that Dr. Whitman and Spalding were poisoning the Indians. They asked him, "Are you sure that they were poisoning the Indians?" He said, "Yes." "How do you know it?" "Joseph Lewis said so." "What did he say?" "Joseph Lewis said that Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding had been writing for two years to their friends in the east, where Joseph Lewis lived, to send them poison to kill off the Cayuses and Nez Percés; that they had sent them some that was not good, and they wrote for more that would kill them off quick, and that the medicine had come this summer. Joseph Lewis said he was lying on the settee in Dr. Whitman's room, and he heard a conversation between Dr. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, and Mr. Spalding, in which Mr. Spalding asked the Doctor why he did not kill the Indians off faster. 'Oh,' said the Doctor, 'they are dying fast enough; the young ones will die off this winter, and the old ones next spring.' Mrs. Whitman said that our friends will be on, and want to settle in this country. A talk then took place between Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, in which they said, 'How easy we will live when the Indians are all killed off; such an Indian has so many horses, and such an Indian so many spotted horses, and our boys will drive them up, and we will give them to our friends.' One of them said, 'That man will hear us,' alluding to Joseph Lewis. 'Oh, no,' said another, 'he cannot hear; he is

sleeping sound.' They talked rather low, but Joseph Lewis said he could hear all that passed." This Indian messenger stated that Joseph Lewis had made this statement in a council of the Cayuses on the Saturday night previous to the murder, and that Joseph Lewis said he had heard this conversation between Dr. Whitman and the others on the Wednesday before the murder. Joseph Lewis, the messenger said, told the Cayuses in the council that unless they (the Indians) killed Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding quick they would all die. The messenger went on to say himself that one hundred and ninety-seven Indians had died since the immigration commenced passing that summer. He said that there were six buried on Monday morning, and among the rest his own wife. He said he knew they were poisoned.

Question. Are you acquainted with the fact that the small-pox was spread among the Blackfeet Indians, east of the Rocky mountains? If so, state in what year, and how far it spread, and whether a knowledge of this fact is not familiar with the Cayuses and Nez Percés.

Answer. In the year 1837 the small-pox was spread among the Blackfeet Indians by one Beckwith, who brought the matter for that purpose. Beckwith took it himself, and a clerk at one of the trading posts, Fort Muriah, on one branch of the Missouri river, helped to spread it among the Blackfeet Indians for the purpose of killing them off. A knowledge of this fact is common among the Nez Percés, and, I think, among the Cayuses.

WILLIAM GRAIG.

JULY 11, 1848.

Now, I am satisfied that every impartial and unprejudiced person, after reading attentively the above documents, will come with me to the conclusion that the true causes, both remote and immediate, of the whole evil, must have been the following:

I. The promise made by Mr. Parker to the Cayuses and the Nez Percés of paying for their lands every year, and the want of fulfilment of that promise.

Thence came "the months of deep solicitude, occasioned by the increasing and menancing demands of the Indians for pay for their water, their wood, their air, their lands," of which Mr. Spalding complains in his "History of the Massacre." It was not unnatural that the Indians, seeing that they were refused the price fixed for their lands, should repeat their demands, and finally come to the threatenings. White people would not have done much less.

II. The death of the Nez Percés chief, killed on his way to the United States, when he was in company with Mr. Gray, and in his service.

The conclusion is evident from the circumstances which preceded that death, and from the proceedings of the Nez Percés against Mr. Spalding, and all the people of his establishment on account of it, and likewise from the general habit of the Indians in such cases. Besides, in the council that the Cayuses held some time after the massacre, to offer to the government their proposals of peace, Tilaukaikt was men-

tioning that death as one of their grounds of complaint against the Americans.

III. The murder committed by an American, in California, on the person of Elijah, the son of the Walla-Walla chief, in 1844.

Dr. White's letter says, in relation to that murder: "The general impression is that it will lead to the most disastrous consequences to the Californians themselves, or to the colony of the Willamette valley." Mr. Spalding says, in his "History of the Massacre:" "When they (the Indians) returned back from California two years ago, after the death of the son of the Walla-Walla chief, several meetings were held to consider whether Dr. Whitman, myself, or some other American teacher, should be killed as a set-off for Elijah." And Mr. McKinlay assures me that, in the fall of 1844, the Indians, a short time after their return from California, met one day at Fort Walla-Walla, seven hundred in number, all armed, and decided to walk down immediately upon the colony of the Willamette, and that they could be stopped only by the Young Chief, and who, by his influence and entreaties, decided them to abandon their undertaking and to go home. And in the spring of 1847, the Walla-Walla chief himself, Yellow Serpent, started out with a party of Walla-Wallas and Cayuses for the purpose of attacking the Americans in California, whom they thought unsuspicious. But having found them on their guard, and too strong to be attacked without danger, he took their part against the Spaniards, offered his services to them, and fought in their ranks. On his way coming back he lost many of his people from sickness, so that he and his young men, when arrived at home in the fall, felt worse disposed than ever towards the Americans. And Tilaukaikt mentioned that murder also among the grievances that they had against the Americans.

IV. The tales of Tom Hill, in accordance with what was going on among the Indians.

That Indian had told the Nez Percés and the Cayuses that "the first was missionaries," who came to them "only to make property; that there was nothing in religion." Now, when the Protestant missionaries arrived among those tribes of Indians, they assured them that they came only to teach them and to help them to live better, and promised them a great price for their lands. But soon after they got their lands they worked for themselves and neglected the Indians, and even for three or four years they had ceased entirely to teach them, as Mr. Spalding said. They got bands of horses, sheep, and cattle; made large farms, traded with the emigrants their horses, cattle, and grain, and were getting rich without dividing with the Indians. They refused obstinately, from year to year, to pay the price they had promised for their lands, and persisted to keep them, and they made nothing for the Indians unless they should be paid for it.

Tom Hill had also said that after the missionaries "others come, settle, begin to take their lands, and finally send them off." Now, the year after the arrival of those missionaries, Mr. Spalding thought

end Mr. Gray to the States for the purpose of bringing from

thence fifty new families of missionaries, and had it made known to the Indians.

In 1839, Mr. Smith wished to cultivate the land in spite of the Indians, and because they stopped him he went off. In 1841 or 1842, Dr. Whitman started for the States, telling the Indians that he would bring back with himself many people to chastise them for having ill treated him. The Indians had been waiting for his return with anxiety, fearing the execution of his threatenings. He came back, however, with a few people only; but in the following year more came, and next year yet more, and more, and more, for every following year; so that the Indians could possibly suppose that the Doctor would execute his threatenings, and take a revenge of them as soon as he thought himself strong enough.

Besides, they knew the Willamette well, and seeing so many Americans passing through their country every year to go thither, it was not unnatural to put this question to themselves: If they continue for many years more to come in so great a number, where will they settle? There is not room enough in the Willamette for so many people. And the answer then was natural: They will come here and will take our lands, as Tom Hill says they have done in the States, and as they are doing in the Willamette, and will drive us out of the country. And then that conclusion suggested to them by Tom Hill found naturally its place: That the missionaries were among them only to prepare the way for other Americans, and that they had better not keep Mr. Spalding, nor any other American missionary, among themselves.

V. The spreading of small-pox by Americans among the Blackfeet Indians, in connexion with the measles among the Cayuses, and the imprudent use of poison at Dr. Whitman's establishment and his profession as a physician.

The Cayuses and the Nez Percés, as stated by Mr. Craig, knew that the small-pox had been brought and spread among the Blackfeet Indians by Americans, and seeing a great similarity between the effects of the measles among themselves and of the small-pox among the Blackfeet, they could be induced, very easily, to believe that the Americans had brought them the same sickness with the intention of killing them, as they had done with the Blackfeet. Moreover, Doctor Whitman was in the habit of using poison to kill the wolves. The Indians knew it, and three of them had been very near losing their lives by eating of the meat that he had poisoned. The Indians knew then that he had the power of poisoning them whenever he wished; and with Indians from the power to the act there is but very little distance.

It is certain, also, that the Doctor, or his folks, have poisoned melons for the purpose of making the Indians sick. The Indians knew it, and have been ever since complaining of it. And going further, they took occasion, from that circumstance, for accusing the Doctor of having poisoned other food that he gave them to eat; and it is a general report among them that very often they experienced vomitings and colics after eating the Doctor's aliments, and they go so far as to designate a good many among themselves who have been

taken sick in this manner. The Doctor was also in the habit of trusting poison to all persons in his service, indiscriminately. Who, then, could say that he had not trusted poison to some person unworthy of his confidence; who, without his knowledge and against his will, might have used it against the Indians?

And, finally, Mr. Whitman was a physician, and every one knows the prejudice of the Indians against any kind of what they call medicine men, to whom they impute the power of killing or healing, as they choose, the persons that they attend, and whom they are in the habit of killing as murderers when their patients die.

VI. Lack of sincerity and faithfulness to their word and promise, violence of character and imprudent expressions, together with an excessive seeking for temporal welfare in some of the missionaries.

We have seen that they had promised to pay the Indians for their lands and to give them a great many things which they never gave.

Mr. Spalding, writing to the bishop of Walla-Walla, some days after the massacre of Wailatpu, said: "My object in writing principally is to give information through you to the Cayuses that it is our wish to have peace; that we do not wish Americans to come from below to avenge the wrong; we hope the Cayuses and Americans will be on friendly terms; that Americans will no more come to their country unless they wish it. As soon as the men return, I hope, if alive, to send them to the governor, to prevent Americans coming up to molest the Cayuses for what is done. * * * The Nez Percés pledged to protect us from the Cayuses if we would prevent the Americans from coming up to avenge the murderers. This we have pledged to do, and for this we beg for the sake of our lives at this place and Mr. Walker's. By all means keep quiet, send no war reports, send nothing but proposals of peace. They say they have buried the death of the Walla-Walla chief's son killed, in California. They wish us to bury this offence." And in the *Oregon American* he says: "The object of the letter was solely to gain time for the Hudson's Bay Company to reach Walla-Walla and secure our deliverance before the Indians should discover any movement on the part of the Americans." And, as if to prove it, he had hardly escaped from the hands of the Indians, when on his way going down to the Willamette in company with the other captives after the deliverance, passing at the Dalles, he tried all he could to induce the troops that were stationed there to go up immediately to the Cayuses and kill them all, with the exception of only five or six whom he commended to their clemency, as the following letter partly proves:

"OREGON CITY, *August* 18, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your polite note, I can only say that I did not charge my mind particularly with Reverend Mr. Spalding's statements, consequently cannot give you his precise language. I recollect distinctly, however, that he was not in favor of killing all the Cayuses; for he gave the names of some four or five that he knew to be friendly, and another whom I marked as questionable; the

balance, if I am not very much mistaken, he would have share one fate. * * * * * *

"I am, sir, with respect, yours,

"J. MAGONE.

"Hon. P. H. BURNETT."

Mr. Spalding intended, then, to deceive the Indians with the letter that he wrote to the bishop, and had no intention of keeping his promises to them. And the Indians knew him so well in that respect, that, when they heard his letter read at the Catholic mission, they said without hesitation that Mr. Spalding was speaking well because he was in a *hole*. Now, it is by every one known that nothing is so apt to destroy the confidence and excite the bad feelings of Indians towards any body as lack of sincerity and faithfulness.

As to the violence of character and imprudent expressions, I heard Doctor Whitman say, at Fort Walla-Walla last fall, (1847,) that he had very much scolded the Indians of the Dalles who had robbed the emigrants, and that he had told them: "Since you are so wicked—such robbers—we shall call for troops to chastise you; and next fall we will see here five hundred dragoons who will take care of you." We have seen, moreover, in Mr. Toupin's statement, the ignominious treatment to which the doctor exposed himself by that hardness and violence of character; and Mr. Gervais told us what the consequences were for Mr. Spalding of his quickness of temper.

As for the excessive seeking for temporal welfare, Mr. Joel Palmer, then Indian agent, said in my presence at Walla-Walla last winter, 1848, that, in his opinion, the application of the missionaries to get excessive riches had been a great obstacle to the prosperity of the missions; that it absorbed too much of their attention and excited against them the jealousy of the Indians; that his opinion was, the government ought to prohibit them from getting more than a certain amount of revenue as considered necessary for their habitual subsistence.

Such had been, upon the Indians, the unfavorable facts and circumstances which I have just given above, as the remote causes of the massacre, that a great part of the volunteers of 1848, and also of the population of the Willamette, came then to the general conclusion that the missions are prejudicial to the Indians, make them worse, and had better be abandoned. When they came to this conclusion, however, they could speak of the Protestant missions only, because they had had as yet no opportunity of knowing what the Catholic missions are, and what effects they produce among the Indians—the Flat Head missions being so far off that very few Protestants know anything of their management.

VII. The ultimate causes, and the only immediate ones, were the ravages of the measles and dysentery, together with the tales of Joseph Lewis.

The causes that I have enumerated above must be considered as so many remote and indirect ones which had been preparing for a long time the way for the awful deed; but as to the immediate causes of it, I am sure that every sensible person will find it in the ravages of the

measles and dysentery, which had terrified the Indians, and in the tales that Joseph Lewis spread then among them, and which agreed so perfectly with the long prejudices and suspicions of the Indians and with the tales that had been spread before by Tom Hill. As an evident proof of that I refer to Mr. Craig's statement, which we have seen above; and as a second, and yet stronger proof, I bring here Mr. Spalding himself.

"It was most distressing," says Mr. Spalding in his history, "to go into a lodge of some ten fires and count twenty or twenty-five, some in the midst of measles, others in the last stage of dysentery, in the midst of every kind of filth, of itself sufficient to cause sickness, with no suitable means to alleviate their inconceivable sufferings, with, perhaps, one well person to look after the wants of two sick ones. They were dying every day, one, two, and sometimes five, in a day, with the dysentery, which very generally followed the measles. Everywhere the sick and dying were pointed to Jesus, and the well were urged to prepare for death."

Indeed, there was enough there to alarm Indians, and to excite them to excesses, if anybody knew how to take advantage of those circumstances; and that man was found in Joseph Lewis. Appearing full of solicitude for the welfare of the Indians, he went to them and told them that he was himself an Indian the same as they were, belonging to the Chinook tribe; "that formerly," as Mr. Spalding continues to relate in his history, "the Americans, by ships, brought poison to the lower country with a view to destroy all the Indians. Vast multitudes were destroyed, as their old men very well recollect, referring, doubtless, to the small-pox and measles, which raged throughout the Territory some thirty-five or forty years ago.* He, being a small child, was reserved by the Americans, taken to the States, where he had grown up, ever mindful of his native country, and anxious to return to his own people. He told the Indians that he took particular notice of the letters of Dr. Whitman and myself from this country; told them that some of these letters spoke of this vast country as every way desirable for settlements; its healthy climate, its rich soil, the bands of horses, &c. Some of the letters called for poisons by which we could sweep off the Indians and make way for the Americans. In accordance with this request, he said, several bottles of poison had been brought over by the last emigration, which had caused many deaths among the immigrants, and was the cause of the sore sickness and frequent deaths among the Indians, and would soon kill them all if the Doctor, and Mrs. Whitman, and myself were not removed. This I received from Stikas in his lodge twenty-four hours after the butchery had taken place. It seems that immediately on my arrival Lewis set himself to excite the Indians to do the dreadful deed. He told them that he overheard Dr. Whitman and myself consulting at night as to the most effectual way to kill off the Indians.

"Such statements," Mr. Spalding continues, "following like statements which have been sounding in the ears of the Indians for years, and made with so much apparent solicitude for them, and at the time

* It was in the year 1830 that entire villages were swept away by sickness.

of great excitement among the Indians on account of the measles, had doubtless much to do in bringing about the bloody tragedy." And for my part, I do not hesitate to affirm that every sensible and unprejudiced person will conclude with me that there, and there only, lies the immediate cause of the murders, and that such was the true and only motive that induced the Indians to perpetrate the horrible crime. All efforts to prove the contrary, would prove nothing but the injustice and blind prejudices of their authors.

CHAPTER II.

Journal of the principal events that occurred in the Walla-Walla country from the arrival of the bishop and his clergy until the moment they left that country for the Willamette settlements.

It was on the fifth of September, 1847, that the Right Rev. Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet arrived at Fort Walla-Walla, where he was cordially received by Mr. McBean, clerk in charge of said fort. He was accompanied by the superior of the Oblats and two other clergymen. He had the intention of remaining but a few days at the fort, for he knew that Towatowe, (or Young Chief,) one of the Cayuse chiefs, had a house which he had destined for the use of the Catholic missionaries, and he intended to go and occupy it without delay; but the absence of the Young Chief, who was hunting buffalo, created a difficulty in regard to the occupation of the house, and in consequence of it he had to wait longer than he wished.

On the 23d of September Dr. Whitman, on his way from the Dalles, stopped at Fort Walla-Walla. His countenance bore sufficient testimony to the agitation of his heart. He soon showed by his words that he was deeply wounded by the arrival of the Bishop. "I know very well," said he, "for what purpose you have come." "All is known," replied the bishop. "I come to labor for the conversion of the Indians, and even of Americans, if they are willing to listen to me." The Doctor then continued in the same tone to speak of many things. He attributed the coming of the bishop to the Young Chief's influence; made a furious charge against the Catholics, accusing them of having persecuted Protestants, and even of having shed their blood wherever they had prevailed. He said he did not like Catholics; * * that he should oppose the missionaries to the extent of his power. * * He spoke against the *Catholic ladder!** and said that he would cover it with blood, to show the persecution of Protestants by Catholics. He refused to sell provisions to the bishop, and protested that he would not assist the missionaries unless he saw them in starvation.

After such a manifestation of sentiment towards Catholics in general, and priests in particular, the bishop was not astonished in hearing, some hours after, that Dr. Whitman, on leaving the fort, went to the lodge of Piopiomoxmox (or Yellow Serpent); that he had spoken a great deal against the priests; that he had wished to prevail upon this chief to co-operate with him, in order that, by the aid of his in-

* A picture explaining the principal points of Catholic faith.

fluence with the Cayuses, Des Chutes, and Dalles Indians, he might be enabled to excite these nations against them, &c., &c.

The clergymen that had remained behind, with the wagons and effects of the mission, arrived at Fort Walla-Walla on the 4th of October.

During the months of October and November the Doctor came to the fort several times, to render his professional services to Mrs. Maxwell and Mr. Thomas McKay; he was a little more reserved than at the first interview, but it was always visible enough that the sight of the bishop and his clergy was far from being agreeable to him.

On the 26th of October, Young Chief came to the fort, and the bishop asked him if he was disposed to receive a priest for him and his young men; telling him that he could only give him one for the whole nation, and that if the Cayuses wished to avail themselves of his services, they would do well to come to an understanding together concerning the location of the mission. The Young Chief replied that he would receive a priest with pleasure; that he had long desired one, and that he could take his house and as much land as he wanted; but as a means of reuniting the Cayuses, who had been heretofore divided, and in order to facilitate their religious instruction, he suggested the idea of establishing the mission near Dr. Whitman's, at the camp of Tilokaikt, saying that there was more land there than near his house, and that it was more central; that, by his wife, he had a right to the land of Tilokaikt, and that he was disposed to give it to the mission, if Tilokaikt was willing; that he would go and live there himself with his young men, if the mission could be established there; but that, in case this could not be done, his house was at the service of the priest at any time he pleased.

On the 29th of October the bishop, agreeably to the words of the Young Chief, informed Tilokaikt that he wished to see him, and, on the 4th of November, Tilokaikt, Camaspelo and Toursakay, with many other Indians, were at the fort. The meeting took place after supper; it was done publicly, and in the presence of Mr. Thomas McKay and all the persons at the fort who chose to witness it.

Toursakay spoke first, Camaspelo next; and then Tilokaikt, taking the floor, put many questions to the bishop; asking him whether it was the Pope who had sent him to ask for land for the mission; how the priests lived in their country; who maintained them; whether the priests would make presents to the Indians; whether they would cause their land to be ploughed; whether they would aid them in building houses; whether they would feed and clothe their children, &c., &c. The bishop replied that it was the Pope who had sent him; that he had not sent him to take their land, but only for the purpose of saving their souls; that, however, having to live, and possessing no wealth, he had asked of them a piece of land that he could cultivate for his support; that in his country it was the faithful who maintained the priests, but that here he did not ask so much, but only a piece of land, and that the priests themselves would do the rest. He told them that he would not make presents to Indians; that he would give them nothing for the land he asked; that in case they worked for him, he would pay them for their work, and no more;

that he would assist them neither in ploughing their lands nor in building houses, nor would he feed or clothe their children, &c. The bishop then closed; the young men retired, and Tilokaikt concluded the meeting by saying that he would not go against the words of the Young Chief, and requested the bishop to send immediately some person to visit his land and select a place for a mission.

For further particulars of the meeting, see Mr. Thomas McKay's statement above.

On the 8th of November, I went, by order of the bishop, to Wailatpu to look at the land which Tilokaikt had offered; but he had changed his mind, and refused to show it to me, saying that it was too small. He told me that he had no other place to give me but that of Dr. Whitman's, whom he intended to send away. I declared to him a second time, the same as the bishop had done at the meeting, that I would not have the place of Dr. Whitman. I then went immediately to the camp of Young Chief, to notify him that I would take his house, since I was unable to procure a place from Tilokaikt.

I returned to the fort on the 10th, and on the 11th Rev. Mr. Rousseau left with his men to repair the house; and having come back on the 26th, announcing that the house was in a condition to be occupied, it was immediately decided that we should go and take our lodging in it the next day. The same day we received, at the fort, a visit from Mr. Spalding, the Protestant missionary of the Nez Percés, whom we acquainted, during the conversation, with our intention of aving the next day for our mission on the Umatilla river.

The next day, November 27, we took our leave of Mr. McBean and his family, to go to the Umatilla, where we (the bishop, the secretary and myself) arrived towards evening. Rev. Mr. Rousseau remained behind with the wagons and baggage, and did not arrive until some days after.

The following is the substance of a letter which I addressed to Colonel Gilliam, containing a relation of the events which immeately followed our arrival:

"FORT WALLA-WALLA, *March* 2, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: I have the honor to reply to the request which you have been pleased to make me lately. It affords me great satisfaction to be able to oblige you by giving you a detailed account of the facts relative to the terrible event of the 29th November, which happened within my knowledge.

"You know, sir, that eight Catholic missionaries, at the head of whom was the bishop, A. M. A. Blauchet, arrived at Fort Walla-Walla at the beginning of last autumn, with the intention of devoting themselves to the instruction of the various tribes of Indians in this part of Oregon. Some were located north of the Columbia, and it was decided that the others should pass the winter with the Cayuses, at the camp of the Young Chief, because this chief had not ceased for several years to ask for priests, and had offered his house for their accommodation. But when we arrived at the fort he was away on a hunting expedition, from which he did not return till late in the fall,

and for that reason the commencement of our mission was retarded until the 27th of November.

"During our stay at the fort we saw Dr. Whitman several times, and though at first he seemed violently opposed to us, telling the bishop frankly that he would do all he could against him, yet, upon further acquaintance, he seemed to regard us with a more favorable eye; and when the care of the Cayuse mission was given to me by the bishop, I indulged the hope of being able to live upon good terms with the Doctor.

The day before our departure from the fort for the Umatilla, we dined with Mr. Spalding and Mr. Rogers, and I assure you that it was a satisfaction to me to have the acquaintance of those gentlemen. I then indulged the hope more strongly than ever of living in peace with them all, which was in perfect accordance with my natural feelings; for those who are acquainted with me know that I have nothing more at heart than to live in peace with all men, and that, exempt from prejudices, I am disposed to look with an equal eye upon the members of all religious denominations—to do all I can for the good of all, without regard to the name by which they may be called.

"On Saturday, November 27th, I left the fort, in company with the bishop and his secretary, for our mission on the Umatilla, 25 miles from Dr. Whitman's. We had scarcely arrived in the evening, when, on going to see a sick person, I learned that Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding were *en route* for my mission, Dr. Whitman having been called to attend to the sick.

"The next day, being Sunday, we were visited by Dr. Whitman, who remained but a few minutes at the house, and appeared to be much agitated. Being invited to dine, he refused, saying that he feared it would be too late, as he had 25 miles to go, and wished to reach home before night. On parting, he entreated me not to fail to visit him when I would pass by his mission, which I very cordially promised to do. On Monday, 29th, Mr. Spalding took supper with us, and appeared quite gay. During the conversation he happened to say that the Doctor was unquiet; that the Indians were displeased with him on account of the sickness, and that even he had been informed that the murderer (an Indian) intended to kill him. But he seemed not to believe this, and suspected as little as we did what was taking place at the mission of the Doctor.

"Before leaving fort Walla-Walla it had been decided that, after visiting the sick people of my mission on the Umatilla, I should go and visit those of Tilokaikt's camp, for the purpose of baptizing the infants and such dying adults as might desire this favor; and the Doctor and Mr. Spalding having informed me that there were many sick persons at their mission, I was confirmed in this resolution, and made preparations to go as soon as possible.

"After having finished baptizing the infants and dying adults of my mission, I left on Tuesday, the 30th of November, late in the afternoon, for Tilokaikt's camp, where I arrived between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. It is impossible to conceive my surprise and consternation, when, upon my arrival, I learned that the Indians the day before had massacred the Doctor and his wife, with the greater

part of the Americans at the mission. I passed the night without scarcely closing my eyes.

"Early the next morning I baptized three sick children, two of whom died soon after, and then hastened to the scene of death to offer to the widows and orphans, all the assistance in my power. I found five or six women and over thirty children in a situation deplorable beyond description. Some had just lost their husbands, and the others their fathers, whom they had seen massacred before their eyes, and were expecting every moment to share the same fate. The sight of those persons caused me to shed tears, which, however, I was obliged to conceal, for I was the greater part of the day in the presence of the murderers, and closely watched by them, and if I had shown too marked an interest in behalf of the sufferers, it would only have endangered their lives and mine; these, therefore, entreated me to be upon my guard. After the first few words that could be exchanged under the circumstances, I inquired after the victims, and was told that they were yet unburied. Joseph Stanfield, a Frenchman, who was in the service of Dr. Whitman, and had been spared by the Indians, was engaged in washing the corpses, but, being alone, he was unable to bury them. I resolved to go and assist him, so as to render to those unfortunate victims the last service in my power to offer them. What a sight did I then behold! Ten dead bodies lying here and there, covered with blood, and bearing the marks of the most atrocious cruelty; some pierced with balls, others more or less gashed by the hatchet. Dr. Whitman had received three gashes on the face. Three others had their skulls crushed so that their brains were oozing out.

"It was on the 29th of November, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, while all the people at the Doctor's house were busy, that the Indians, with their arms concealed beneath their blankets, introduced themselves successively into the yard, and in an instant executed their horrible butchery. Three or four men (Americans) only were able to escape.

"The ravages which the sickness had made in their midst, together with the conviction which a half-breed, named Joseph Lewis, had succeeded in fixing upon their minds, that Doctor Whitman had poisoned them, were the only motives I could discover which could have prompted them to this act of murder. This half-breed had imagined a conversation between Doctor Whitman, his wife, and Mr. Spalding, in which he made them say that it was necessary to hasten the death of the Indians in order to get possession of their horses and lands. 'If you do not kill the Doctor,' said he, 'you will all be dead in the spring.'

"I assure you, sir, that during the time I was occupied in burying the victims of this disaster, I was far from feeling safe, being obliged to go here and there gathering up the dead bodies, in the midst of assassins, whose hands were still stained with blood, and who, by their manners, their countenances, and the arms which they still carried, sufficiently announced that their thirst for blood was yet unsatiated. Assuming as composed a manner as possible, I cast more than one glance aside and behind at the knives, pistols, and guns, in order to

assure myself whether there were not some of them directed towards me.

"The bodies were all deposited in a common grave, which had been dug the day previous by Joseph Stanfield; and before leaving I saw that they were covered with earth. But I have since learned that the grave, not having been soon enough enclosed, had been molested by the wolves, and that some of the corpses had been devoured by them.

"Having buried the dead, I hastened to prepare for my return to my mission, in order to acquaint Mr. Spalding of the danger which threatened him; because on Monday evening, when he supped with us, he said that it was his intention to return to Doctor Whitman's on the following Wednesday or Thursday; and I wished to meet him in time to give him a chance to escape.

"This I repeated several times to the unfortunate widows of the slain, and expressed to them my desire of being able to save Mr. Spalding. Before leaving the women and children, I spoke to the son of Tilokaikt, who seemed to be acting in the place of his father, asking him to promise me that they should not be hurt, and that he would take care of them. 'Say to them,' said he, 'that they need fear nothing; they shall be taken care of and well treated.' I then left them, after saying what I could to encourage them, although I was not myself entirely exempt from fear on their account.

"On leaving the Doctor's house I perceived that the son of Tilokaikt followed, in company with my interpreter, who himself was an Indian, his friend and his relative by his wife. I did not think that he had the intention of coming far with us; I believed that he was merely coming to the river to point out some new place for crossing, and that he would afterwards return. But when, after having crossed the river, he still continued going on with us, I began strongly to fear for Mr. Spalding. I knew that the Indians were angry with all Americans, and more enraged against Mr. Spalding than any other. But what could I do in such a circumstance? I saw no remedy; I could not tell the Indian to go back, because he would have suspected something, and it would have been worse; I could not start ahead of him, because he had a much better horse than mine. I resolved, then, to leave all in the hands of Providence. Fortunately, a few minutes after crossing the river, the interpreter asked Tilokaikt's son for a smoke. They prepared the calumet, but when the moment came for lighting it there was nothing to make fire. 'You have a pistol,' said the interpreter, 'fire it, and we will light.' Accordingly, without stopping, he fired his pistol, reloaded it, and fired it again. He then commenced smoking with the interpreter, without thinking of reloading his pistol. A few minutes after, while they were thus engaged in smoking, I saw Mr. Spalding come galloping towards me. In a moment he was at my side, taking me by the hand, and asking for news. 'Have you been to the Doctor's?' he inquired. 'Yes,' I replied. 'What news?' 'Sad news.' 'Is any person dead?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Who is dead? is it one of the Doctor's children?' (He had left two of them very sick.) 'No,' I replied. 'Who, then, is dead?' I hesitated to tell him. 'Wait a moment,' said I, 'I cannot tell you now.' While Mr. Spalding was asking me those different questions,

I had spoken to my interpreter, telling him to entreat the Indian, in my name, not to kill Mr. Spalding; which I begged of him as a special favor, and hoped that he would not refuse it to me. I was waiting for his answer, and did not wish to relate the disaster to Mr. Spalding before getting it, for fear that he might, by his manner, discover to the Indian what I had told him; for the least motion like flight would have cost him his life, and probably exposed mine also. The son of Tilokaikt, after hesitating some moments, replied that he could not take it upon himself to save Mr. Spalding, but that he would go back and consult the other Indians; and so he started back immediately to his camp. I then availed myself of his absence to satisfy the anxiety of Mr. Spalding. I related to him what had passed. 'The Doctor is dead,' said I; 'the Indians have killed him, together with his wife and eight other Americans, on Monday last, the 29th, and I have buried them before leaving to-day.' 'The Indians have killed the Doctor!' cried Mr. Spalding; 'they will kill me also, if I go to the camp!' 'I fear it very much,' said I. 'What, then, shall I do?' 'I know not; I have told you what has happened; decide now for yourself what you had best do; I have no advice to give you in regard to that.' 'Why has that Indian started back?' he inquired. 'I begged him to spare your life,' said I, 'and he answered me that he could not take it upon himself to do so, but that he would go and take the advice of the other Indians about it; that is the reason why he started back.' Mr. Spalding seemed frightened and discouraged. 'Is it possible! is it possible!' he repeated several times; 'they will certainly kill me;' and he was unable to come to any decision. 'But what could have prompted the Indians to this?' he inquired. 'I know not,' said I; 'but be quick to take a decision; you have no time to lose. If the Indians should resolve not to spare your life, they will be here very soon, as we are only about three miles from their camp.' 'But where shall I go?' 'I know not; you know the country better than I; all that I know is, that the Indians say the order to kill Americans has been sent in all directions.' Mr. Spalding then resolved to fly. He asked me if I was willing to take charge of some loose horses that he was driving before him. I told him that I could not, for fear of becoming suspicious to the Indians. I told him, however, that if the interpreter was willing to take them under his charge at his own risk, he was perfectly at liberty to do so. To this the interpreter agreed. I gave Mr. Spalding what provisions I had left, and hastened to take leave of him, wishing him, with all my heart, a happy escape, and promising to pray for him. In quitting him I was so much terrified at the thought of the danger with which he was threatened, that I trembled in every limb, and could scarcely hold myself upon my horse. I left him with my interpreter, to whom he again put many questions, and who pointed out to him a by-road which he would be able to follow with most safety. I thought he advised him to go to the Dalles, but I am not certain. Mr. Spalding still continued to ask new questions; and hesitating to leave, the interpreter advised him to hasten his flight, and he left him a moment before he had decided to quit the road. The interpreter had not left Mr. Spalding more than twenty minutes when he saw three armed

Cayuses riding hastily towards him, who were in pursuit of Mr. Spalding. Upon coming up to the interpreter, they seemed much displeased that I had warned Mr. Spalding of their intentions, and thereby furnished him with an opportunity to escape. 'The priest ought to have attended to his own business, and not to have interfered with ours,' they said, in an angry tone, and started immediately in pursuit of him. And they must inevitably have overtaken him, had not the approaching darkness of the night and a heavy fog that happened to fall down prevented them from discovering his trail, and forced them to return.

"I had continued my route quite slowly, so that it was dark when I reached the spring on Marron's fork. I dismounted for a moment to drink, and, on mounting my horse, was somewhat alarmed to hear a horseman coming at full speed in our rear. I called to the interpreter, and told him to speak and inform him who we were. The Indian recognized the name of the interpreter, approached him, and spoke amicably to him, and fired out his pistol. It was the son of Tilokaikt, the same who had returned to camp to consult the Indians about the fate of Mr. Spalding. He continued to accompany us until we reached the camp of Camaspelo, on the Umatilla river, and there I learned from the interpreter that he had come to inform Camaspelo of the horrible event.

"After six days of danger, privations, and fatigue, Mr. Spalding was enabled to reach his family at his mission among the Nez Percés, as you have seen from his letter to the bishop of Walla-Walla, since published in the Oregon Spectator. I was truly happy to learn that Mr. Spalding was out of danger, and I thanked God sincerely for having made me instrumental in saving the life of a fellow-creature, at the peril of my own.

"Some days after an express reached us from the fort, informing us that our lives were in danger from a portion of the Indians, who could not pardon me for having deprived them of their victim; and this was the only reason which prevented me from fulfilling the promise I had made to the widows and orphans of returning to see them, and obliged me to be contented with sending my interpreter.

"You are acquainted, sir, with the events which followed: the murder of two sick men, who were brutally torn from their beds and had their throats cut; the murder of a young American when returning from the mill; the good fortune of the other Americans at the mill, who owed their escape to a single Indian, (Tintinmitsi,) while the others wished to kill them; the violation of three young girls; the letter of Mr. Spalding, which occasioned the assembling of the chiefs at the Catholic mission, and their asking for peace; the arrival of Mr. Ogden, and the delivery of the captives.

"Such are, sir, the facts and circumstances relative to this deplorable event, the relation of which I thought was of a nature to interest you. I am pleased with the confidence you have shown me by asking this relation at my hands, and thank you sincerely for the same. I thank you, more especially, for the opportunity you have given me of presenting to you a full and candid exposition of my conduct and in-

tentions in the circumstances so dangerous and so delicate in which I accidentally found myself involved.

"With sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"J. B. A. BROUILLET,

"*Priest, Vicar General of Walla-Walla.*

"Colonel GILLIAM."

I arrived at the mission on Thursday morning, 2d of December, and announced to the inmates the frightful tidings, which were yet unknown to them.

On the 3d the bishop called for the Young Chief and his brother, Five Crows, in order to express to them how deeply he had been pained by the news of the horrible affair at Wailatpu, and to recommend to their care the widows and orphans, as well as the men, who had survived the massacre. They protested to have given no consent to what had happened at Wailatpu, and promised to do all in their power for the survivors.

Some days after we learned that a young man, who had been engaged in working at a saw mill, some twenty miles from the establishment of the Doctor, with some other Americans, had been killed on his return from the mill to the Doctor's, and that the Indians intended to kill the others.

On the 10th we received the painful intelligence that two other young men, who, being sick, had been spared by the Indians at the time of the first massacre, had since been torn from their bed and cruelly butchered. We learned at the same time that the other men belonging to the mill had been spared and brought to the Doctor's for the purpose of taking care of the women and children.

On the 11th of December we had the affliction to hear that one of the captives had been carried off from the Doctor's house by the orders of Five Crows and brought to him, and we learned that two others had been violated at the Doctor's house.

On the 16th two Nez Percé chiefs, Inimilpip and Tipialanakeikt,* brought us the following letter from Mr. Spalding:

"CLEAR WATER, *December* 10, 1847.

"REVEREND AND DEAR FRIEND: This hasty note may inform you that I am yet alive through the astonishing mercy of God. The hand of the merciful God brought me to my family after six days and nights from the time my dear friend† furnished me with provisions and I escaped from the Indians. My daughter is yet a captive, I fear, but in the hands of our merciful Heavenly Father. Two Indians have gone for her. My object in writing is principally to give information, through you, to the Cayuses that it is our wish to have peace; that we do not wish the Americans to come from below to avenge the wrong; we hope the Cayuses and the Americans will be on friendly terms; that Americans

* We had reason to be astonished at that confidence of those Indians, as we had had as yet no opportunity of seeing any one of the Nez Percés since our arrival in the country.

† My *dear friend*, because he was yet in the *hole*, as the Indians said.

will no more come in their country unless they wish it. As soon as these men return, I hope, if alive, to send them to the governor to prevent Americans from coming up to molest the Cayuses for what is done. I know that you will do all in your power for the relief of the captives, women and children, at Wailatpu; you will spare no pains to appease and quiet the Indians. There are five Americans here, my wife and three children, one young woman, and two Frenchmen. We cannot leave the country without help. Our help, under God, is in your hands, and in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. Can help come from that source? Ask their advice, and let me know. I am certain that, if the Americans should attempt to come, it would likely to prove the ruin of us all in this upper country, and would involve the country in war. God grant that they may not attempt it. At this moment I have obtained permission of the Indians to write more, but I have but a moment. Please send this, or copy, to Governor Abernethy. The Nez Percés held a meeting yesterday. They pledged themselves to protect us from the Cayuses, if we would prevent the Americans from coming up to avenge the murders. This we have pledged to do, and for this we beg for the sake of our lives at this place and at Mr. Walker's. By all means keep quiet, and send no war reports; send nothing but proposals for peace. They say they have buried the death of the Walla-Walla chief's son, killed in California. They wish us to bury this offence. I hope to write soon to Governor Abernethy, but, as yet, the Indians are not willing, but are willing that I should send those hints through you. I hope you will send by all means, and with all speed, to keep quiet in Willamette. Could Mr. Grant come this way, it would be a great favor to us and do good to the Indians. I just learn that these Indians wish us to remain in the country as hostages of peace. They wish the communications for Americans to be kept open. We are willing to remain so, if peace can be secured. It does not seem safe for us to attempt to leave the country in any way at present. May the God of Heaven protect us, and finally bring peace. These two men go to make peace; and when they return, if successful with the Cayuses, they will go to the Willamette. We have learned that one man escaped to Walla-Walla; crossed over the river and went below. He would naturally suppose that all were killed.

"Besides myself, another white man escaped, wounded, and reached my place three days before I did.

"Late Indian reports say that no women, except Mrs. Whitman, or children, were killed, but all are in captivity. These people, if the Cayuses consent, will bring them all to this place.

"I have travelled only nights, and hid myself days, most of the way on foot, as my horse escaped from me; suffered some days from hunger and cold and sore feet; had no shoes, as I threw my boots away, not being able to wear them, and also left blankets. God in mercy brought me here. From the white man who escaped, and from the Indians, we learn that an Indian from the States, who was in the employ of Dr. Whitman, was at the head of the bloody affair, and helped to demolish the windows and take the property. We think the Cayuses have been urged into the dreadful deed. God in his

mercy forgive them, for they know not what they do. Perhaps those men can bring my horses and things. Please give all the particulars you have been able to learn, and what news has gone below. How do the women and children fare? How extensive is the war? In giving this information, and sending this letter below to Governor Abernethy, you will oblige your afflicted friend. I would write directly to the governor, but the Indians wish me to rest till they return.

"Yours, in affection, and with the best wishes,

"H. H. SPALDING.

"To the BISHOP OF WALLA-WALLA,

"*Or either of the Catholic Priests.*"

The two Nez Percé chiefs advised the Cayuses to take measures for avoiding a war with the Americans. They requested the bishop to write to Governor Abernethy, begging him not to send up an army, but rather to come himself in the spring and make a treaty of peace with the Cayuses, who promised that they would then release the captives of Wailatpu—promising, besides, to offer no injury to Americans until they heard the news from Willamette. The bishop told them that he was glad of their proceeding, and was disposed to assist them to the extent of his power, but that he could not write without knowing the opinion of the Cayuses, and that as soon as he could learn this he would send an express below. He then encouraged them to see all the chiefs about it.

On the 18th of December Camaspelo came to see the bishop, and told him that he had disapproved of what had happened at Wailatpu; that the young men had stolen his word. He seemed discouraged, and spoke of killing all the horses and of leaving the country, as all the Indians expected to die. The bishop succeeded in raising his spirits a little by representing to him the possibility of yet obtaining peace, and told him that the chiefs ought to meet as soon as possible, in order to come to an understanding among themselves as to what was best to do in this matter; that the more they delayed, the more difficult the arrangement of affairs would become.

The 20th being fixed as the day of meeting, Camaspelo retired with apparent increased courage, promising to notify the other chiefs and secure their attendance. Accordingly, on Monday, the 20th of December, at the Catholic mission, the Cayuses assembled in grand council, held by Tawatowe, (or Young Chief,) Tilokaikt-Achekaia, (or Five Crows,) and Camaspelo, all the great chiefs of the Cayuses, in presence of many other great men (second chiefs) of the nation, about 10 o'clock in the morning. They all entered the mission house. The bishop was present, together with Messrs. Rousseau, Leclaire, and myself. After a deep silence of some minutes, the bishop explained to them the object of the meeting. He began by expressing to them the pleasure he felt in seeing them thus assembled for the purpose of deliberating on a most important subject—that of avoiding war, which is always a great evil. He told them that in matters of importance they should always hold a council, and consult those who might be best able to give them good advice; that in giving their advice separately they

were liable to be misunderstood, and thereby expose themselves and their people to great misfortunes; that he was persuaded that if the chiefs had deliberated together, they would not now have to deplore the horrible massacre of Wailatpu, nor to fear its probable consequences. He told them that two Nez Percé chiefs had asked him to write to the great chief of Willamette to obtain peace, but that he could not do so without the consent of the Cayuses; that the propositions which those chiefs wished to send were these: 1. That Americans should not come to make war; 2. That they should send up two or three great men to make a treaty of peace; 3. That when these great men should arrive, all the captives should be released; 4. That they would offer no offence to Americans before knowing the news from below.

The bishop then desired them to speak, and to say what they thought of these propositions.

Camaspelo spoke first. He said he was blind and ignorant, and had despaired of the life and salvation of his nation, but that the words of the bishop had opened his eyes—consoled and encouraged him; that he had confidence, and that he approved the propositions. Tilokaikt then rose to say that he was not a great speaker, and that his talk would not be long. He then reviewed the history of the nation since the arrival of the whites* in the country down to the present time. He said that before they had been visited by white men the Indians were always at war; that at the place where Fort Walla-Walla now stood, nothing but blood was continually seen; that they had been taught by the whites that there was a God, who forbids men to kill each other; that since this time they had always lived in peace, and endeavored to persuade others to do the same. He eulogized Mr. Pambour; spoke of a Nez Percé chief who had been killed when going to the States; afterwards of the son of Yellow Serpent, who had been killed by Americans in California; said that they had forgotten all this. He spoke also of Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, and finished by saying, that since they have forgotten all, he hoped that the Americans would also forget what had been recently done; that now they were even. He spoke nearly two hours.

Achekaia (or Five Crows) arose only to suggest some other propositions, which he wished added to those already announced.

The Young Chief said but little. He said he was weak, and did not feel able to talk long. He was in favor of the propositions, as well as those who had spoken before him.

Edward, the son of Tilokaikt, then came forward, bearing in hand the *Catholic ladder* stained with blood; he repeated the words which Dr. Whitman had used when he showed it to them one or two weeks before he died: "*You see this blood! It is to show you that now, because you have the priests among you, the country is going to be covered with blood! You will have nothing now but blood!*" He then related what had passed; gave a touching picture of the afflicted families, in seeing borne to the grave a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister; spoke of a single member of a family who had been left to weep alone over all the rest who had disappeared. He stated how and for what

* French people, or Hudsons's Bay Company.

the murder was committed; entered into the most minute details, avoiding, however, to give any knowledge of the guilty; repeated the words which Joseph Lewis said had passed between Dr. Whitman, his wife, and Mr. Spalding; and finally, spoke of the pretended declaration of Mr. Rodgers at the moment of his death, "that Dr. Whitman had been poisoning the Indians."

After having deliberated together, the chiefs concluded by adding something to the propositions of the Nez Percés, insisting principally upon the reasons which they pretended ought to excuse their action, and requested the bishop to send to the governor in their name the following manifesto:

"The principal chiefs of the Cayuses in council assembled state: That a young Indian, who understands English, and who slept in Dr. Whitman's room, heard the Doctor, his wife, and Mr. Spalding express their desire of possessing the lands and animals of the Indians; that he stated also that Mr. Spalding said to the Doctor, 'hurry giving medicines to the Indians, that they may soon die;' that the same Indian told the Cayuses, 'if you do not kill the Doctor soon, you will all be dead before spring;' that they buried six Cayuses on Sunday, November 28th, and three the next day; that the schoolmaster, Mr. Rodgers, stated to them before he died that the Doctor, his wife, and Mr. Spalding poisoned the Indians; that for several years past they had to deplore the death of their children; and that, according to these reports, they were led to believe that the whites had undertaken to kill them all, and that these were the motives which led them to kill the Americans.

"The same chiefs ask at present—

"1st. That the Americans may not go to war with the Cayuses.

"2d. That they may forget the lately committed murders, as the Cayuses will forget the murder of the son of the great chief of Walla-Walla, committed in California.

"3d. That two or three great men may come up to conclude peace.

"4th. That as soon as these great men have arrived and concluded peace, they may take with them all the woman and children.

"5th. They give assurance that they will not harm the Americans before the arrival of these two or three great men.

"6th. They ask that Americans may not travel any more through their country, as their young men might do them harm.

"TILOKAIKT,
"CAMASPELO,
"TAWATOWE,
"ACHEKAIA.

"PLACE OF TAWATOWE, UMATILLA,
"*December* 20, 1847."

The bishop accompanied this manifesto with a letter addressed to the governor, which concluded in these terms: "It is sufficient to state that all these speeches went to show that since they had been instructed by the whites they abhorred war, and that the tragedy of the 29th had occurred from an anxious desire of self-preservation, and that it was the reports made against the Doctor and others which led

them to commit the act. They desire to have the past forgotten, and to live in peace as before. Your excellency has to judge of the value of the documents which I have been requested to forward to you. Nevertheless, without having the least intention to influence one way or the other, I feel myself obliged to tell you that, by going to war with the Cayuses, you will likely have all the Indians of this country against you. Would it be for the interest of a young colony to expose herself? That you will have to decide with your council."

Before taking leave of the chiefs, the bishop said to them all publicly, as he had also done several times privately, that those who had taken American girls should give them up immediately. And then all entreated Five Crows, repeatedly, to give up the one whom he had taken, but to no purpose.

Mr. Ogden had arrived at Fort Walla-Walla on the 19th of December, in the evening, with the intention of obtaining from the Cayuses the release of all the American prisoners. He had sent immediately an express to the Cayuses, notifying the chiefs to assemble without delay at Walla-Walla. The same express had brought a letter to the bishop, requesting him to attend the assembly of the chiefs. The bishop being unable to attend then, I went to Fort Walla-Walla on the 21st, in company with an Indian chief, to meet Mr. Ogden, and to inform him what had passed in the council held the day before at the mission. It was the first time that any one of us dared to leave the Young Chief's camp since the burial of the murdered and Mr. Spalding's escape, for fear of the Indians of Tilokaikt's camp.

At the renewed request of Mr. Ogden, the bishop came to the fort next day, and on the 23d the assembly convoked by Mr. Ogden took place. The Young Chief and Tilokaikt, with a dozen young men, were in the room, and at half past nine a. m. Mr. Ogden opened the meeting. He spoke forcibly against the massacre, threw the whole blame upon the chiefs, who, he said, knew not how to restrain their young men. He told them that it was useless to have chiefs, if they are not listened to. He made them understand that he did not come on the part of the Americans; that he had left Vancouver before they knew what had passed at Wailatpu; that he knew the Cayuses, and had been known by them for a long time; that the French people (Hudson's Bay Company) had never deceived them, and they hoped they would listen to his words; that the company did not meddle with the affairs of the Americans; that there were three parties—the Americans on one side, the Cayuses on the other, and the French people and the priests in the middle; that the company was there to trade, and the priests to teach them their duties; listen to the priests, said he, several times; listen to the priests, they will teach how to keep a good life; the priests do not come to make war; they carry no arms but their crucifixes,* and with them they cannot kill. He insisted particularly, and at several times, upon the distinction necessary to be made between the affairs of the company and those of the Americans. He said to all the Cayuses that they had chiefs to whom they ought to listen; that

* The Oblats, who constantly carry a crucifix on their breast, were present.

the young men were blind, and that their chiefs should not allow them to do as they pleased. He told them he had come with a charitable design; that he demanded of the chiefs that they should give up to him all the Americans who were now captives; but they should understand well that he did not promise them that the Americans would not come to make war; he promised them only that he would speak in their favor. If they would release the captives, he would give them fifty blankets, fifty shirts, ten guns, ten fathoms of tobacco, ten handkerchiefs, and one hundred balls and powder.

The Young Chief thanked Mr. Ogden for the good advice he had given them, and approved of what he had said; but in regard to the captives, he said that it belonged to Tilokaikt to speak, as they were on his lands.

Tilokaikt then spoke of the harmony that had always existed between them and the French people; that the French had espoused their daughters, and that they had been buried in the same burial ground, &c., &c. He concluded by saying that he would release the captives to Mr. Ogden, because he was old and his hair was white and he had known him a long time, but that one younger than him would not have had them.

The Nez Percés (or Lahaptin) came after the Cayuses, and promised to release Mr. Spalding and all other American captives who were with them.

Mr. Ogden promised them twelve blankets, twelve shirts, two guns, twelve handkerchiefs, five fathoms of tobacco, two hundred balls and powder, and some knives.

The bishop expressed to the Cayuses and Nez Perces the pleasure he felt in seeing them willing to release the captives.

They agreed upon the time when the captives should be at the fort, and the quantity of provisions necessary.

The *Catholic ladder*, which Dr. Whitman had stained with blood, was given to Mr. Ogden by an Indian who had it in his possession. Mr. Ogden received also, at his request, from another one, the ridiculous *ladder** which Mr. Spalding had been carrying amongst the Indians in opposition to the priests.

On the 29th the captives of Wailatpu arrived at the fort, to the number of forty-six, who, together with five already at the fort, made fifty-one.

The bishop determined to avail himself of the offer of Mr. Ogden, and to descend in the boats that were to convey the captives.

January 1, 1848, Mr. Spalding arrived at the fort with his family and the other captives, accompanied by fifty Nez Percés.

During the time which has passed from the assembling of the chiefs to the arrival of the captives at the fort, Mr. Ogden had not been without inquietude. Divers rumors were in circulation among the Indians. It was said that an army had arrived at the Dalles, and

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* A picture representing two roads towards heaven; a wide one, where the Pope is selling indulgences and forgiveness of sins, and the Catholics were seen going, and at the upper end of which they were all falling headforemost into hell; and a narrow one, where the Protestants were supposed to go, but apparently so difficult to ascend that none were seen ascending it.

Mr. Spalding had been carrying it among the Indians and explaining it to them for some time. It is rumored that the picture is the work of Mrs. Spalding.

they had come to avenge the murders. It was feared that these rumors might change the minds of the Indians, and cause them to retain the captives. The Indians came from time to time to ask if it was true that the Americans were at the Dalles. Mr. Ogden told them he knew nothing about it, but that he did not believe it. Indeed, it was difficult to believe the Americans would decide to come up so soon, knowing that Mr. Ogden was in the midst of the Indians, occupied in treating for the deliverance of the captives; for it was easy to suppose that the first news of such a step would break off all negotiations, and probably become the signal for the general massacre of all those unfortunate beings. It was certainly the conviction of Mr. Spalding, as expressed in his letter to the bishop, as well as that of all the whites at Walla-Walla.

As soon as Mr. Spalding had arrived, Mr. Ogden decided that the departure should take place on the following day.

The morning of the second, the bishop conferred the order of priesthood upon two clergymen of the congregation of the Oblats, both destined for the Yakimas Indians on the north side of the Columbia, where they had a mission already commenced, and not for the mission of the Nez Pérces, as Mr. Spalding has said. At seven o'clock the ceremony was over, but, in spite of all the diligence and activity of Mr. Ogden, they were unable to start before half past twelve.

The boats had only left the fort a few hours with all the captives, when fifty armed Cayuse warriors arrived for the purpose, as they said, of taking and killing Mr. Spalding.

On arriving at the Dalles, Mr. Spalding proved that the Indians had judged him pretty correctly; when, upon hearing his letter read, they said: "He speaks well, but it is because he is in a *hole!*" for scarcely had he put his feet on shore when he said to Major Lee: "Hasten up with your company, in order to surprise the Indians and save the animals of the mission." These words were immediately reported to the bishop by Mr. Ogden, who heard them himself. He said still more to Major Magone; for he designated all the Cayuses as worthy of death, with the feeble exception of five or six, whose names he gave.

At noon on the 8th the boats arrived at Fort Vancouver.

On the 10th Mr. Ogden was again *en route* to conduct the captives to Oregon city, where he delivered them into the hands of Governor Abernethy, to whom he delivered also a written account of what he had done for the deliverance of the captives, together with Mr. Spalding's letter to the bishop, the manifesto of the Cayuse chiefs, and the bishop's letter to the governor that accompanied said manifesto; and as the editors of the *Oregon Spectator* wished to publish but a part of Mr. Spalding's letter, Mr. Ogden told them that they should print the whole of the letter, or no part of what he had given them for that purpose; and then they consented reluctantly to publish the whole.

On the 15th the bishop was at St. Paul's mission, Willamette.

After the departure of the bishop, I had remained alone with Mr. Leclaire on the mission on the Umatilla, where we continued to reside until the 20th of February, in continual anxiety between the fear of war and the hope of peace. Indian reports of all kinds were in circu-

lation every day, saying that there were troops already at the Dalles, that they had fought with the Indians of that country, and that they had destroyed entire villages. On the other hand, prudence and the interest of the colony seemed to us to demand that the governor should not disregard the propositions of the Indians, but that he should enter into negotiations of peace with them. A letter from Mr. Ogden would have removed our uncertainty, for, on the delivery of the captives, he had promised the Indians that he would exert himself in their behalf to secure peace with the Americans; and that as soon as the government had decided whether for peace or for war, he would send an express to Fort Walla-Walla to apprise them of the result. But this express came not. The Indians began to suspect that Mr. Ogden had betrayed them. His letter, by accident, did not arrive until after the first engagement between the troops and the Cayuses. Had it arrived in time, it would probably have prevented the engagement, and induced the Cayuses to accept peace upon the terms offered by the government.

In the midst of so much uncertainty we desired to withdraw from among the Cayuses; but to do this, a good reason was necessary that could satisfy the Indians, and this reason we had not. I had promised to remain with them as long as they were at peace, but had told them that I should retire as soon as war should be declared. I was obliged to keep my word with them.

However, on the 19th of February, the Cayuses having gone to meet the American troops, we had a right to consider war as inevitable, if not already declared; and from this moment my word was disengaged. We, therefore, made choice of the first opportunity that presented itself for retiring, and on the next day we departed for Fort Walla-Walla, where we remained until the 13th of March; a few days after our departure the Cayuses burned our house and destroyed the property we had left among them.

On the 13th of March, the commissioners appointed to treat for peace with the Indians being about to descend to Willamette, we availed ourselves of the opportunity, and descended with them, accompanied by the missionaries Oblatz, of Yakima river.

The superintendent of Indian affairs having issued, on the 15th of June, an order to stop all the missionary labors among the Indians, we made no effort to re-establish our mission among the Cayuses, but deferred it until more favorable circumstances.

CHAPTER III.

Summary of the principal accusations made against the Catholic clergy of Walla-Walla by Mr. Spalding, the Oregon American, and others, with an answer to each one of them.

Mr. Spalding & Co. stated in the *Oregon American*, or elsewhere—

1. That the massacre of Wailatpu had been committed by the Indians in hatred of the heretics, as Protestants only, and no Catholics were killed, and insinuated that it had been committed at the instigation of the priests.—(Mr. Spalding.)

2. That the priests baptized the children and families of the murderers, and the murderers themselves, immediately after the massacre, as they had their hands still dripping with the warm blood of the murdered, and so approved the massacre.—(Mr. Spalding.)

3. That the bishop and the priest were going and coming through the country, and resided among the murderers unmolested, and appearing to feel in safety, and gave it as a new proof that they had had a hand in the massacre.—(Mr. Spalding.)

4. That soon after the massacre the priests were making preparations to begin new stations, and to pursue, with renewed efforts, those already begun, and that they had settled at Wailatpu immediately after the departure of the captives.—(Mr. Spalding.)

5. That neither the bishop nor any of his priests went near the captives of Wailatpu after the baptism of the murderers, and they concluded they had no compassion nor charity for them.—(Mr. Spalding.)

6. That the Roman Catholic priests had offered a great price to Dr. Whitman for his station, but he refused to sell it; they had told him again to fix his price and they would pay it, but he had refused obstinately to sell; and they concluded the priests were determined to have it by any means.—(Mr. John Kinzay, in the *Oregon American.*)

7. That some of the priests who were at Walla-Walla, did not offer their beds to Mr. Osborn's wife, while she was sick; that they gave neither blankets nor food to Mr. Osborn when he started for the purpose of looking up his family, and that they did not prevent him from starting with his family for the river (Utilla.)—(Mr. Osborn, in the *Oregon American.*)

8. That the bishop of Walla-Walla had come, with his priests, into a country where there was no church or Catholic station, and no stationary priest, but that was entirely occupied by Protestant missionaries, the most of whom had worked there peaceably for eleven years.—(Mr. Spalding.)

9. That Joseph Lewis, Joseph Stanfield, and Nicholas Finlay, who had been seen plundering, were Catholics, and from that concluded against Catholics in general.—(Mr. Spalding.)

10. That the priests neglected to have the bodies of the victims of the massacre buried, when they had the facilities of doing so.—(Verbal reports attributed to Mr. Spalding.)

11. That the bishop neglected to give to Mr. Spalding some information which he asked in regard to his daughter and the other captives.—(Mr. Spalding.)

12. That a young American was killed at Wailatpu at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, just about the time the priest arrived, and insinuated that the priest caused him to be killed.—(Mr. Spalding.)

13. That the priests concerted at Wailatpu with Mr. McBean's messengers the letter which he (Mr. McBean) sent to Fort Vancouver in order to deceive the public about the true causes of the murder.—(Editor of the *Oregon American.*)

14. That the Catholic missionaries despised the authority of the governor and of the Indian agent, who had commanded them to leave the Indian country.—(Editor of the *Oregon American.*)

15. That one of the priests had been met by Mr. Spalding, in company with an Indian who had the avowed intention to kill him, and that the Indian, whose pistol was unloaded, retired to an unobserved place to reload it; and insinuated that the intention of that priest was to have had him killed by that Indian.—(Mr. Spalding.)

16. And, finally, that the priests had told the Indians everywhere that the Protestant missionaries were causing them to die, and the Walla-Walla chief in particular; that they were poisoning them; that it was the Americans who had brought the measles among them, and that God had sent that sickness among them to show his hatred against the heretics; and they pointed to that as the source from which originated the indirect causes of the massacre.—(Mr. Spalding)

I will now proceed to rectify those statements, and give a short answer to each of them.

1. The massacre of Wailatpu has not been committed by the Indians in hatred of the heretics. If Americans only have been killed, it is because the war had been declared by the Indians against the Americans only, and not against foreigners; and it was in their quality of American citizens, and not as Protestants, that the Indians killed them. As a proof of it, I state the fact that two sons of Mr. Manson, a Protestant gentleman of the Hudson's Bay Company, who, being Protestants, as well as their father, were selected by the Indians from the American children, and sent to Fort Walla-Walla. And as a second proof, I will observe that the Indians who perpetrated the massacre were all Protestants, and after the massacre remained Protestants as before, and continued to pray after the method that their Protestant missionaries had taught them, as Mr. Spalding himself affirms.*

2. We never baptized any of the murderers, nor their families; such an assertion has been a shameful slander brought upon us like many others. The only thing done in the matter of baptism connected with that circumstance is what follows: As stated in my relation of the affair to Colonel Gilliam, I had gone to Tilokaikt's camp, without being aware of what had passed in its vicinity, for the purpose of baptizing the sick children and the dying adults whom I could dispose for baptism. On the morning I was there, when about starting to pay a visit to the widows and orphans of the mission, and to bury the corpses, I inquired after the Indians who were dangerously sick and expected to die. None were found in the camp but three young children, whom I baptized, and two of them died soon after; two of the three were slaves, and I did not learn to whom the other child belonged. Nothing more was done.

Now, no sensible person could suspect that I intended to approve of the murderous deed by baptizing those children, if they only knew what the principles and practice of the Catholic church are in regard to baptism of infants. The church teaches that baptism is of absolute necessity to the salvation of infants, as well as adults; and holding not children responsible for the faults of their parents or others, she

*Five of those who were hung at Oregon City on the 3d of June, 1850, embraced then the Catholic faith, and were baptized by the Archbishop, F. W. Blanchet, a few hours before their execution.

commands her ministers always to baptize them, whatever may be the circumstances, in any case of necessity or danger of death. Besides, those children were not offered to me for baptism by their fathers with their hands dripping with blood, and asking for an approval of their deed, as has been said; but it was upon my own request, and repeatedly made, that their owners (two of them were slaves from other tribes) reluctantly consented to allow them to be baptized.

3. The goings and comings of the clergy through the country never existed but in the warm imagination of Mr. Spalding; and instead of that security which he supposed we felt, some of us did tremble from fear very frequently. It was three weeks after the massacre that, on the urgent request of Mr. Ogden, one of us dared, for the first time since the burial of the murdered victims, to leave the camp of the Young Chief and go to Walla-Walla; and then, being the day that followed the council of the Cayuses at the Catholic mission, the Indians appeared more quieted than before by the hope of peace which the letter of Mr. Spalding and the words of the bishop had produced in their minds; and, moreover, they had promised to stop any further hostilities until the intentions of the government were known; and, besides, that priest was accompanied by one of the chiefs, who could have protected him against any of the young men who had bad intentions. Before that time we had considered it unsafe for us to go at any distance from the Young Chief's camp on account of the evil dispositions of a portion of the murderers towards us since Mr. Spalding's escape, as some of them could not forgive us for having taken their intended victim from their hands, and as a letter from Walla-Walla had warned us to be on our guard on that account.

It is an error to say that the priests remained among the murderers; this they never did. The Cayuse nation is divided into three camps, entirely distinct from each other, each camp having its own chief, who governs his young men as he pleases; each one of the chiefs is independent of the others; and those three camps form, as it were, three independent states of a small federal republic, each of them administering their own private affairs as they please without interference from the others. They are the camps of Tilokaikt, Camaspelo, and Young Chief and Five Crows together. But it was in Tilokaikt's camp, and by his Indians only, that the Doctor had been killed; then, the Indians of that camp only could be called murderers, and even but a small portion of them, since twelve or thirteen only have been designated as guilty by the army itself when on the spot; and we never remained in Tilokaikt's camp, but at twenty-five miles from it, in Young Chief's camp, where some of the people were Catholics, and where nobody had taken part in the murder; then it is evidently incorrect to say that we have remained among the murderers.

It is also incorrect to say that we have been unmolested by the Indians, since they burned our house and effects a few days after we had started from among them, and about the time the troops were coming up to their country.

4. They say that soon after the massacre the priests were making

preparations to begin new stations and to pursue with renewed efforts those already begun; the proof of which undoubtedly is, that the bishop started down to the Willamette at the same time as Mr. Spalding, taking with him the superior of the R. R. Fathers, Oblats and another clergyman, and leaving me alone at the Umatilla mission with a young clergyman, who was not a priest yet; and that shortly after, at the first opportunity they could get, the remainder of his clergy were following his example!!

It is a new falsehood in Mr. Spalding to say that we settled at Wailatpu immediately after the departure of the captives; for the proof of what I say, I refer to all the people who lived in the vicinity of Wailatpu and to the army. None of us went to Wailatpu from the time of the burial of those who were murdered down to the months of June and July, when, during a trip that I happened to make to Walla-Walla, I had the pleasure of paying a visit to the officers of the army at Fort Waters, formerly Wailatpu.

5. No priest went to Wailatpu since the day of the burial; that is true. But what was the reason of their not going? The reason was, that, on account of Mr. Spalding's escape, they could not go without exposing themselves to a probable death, as they had been often warned by the Indians, and also by a letter from Walla-Walla; and it is a new proof that the priests did not feel so safe among the murderers as Mr. Spalding supposed they did. But if they did not go, they did all they could from their mission to prevent new misfortunes from falling upon them, and to ameliorate their situation. As soon as the bishop had received the news of the massacre, he had called the chiefs of the camp where he lived and recommended to their care the survivors of Wailatpu; and after that time the captives had always abundant and good food, and if they had sometimes to suffer in some other respects, the bishop never ceased to exert his influence and entreaties with some of the chiefs to put a stop to it. He took a great part in quieting the Indians, actively prepared them for the delivery of the captives, and heartily co-operated with Mr. Ogden in securing the same.

6. In the supposition that we had asked Dr. Whitman to sell us his establishment, it would have proved nothing against us, because it was publicly known that he had been for years speaking of leaving the Cayuse country; "that he had held himself ready to leave the country whenever the Indians, as a body, wished it," as Mr. Spalding says; "that twice in the last year he called the Cayuses together and told them, if a majority wished, he would leave the country at once;" "that he held himself ready to sell the Wailatpu station to the Catholic mission whenever a majority of the Cayuses might wish it;" and that "he had bought the Methodist mission at the Dalles, where he wished to go and live in the spring." Under such circumstances, it would not have been unnatural to believe that he would have liked to dispose of his property the same as any other individual.

But I affirm that such a demand has never been made to Dr. Whitman by any one of us, and I give Mr. Spalding himself as a witness, when he says, "that he is not aware that the Catholic mission ever applied to Dr. Whitman to purchase the Wailatpu station."

If such a proposition had ever been made to the Doctor, it was natural that he would have spoken of it to Mr. Spalding, his intimate friend, his fellow member and associate in missionary labors, during the fifteen days that he spent with him before the massacre.

7. As to the seventh complaint brought against some priests who were present at Walla-Walla when Mr. and Mrs. Osborn were there, the following statement given by Mr. Stanley, the artist, who happened to be at Walla-Walla at the time, will throw some light upon the matter:

"During my stay at Walla-Walla, in December last," says Mr. Stanley, "I occupied a room with two or more of the Catholic priests; and their beds consisted of two blankets, with a stick of wood for their pillow.

"I arrived at Walla-Walla the 2d of December, and learned from Mr. McBean that Mr. Hall brought him the first intelligence of the massacre early in the morning of the 30th of November; that he was received in the fort in Mr. McBean's private or family room; * * * * he was undecided whether to remain or proceed to Willamette; feared he would be killed if found by the Cayuses; and after consulting Mr. McBean, thought he could reach the Willamette in safety on the north side of the river. He was furnished with a cappo, blanket, powder, ball, and tobacco, and Mr. McBean saw him safely across the river.

"Mr. Osborn and little son arrived a few hours before me, and were received and quartered in the fort.

"Mr. McBean procured for him a trusty Walla-Walla Indian to return with him for his family; but having no horses at the post, I proffered the use of my own until he should reach the company's farm, about twenty miles distant, wherehe was supplied with fresh ones. Had it not been for the guide's perseverance, Mrs. Osborn and children must have perished. Mr. Osborn, despairing of finding the place where he he had left them, proposed to the Indian to return. The Indian said he was told by Mr. McBean not to return without finding them, and he continued his search until he discovered their concealment.

"They arrived at the fort early in the evening of the 3d of December, and Mr. McBean said he would protect them with his life.

"They were not allowed to go three days without provisions, but, on the contrary, were furnished *daily* with such provisions as were used by Mr. McBean and family.

"Mr. McBean proffered a blanket to Mr. Osborn on his credit, and I am quite positive the article was not asked for by Mr. Osborn.

"J. M. STANLEY.

"OREGON CITY, *March* 10, 1848."

The priests spoken of by Mr. Stanley were Oblats, belonging to the mission of the north side of the Columbia. For their beds at the fort, as Mr. Stanley states, they had but two blankets, with a piece of wood for a pillow. For their subsistence, they depended upon the fort, where they were paying their board. It was, then, very difficult for them to give beds, blankets, or food, which they had not at their disposal. Besides, provisions were very scarce at the time in the fort, and the clerk and the priests, as well as the others, were all reduced to the neces-

sity of living upon horse flesh. If the priests did not prevent Mr. Osborn from bringing his family to the Umatilla, the reason was, that they believed they would be safer under the Young Chief's protection than at the fort, where they expected every moment to be attacked, without being prepared to oppose a sufficient resistance; there were at the fort only five or six men at most.

8. In regard to what has been stated, (that the bishop of Walla-Walla had come into a country where there was no church station, and no stationary priests,) I will observe that Messrs. Blanchet and Demers, the first Catholic missionaries that came to Oregon, had passed Walla-Walla in 1838, where they had stopped a few days, and had been visited by the Indians. In 1839 Mr. Demers had spent three weeks in teaching the Indians and baptizing their children. In 1840 he had made there a mission so fruitful that the Protestant missionaries had got alarmed, and feared that all their disciples would abandon them if he continued his missions among them. Father De Smet, after visiting the Flatheads in 1840, had come and established a mission among them in 1841, and, from that time down to the arrival of the bishop, the Indians of Walla-Walla and of the Upper Columbia had never failed to be visited yearly either by Mr. Demers or by some of the Jesuits, and those annual excursions had procured every year new children to the church. Almost every Indian tribe possessed some Catholic member. Among the Cayuses, the Young Chief and a portion of his camp were professing Catholicism, and, for seven years previous, were asking for some priests to come and settle among them. The Flatheads, Kallispels, and Pointed Hearts possessed, each of them, a station, with as many churches, built and attended by the Jesuits. The bishop of Walla-Walla, then, (whose jurisdiction extends over the whole part of the American Oregon, contained between the Cascades and the Rocky mountains,) was far from coming into a field totally foreign to him. When he arrived, he found more flocks and pastors than the American Board had ever been able there to show on their side.

As to the assertion that the Protestant missionaries had worked there peaceably for eleven years, we know what to think of it from the different statements which we have seen above.

9. I could admit that Joseph Lewis, Joseph Stanfield, and Nicholas Finlay, who may have been seen plundering, were Catholics, without injuring, in the least, the cause of Catholicism; because, as in good reasoning it is never allowed to conclude from one particularity to another particularity, nor to a generality; in like manner, from the guilt of three Catholics, it cannot be reasonably concluded that other Catholics are guilty, nor, *a fortiori*, that all Catholics are guilty, and Catholicism favorable to the guilt. Mr. Spalding, when he advanced so absurd a sophism did not mind that in the present case it could be retorted against him entirely to his disadvantage. But I prefer to give to every one his own, and to keep for myself only what is mine.

I affirm, then, that Nicholas Finlay is no Catholic, nor has ever been one, and I would like Mr. Spalding to prove the contrary. Finlay is a poor half-breed, who has always lived with the Indians and after their manners, habits, principles, and superstitions, and who

has of the white man nothing but the name. He has never been baptized, has never frequented any Catholic church, nor received Catholic instructions from any priest. On the contrary, he was attached to Dr. Whitman, in the neighborhood of whom he generally lived, and he followed his instructions.

I affirm, in like manner, that Joseph Lewis is not a Catholic, and, according to Mr. Spalding, he must be a Protestant, because the religion of a man is not the consequence of his birth, but springs from the principles he has imbibed from the society in which he has lived. Well, according to Mr. Spalding, Joseph Lewis must have been raised either in the State of Maine, where there were at the time no Catholic churches, no priests, nor any means whatever of receiving Catholic instruction, or in some other part of the United States under the care of Americans, (generally Protestants,) who had taken him from wild Indians when he was from four to five years of age.

As to Joseph Stanfield, I admit that he was born and has been educated a Catholic. But he has said himself that for twenty years past he has not frequented any Catholic church, and has not availed himself of the ministry of any priest. He may, during that time, have given up the severity of the Catholic principles and morality. I do not pretend to excuse him; nevertheless, he has been tried by competent tribunals for the crimes he is accused of, and I do not know that he has, as yet, been condemned by them. Why should we pretend now to be more enlightened and wiser than those tribunals have been, and judge him more severely than they have done? Moreover, the following circumstance, if true, speaks very highly in his favor, and shows that, if he has at any time forgotten the good principles he had received in his infancy, once, at least, those principles prompted him to a heroic action. It was on the morning of the day that followed the massacre. There were several Indians scattered in the neighborhood of the mission buildings; but especially a crowd of Indian women were standing near the door of the house in which all the white women and children were living. Stanfield being then a short distance from the house, Tilokaikt, the chief of the place, came up and asked him if he had something in the house. Yes, said Stanfield, I have all my things there. Take them away, said the Indian to him. Why would I take them away, they are well there? Take them off, insisted he a second time. But I have not only my things there, I have also my wife and children. Yes, replied Tilokaikt, who appeared a little surprised, you have a wife and children in the house! Will you take them off? No, replied Stanfield, I will not take them away, and I will go and stay myself in the house; I see that you have bad designs; you intend to kill the women and children; well, you will kill me with them. Are you not ashamed? Are you not satisfied with what you have done? Do you want still to kill poor innocent creatures that have never done you any harm? I am ashamed, replied Tilokaikt, after a moment's hesitation. It is true those women and children do not deserve death; they did not harm us; they shall not die. And turning to the Indian women who were standing near the door of the house, waiting with a visible impatience for the order to enter and slaughter the people inside, he ordered them to go off. The Indian women then became

enraged, and showing him the knives that they took from beneath their blankets, they insulted him many different ways, calling him a coward, a woman who would consent to be governed by Frenchmen; and they retired apparently in great anger for not having been allowed to embrue their hands in the blood of new victims. The above circumstance was related at Fort Walla-Walla to Mr. Ogden by Stanfield himself, under great emotions, and in the presence of the widows, none of whom contradicted him. An action of that nature, if it took place, would be of itself sufficient to redeem a great many faults.

It was Stanfield, also, that dug the grave where the bodies of those who were murdered were buried, and washed the corpses and helped me to shroud and bury them. He also, for some weeks, took care of the women and children, and provided for their wants.

10. It is also a slander to say that the priests have neglected to have the bodies of those who were murdered buried. I refer to all the captives of Wailatpu, who saw me for over three hours actively occupied in shrouding the corpses and putting them into a common grave with my own hands, and taking care that they should be covered with earth before I left, and that two days only after the massacre.

11. When Mr. Spalding complained that the bishop had neglected to give him the information asked in regard to his daughter and the other captives, he had forgotten that Mr. Ogden wrote to him, in lieu of the bishop, as well as for himself, when he announced to him that liberty was secured for him and for the other captives, and that he had to be ready to leave the country by a certain time that he had fixed upon for him. It was the first letter that could be sent to him after the receipt of his letter by the bishop, and it was the same Indian who had brought his letter to the bishop that took Mr. Ogden's letter to him. As to information relative to the situation of the captives, that could be of no particular utility to any one; and as the bishop knew nothing about it, except through Indian reports, he thought that Mr. Spalding would receive more correct information from his own Indians, who had been at Wailatpu, and had themselves seen the captives, than from himself. And, moreover, an express would have been very expensive, if one could have been obtained.

12. When Mr. Spalding says that I arrived at Wailatpu just about the moment the young American was killed, he slanders me again; since, as he says, the young American was killed at 2 o'clock p. m., and I did not arrive at the Indian camp until between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, without having passed by the mission.

13. Rev. Mr. Griffin, the editor of the *Oregon American*, is not more correct when he says that I concerted a letter at Wailatpu with Mr. McBean's messengers; since it is known to all the people of the station that Mr. McBean's messengers, who had come in the morning that followed the massacre, had started of long before the evening for Walla-Walla; while I did not arrive at the Indian camp until late in the evening of the same day, and at the mission on the next morning only.

14. It is also incorrect to say that the Catholic missionaries despised the authority of the governor and of the Indian agent, who had commanded them to leave the Indian country.

During the winter, without being in the least ordered to do it, the clergy of Walla-Walla had thought it prudent to leave the upper country on account of the existence of the war. But, in the spring, as it was generally thought in the Willamette that the war was at an end, and as Indians were urgently asking the priests to go back, and also as it was proper for him to fix his residence within the limits of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the bishop notified Governor Abernethy, on the 29th of April, of his intention to go back to his diocese, in a letter, in which were the following lines:

"SIR: * * * I feel desirous to go and continue the work which we have began with some success; yes, sir, I feel anxious that circumstances should allow us to return back to those Indians who wish to know God as we do, in order to adore and love Him from their whole hearts; and I intend to do it as soon as possible.

"The two letters, copies of which I have the honor to transmit with the present,—one from Tyaies, the other from Towatowe (Young Chief), asking their missionaries to go back to them,—are a proof of their desire to get instructed. Who would not rejoice, seeing that God had inspired them with such good feelings? And, for us, who know all the good that can be done there, how could we refuse to run to their help?"

The bishop expected to receive an answer from the governor, as a matter of course; but after waiting more than a month for that answer, and seeing that his excellency did not even acknowledge the receipt of that letter, he resolved to fulfil his intentions. He started back, in the beginning of June, with his secular clergy for the Dalles, for the purpose of settling there and beginning a mission. And it was only a few days after his arrival there, that the superintendent of Indian affairs directed to one member of the clergy a letter that was intended for him (the bishop), prohibiting the continuation of missionary labors with the Indians east of the Cascade mountains. The following is a copy of the letter, directed on the outside to Rev. Mr. Rousseau, &c., and on the inside to Messrs. Blanchet, &c.:

"FORT WASCOPOM, *June* 15, 1848.

"REV. MESSRS: As superintendent of Indian affairs, it becomes my duty to inform you, with all due respect to your sacred calling, that it is desirable no further missionary efforts should be made with any Indians east of the Cascade mountains, until the presence of well organized and disciplined troops, under command of United States officers, shall render such efforts safe and judicious. At present the relations between the whites and the Indians are too precarious to allow missionary labors with the Indians to be either prudent or effective of good. So soon as circumstances will allow, I shall take much pleasure in throwing wide the door of missionary labors among the natives to all Christian *missionaries;* at present, prudence demands that it shall be *closed against all.*

"With much respect I have the honor to be, Messrs., your obedient servant,

"H. A. G. LEE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

"To Messrs. BLANCHET, &c."

The bishop and his clergy conformed to that order, and suspended all missionary labors among the Indians of the Dalles until more favorable circumstances. He continued, it is true, to remain upon his *claim* and to improve it; but in that, as in the rest of his conduct, he did not violate the order, nor act contrary to the intentions of the superintendent, as is evident from the following letter, written to him by Dr. Saffarans, Indian agent for the Dalles. Upon false reports that the Doctor had received, he had thought it his duty to write to the bishop for some explanations; and immediately after receiving the bishop's answer he wrote in the following terms:

"FORT WASCOPOM, *July* 20, 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR: On the receipt of your letter of yesterday, I became immediately satisfied that I had been misinformed in relation to the tenor of your pursuits at present with the Indians. Although my informants were impressed with a wrong conception of the labors of missionary establishments, they considered it imperatively their duty to inform me according to their understanding, in consequence of which I wrote to you, though I now sincerely hope you will have the goodness to forgive me and my informants for the pain and trouble we have given you upon this subject; for I do assure you the act was not done knowingly through the medium of indiscretion, but through wrong and ignorant conceptions of missionary matters.

"As to the matter of instructing and explaining to the Indians the common precepts of the Bible, there can be no objection; because I do sincerely consider it a most righteous and magnanimous act in any one to give the poor, benighted beings all the light and instruction within their power upon the subject of Christianity and civilization, without distinction, however, as to church or mode of administration, during the present crisis of affairs with them.

"Now, upon the point of being compelled to write to the superintendent in relation to missionary establishments, this part, sir, you do most assuredly misunderstand; because, in speaking of missionary establishments, it is not to be understood that a house, or simply an improvement, is meant a missionary establishment, nor in simply fulfilling religious duties or exercises therein; because, houses are dedicated to many uses, and that use designates the character of the establishment. Consequently, you must not understand that I, in my previous letter, inferred that you should desist from improving your claim; far from it; because it is, most assuredly, your undoubted right as a man and free citizen of Oregon, to make any and all such improvements as your fancy and desires may plan and construct; and by thus doing I consider that you are acting perfectly in accordance with the letter and the spirit of our free and republican Constitution.

"I beg, sir, that you may forgive me for the trouble I have caused you upon this occasion, and you will ever oblige your most obedient friend,

"HENRY SAFFARANS,
"*Indian Agent for Wascopom.*

"To A. A. M. BLANCHET,
"*Bishop of Walla-Walla.*"

No change has taken place in the state of things since.

15. When Mr. Spalding said that he had met a priest in company with an Indian who had the avowed intention to kill him, I am inclined to say that he could have done something better, and more worthy a noble and grateful heart, than to advance so heinous a slander against the best friend he ever had. I am the priest whom Mr. Spalding met in company with one of the murderers. When he met me I had just started from the Doctor's establishment, where I had buried with my own hands the dead bodies of the unfortunate victims of the disaster, as before stated—where I had consoled, in the best manner I could, the widows and the orphans, and obtained from that same Indian the promise that they would do them no harm and treat them well; and expressed, repeatedly, my anxiety for Mr. Spalding, my fear that he should come too soon, and would fall, perhaps, into the hands of the Indians, and my ardent desire of meeting him in time to give him a chance to escape. For a proof of that, I refer to the captives who were then at the Doctor's establishment. At the moment of my departure that Indian had joined my interpreter, and was coming in company with me, against my will and without my knowing of his intention. His presence caused me great uneasiness on Mr. Spalding's account. I had wished to find an opportunity to send him back, and to escape from him, but in vain; when Mr. Spalding suddenly met me, and placed me in the most critical situation in which I ever found myself, and where I had the good fortune to save his life at the evident peril of my own.

Now, is it not ungenerous and inconsistent, on the part of Mr. Spalding, to throw a doubt upon my intentions in that circumstance? If I had entertained bad intentions against him; if I had wished to have him killed, as he insinuated, would I have warned him of the danger that threatened him? Would I have given him my provisions, and advised him to fly without delay, as he says, himself, I did? Strange reasoning this! "The priest told me that the Indians intended to kill me;" that, in order to escape from their hands, "I had better to run off instantly," and, so as to furnish me with the means of doing so, "he gave me his meat and bread, and God delivered me from the murderers;" then it is evident that the priest intended to cause me to be killed!!! And this is, nevertheless, Mr. Spalding's reasoning, word for word.

It is not correct to say that the Indian was in my company "with the avowed intention of killing" Mr. Spalding. He had, as well as the other Indians, the general intention of killing him at the first opportunity, it is true; but such was not the reason that had caused him to come with me, because he did not know nor think that Mr. Spalding would come on that day. His intention, as I knew after, was to inform his uncle, Camaspelo, the military chief, of the massacre, and receive his orders. Besides, he was accompanying me, at that moment, as other Indians had done during the day, without my knowledge of their immediate intentions, and in such a way as to keep me in continual apprehension and fear.

It is also untrue to say that that Indian retired to an unobserved place to reload his pistol. Mr. Spalding knew better than that, since

I had told him that the Indian had gone back to the camp to consult about his fate. If his intentions had been to reload his pistol, he would not have wanted more than a few minutes to have loaded it and shot Mr. Spalding, as neither my interpreter nor myself could have prevented him, for want of arms and good horses. But he did not return until two or three hours after, when I was on Manon's fork. Moreover, nobody but Mr. Spalding and myself can give a correct account of what passed between us at that time. We were alone, my interpreter being at some distance from us, and not hearing our conversation; and I can bear testimony that then Mr Spalding was not in a state fit to form a judicious opinion of things or words—the fright and trouble of mind which the knowledge of his danger had produced on him had set him completely beside himself.

16. I come now to the last accusation, and one of the most malicious that has been made against us:

"That the priests had told the Indians everywhere, and the Walla-Walla chief in particular, that the Protestant missionaries were causing them to die; that they were poisoning them; that it was the Americans who had brought the measles among them, and that God had sent that sickness to them to show His hatred against the heretics."

I solemnly affirm that such a thing, nor anything of the like, has never been said by any priest to the Indians. I defy any one to prove the contrary; and a few remarks will show what confidence can be prudently put by unprejudiced people in the present accusations brought by Mr. Spalding against us.

First. It is a mere vague and malicious assertion, and to support it he has not brought forward the least testimony, but the supposed reports made to them by two Indians, Tontinmitsi and Yellow Serpent. But, as to those reports, I have reason to doubt that they had ever been made to him by those Indians. Many an instance has proved to us that more than once Mr. Spalding's memory has given way to his imagination. If they have been made to him, I dare say that it has been with a view to sound him, as it is a common practice with Indians, and to find out from his answers whether it was true or not that the American missionaries were poisoning them, as it has been for years the general impression among them. And, finally, those reports can be of no credit, and prove nothing in the case. If, in most part of the States of the Union, the testimony of Indians is never admitted as proof against the whites in any court of justice, it would be here inconsistent to make it the base of public opinion, and especially when it is expressed in such vague and general terms.

It is evident, besides, that the Doctor and Mr. Spalding never believed anything as to the truth of such Indian reports, if they ever heard of them. "If Doctor Whitman and Mr. Spalding," says the Hon. P. H. Burnett, "believed the tales that the Indians were telling them, that the priests were persuading them that the Doctor was poisoning them, why did they not take some steps to investigate the matter—to inquire into the truth of these reports? It required no more than a little common honesty and common sense, to have enabled them to set the matter beyond doubt. When I hear that a neighbor

has charged me with a crime, it is my duty to go to him and ask him if he has said so. This course is a plain one, and very common among honorable men that are not willing to believe every slander they hear in the community. When the Indian came to the Doctor, and told him that the priests were telling them that he was poisoning them, had he believed there was even a probability that such was the fact he would have inquired of the Indians, 'What priest told you so? To what Indians did they say so? If they told you so, they told you a falsehood. Now, let us go and see the priests, and take with us those Indians they told these things to, and I will face them down, and show you that it is false.'

"This course would have been fair and just to the priests, to the Doctor, and to the Indians. Suppose this course had been taken; the Doctor should have taken with him the Indians that these things had been told to, as well as some of the honorable emigrants at his station, and, having brought the Indians and the priests face to face, he could tnen have inquired of the priests, 'Are these things so?' If the priests had, in fact, told the Indians so, and had then denied the fact to the Doctor, in the presence of the Indians, it would at once have prostrated the influence of the priests with the Indians. Dr. Whitman could have said to the Indians: 'You see these men are liars; they told you I was poisoning you, and now they deny it; you cannot believe anything they tell you.' But suppose the priests had admitted they had told these things to the Indians, then the Doctor could have been prepared for the worst, and he would have been able to have exposed these conspirators to the world, not by mere Indian hearsay, but 'by tangible evidences.' On the other hand, suppose the priests had never told these things to the Indians, and that the Indians had been telling lies to sound the Doctor, and try to find out whether he was, in fact, poisoning them, the Indians would have been detected and exposed. In every view of the case, good would have resulted from an investigation. Now, Dr. Whitman was a man of good sense and great firmness, and had he believed that these reports had any foundation, he certainly would not have been afraid or ashamed to have brought the matter to a test that would have settled it."

The following statement is also somewhat in our behalf in this case. I refer to Mr. Thomas McKay's statement, to whose testimony Mr. Spalding has referred. He was present at the council held at Walla-Walla by the Cayuse chiefs, when called by the bishop for the purpose of asking them for a piece of land for a mission. He heard what accusations the Indians made against Dr. Whitman on that occasion, and what the answers made to them by the bishop were.

"During the meeting," says he, "Tumsakay said that Dr. Whitman was a bad man; that he robbed and poisoned them." The bishop replied to him, that "his thoughts were bad; the Doctor did not poison them nor rob them; he had better banish those thoughts from his mind. You do not know the Doctor; he is not a bad man."

"One of the chiefs told the bishop they would send the Doctor away very soon, and they would give him his house if he wished. The bishop answered that he would not take the Doctor's house; that

he did not wish them to send the Doctor away, and that there was room enough for two missions."

Now, if the bishop had formally contradicted the Indians in that circumstance, how could it be supposed that he should have spoken differently on other occasions? He knew how important it was to weigh well his answers and words with the Indians, and carefully to avoid anything that would appear like hesitation or contradiction. Besides, he never spoke to the Indians but through an interpreter, and generally the interpreter of the fort, and always in the public room, and in presence of all the people that wished to hear him.

The importance of keeping his influence even with the whites would have then prevented him from saying anything against Dr. Whitman and others in contradiction to what he had said on that occasion; and I affirm that he never did; for a proof of which I refer to the people who lived or were at Walla-Walla during our stay there.

But there is another circumstance that, in my opinion, can throw greater light on the matter than anything else. It is a conversation that took place between Mr. Spalding and Dr. Ponjade, in the Cayuse country, about five or six miles, at furthest, from the place where the Catholic mission was afterwards established. It was three months before the establishment of that mission, and five days before the bishop (who was far ahead of his priests) passed for the first time on the Cayuse lands, on his way to Fort Walla-Walla. The public will judge from that conversation what reliance can be placed on Mr. Spalding's assertions in general, but especially on those that engage our attention at present. Let it be remembered, in perusing the conversation, that there were no clergymen yet arrived among the Cayuses; the nearest were at least one hundred miles, and the others about three hundred miles distant. The conversation took place on the 31st of August, and the mission of the Cayuses did not begin until the latter part of November. Here follows the conversation, as related by Dr. Ponjade:

"This is to certify, that, on the 31st day of August, 1847, while on the road to Oregon, I met Rev. H. H. Spalding at the Willow Spring, at the foot of the Blue mountains, and that the following conversation took place between him and me at that place:

"He asked me how many wagons were in our company. I answered him, seven.

"H. H. Spalding.—Well you had better wait for a larger company.

"J. P. Ponjade.—Why so?

"H. H. Spalding.—Because the Indians are getting very bad.

"J. P. Ponjade —Have they done anybody any harm?

"H. H. Spalding.—Yes, they have killed two white men at the Dalles.

"J. P. Ponjade.—The Americans might be in fault.

"H. H. Spalding.—No, it is the Catholic priests, who have estabtablished a mission among the Cayuses, and they have put the Indians up to kill all the American Protestants on the road to Oregon.

"J. P. Ponjade.—Impossible; that is no Christianity, it must be a mistake, because we must love our neighbors as ourselves. I have lived thirty years among the Catholics in the United States, and I

always understood the Catholic church to teach her children to do good for evil, and to be charitable by giving good moral example, and I think well of the Catholic clergy. And to tell you the truth, I am a Catholic; but here is a Protestant gentleman, Mr. Larkins, who has lived neighbor to me twenty years; ask him if ever he knew Catholics to kill Protestants. Mr Larkins answered, no.

"H. H. Spalding.—It is true; I have received fresh news, and I understand the Indians had stolen from the whites. One Indian was killed by the whites, and the Indians killed one white man. Do you know if the dragoons are coming or not?

"J. P. Ponjade.—The bill did not pass.

"H. H. Spalding.—I am sorry; the Indians are getting worse every day for two or three years back. They are threatening to run us out of the mission. A few days ago they tore down my fences. And I do not know what the Missionary Board of New York means to do. It is a fact, we are doing no good. When the emigration passes, the Indians all run off to trade, and return worse than when we came amongst them.

"And so I left him with his blanket spread full of one thing and another, and he had also many head of horses for the purpose of trading with the emigrants. Around us were scattered in the prairies several bands of horses that the Indians pointed out to us as belonging to Doctor Whitman.

"JOHN P. PONJADE.

"I certify to the above conversation, being present at the time.

"ANNE PONJADE.

"SAINT LOUIS WILLAMETTE, *September* 12, 1848."

I leave the comment of that conversation to the public.

Now, I have exposed frankly and candidly what I do consider to have been the true causes of the massacre of Wailatpu, with the grounds and proofs that support my opinion, together with the conduct of the Catholic clergy in regard to that whole affair on one part, and the malicious and grievous accusations made by Mr. Spalding and others against that same Catholic clergy with regard to that same affair, together with what I consider as a plain and full refutation of them, on the other part. I leave now the matter before the public, to which it belongs, attentively to examine and weigh the testimony on both sides, and then impartially to decide and pronounce whether the Catholic clergy are guilty of the atrocious charges brought against them, or whether Mr. Spalding and others could have spoken so against the Catholic clergy "without being crazy," as Colonel Gilliam and many others have already pronounced that they could not, and without being moved by blind, unjust, and too violent religious prejudices.

[Translation.]

MISSION IN YACKIMAW COUNTRY,
April, 1853.

(* * * * I start in two days for the mission of the Cœur d'Alene. If by the favor of God, I should return alive, I will endeavor

to answer the questions of the Major concerning the manners and customs of the Indians, &c.)

You ask the reason of my expression, "if I return alive." Alas! for I commence my journey in a dangerous time. Yes, the clouds are gathering upon all hands, the winds begin to lower, the tempest is pent up ready to burst. From your silence I know not what to think—truly I know not what to think. You are upon the spot which will be the first victim of this tempest, and you say not a word. I will say, in the words of him who arraigned Cataline and his accomplices, "The Senate see these things. The Senate see these things, and remain immovable spectators." But perhaps you are not aware of the plot which is being laid. Yes, if the reports which reach me are true, there is among the savages a second Cataline, another Ingurtha, one of the descendants of Machiavel. Yes, a real Machiaveline menaces Oregon! If these reports are true, it is well that you take warning, and make them known to the Major. But I will beg that he who gives the alarm, as well as the place whence it comes, may remain unknown, for reasons which you will appreciate. For if the Indians know whence comes the alarm, there will never be any safety for us in their country, (and nothing more can be done for their religious welfare. Our poor converted Indians would become the most unhappy of men, for the rage of their tribes would fall upon *their* heads. I stop in order to give you the facts.)

The following are the reports which arrive from the Nez Percés country:

A chief of the Upper Nez Percés has killed thirty head of cattle at a feast given to the nation; and this number of animals not being sufficient, *seven* more were killed. This feast was given in order to unite the hearts of all the Indians together, to make declaration of war against the Americans. Through the whole course of the winter I have heard the same thing—that the Cayuse and the Nez Percés have united themselves for war. During the course of last spring I was in the Cayuse country, after they had given a similar feast. I said nothing, because I thought they had a sub-agent who would speak. I said, too, the Indians are like puppies that bark afar off; now, however, hearing what I do, I say the puppy has grown to be a full grown mastiff. I will recount to you what they say. All the Indians on the left bank of the Columbia, from the Blackfeet to the Chenook, inclusive, are to assemble at the Cayuse country. All on the right bank, through the same extent of country, are to assemble on the Simcoe (or the Yakima,) including those from Nisqually and its vicinity. *The cause of this war is, that the Americans are going to seize their lands.* Every time that I have heard this project mentioned I have stronly represented its folly. The words were thrown away, cast into the air, for it was represented that the Cayuse and Nez Percés had an understanding, and were united in this matter.

If you wish to know what I think of this *gigantic* scheme, I will tell you freely. I don't think all the tribes can be united as one body. I have never known such a union. Besides, those of Nisqually can't move so far, having no means of transportation. They are not accustomed to move in this direction, and they are enemies to the P-shwan-

wapans, &c., &c. Also, it is impossible for the Indians to unite without the report of it spreading far and wide. How can they unite in such a matter without the noise of it reaching you. For, thus far, our Indians remain quiet, and remain so to this moment. They are alarmed by the rumors they hear; they do not themselves love war. There remains, then, in a state of hostility those on the *left bank* of the Columbia—that is to say, the Cayuse and their adherents in the vicinity of the Utala (Umatilla,) the Walla-Wallas, the Des Chutes, those at the "*Taie,*" on the one side; on the other, the Palosse, the Nez Percés and the Sespins (Snakes.) Don't think that I would pass off for saints the Indians in my vicinity; I only say what I think of the reports. I do not wish them to pass off for better than they are. It is possible that they are in the plot, but I know nothing of it. I know nothing of it from what I see and hear. Now, nothing which has occurred *here* gives me reason to believe in this plot—in this union of the tribes as one man. Nevertheless, I ought to add that Shawawai, one of the small chiefs in our neighborhood, has given away some horses to a great number of Indians, with what object I know not; but it has the appearance of raising followers to go and revenge on the Blackfeet the death of some of their people killed by the latter.

Among the chiefs of the Nez Percés, some wish to make no distinction between Canadians and Americans, but would kill all the whites in their country, without distinction, trappers or traders. Others wish to preserve the people of the Hudson's Bay Company, because, (say they,) they are as our people, they marry our daughters. Their children are half Canadian, half of our country; we should slay a part of ourselves. What language they hold concerning us, I know not.

But my prolixity wearies you. Perhaps you will think that I am the Livy and you the Tacitus. For in your letter you have never been so short and so concise for the four years I have had the honor of knowing you. Nevertheless, this is the first time I have heard from you this winter, although I have written you often.

Adieu, my dear sir, &c., &c., &c.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 39.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORIES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant, the report of J. Ross Browne, special agent, on the subject of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Indian Department, on the Indian affairs of Oregon and Washington Territories, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 22, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Indian Department, on the subject of Indian affairs of Oregon and Washington Territories, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th instant.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Report on the condition of the Indian reservations in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, from J. Ross Browne, special agent, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
November 17, 1857.

SIR: By letter of May 1, 1857, you were pleased to direct me, under authority of the Treasury Department, to examine into the condition of Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington. On the 15th August ultimo I proceeded to carry your instructions into effect, and I have now the honor to submit the result, together with the conclusions at which I have arrived in reference to the present policy of the government towards the Indians on this coast.

Accompanied by Captain C. J. Sprague, late of the United States army in Mexico, whom I employed to assist me in the laborious and complicated details of the investigation, and from whose experience of frontier life I have heretofore derived great advantages in my explorations of California, I arrived at Ranier, on the Columbia river, on the 19th of August.

News had just reached this point, through Governor Stevens, of the murder of Colonel Isaac N. Ely, late collector of customs in the district of Puget's Sound, by a band of northern Indians, at his residence on Whidbey's island. Great alarm prevailed among the settlers on the sound, and it was reported that several of the families had fled from the vicinity of Port Townsend, and were on their way to Oregon. Vague rumors also reached us of anticipated hostilities on the part of the Sound Indians.

In view of these facts, I deemed it expedient to proceed at once to Olympia, by way of the Cowlitz, so as to ascertain at headquarters the exact condition of affairs in that part of the Territory. At the Cowlitz Landing, thirty miles from the mouth of the river, the first symptoms of alarm were apparent. Several of the Indians from that vicinity had left to visit the tribes of the Upper Cowlitz; and it was supposed that this was done with a view of concerting some plan of operations against the whites with the Yakamas, who have been in a disaffected condition since the late war. I could not perceive that there was any substantial ground for alarm. These tribes frequently interchange visits, especially at this season of the year.

It was painfully apparent, however, that the disastrous results of the late war had engendered a feeling of suspicion and insecurity greatly militating against any friendly relations between the settlers and the Indians throughout the Territory. Although there was really no connexion between the murder of Colonel Ely and the condition of the tribes inhabiting the Territory, yet so great was the shock produced by this tragic event, that the most trivial occurrences were at once magnified into premonitions of further bloodshed.

On the road from the Cowlitz Landing to Olympia, a distance of fifty miles, the whole country bears distressing evidences of the disastrous effects of the late war. In 1854, when I first passed through this region, it abounded in fine farms well cultivated, and bearing luxuriant crops of grain. Immigration was rapidly filling up all the

vacant lands; and large herds of stock were grazing upon the prairies. From the signs of prosperity then apparent, it was not unreasonable to predict that in the course of three years the products and population would be more than doubled. But, notwithstanding this region was exempt from any actual collision with the Indians, the effects are nearly the same as in other parts of the Territory. All along the road houses are deserted and going to ruin; fences are cast down and in a state of decay; fields, once waving with luxuriant crops of wheat, are desolate; and but little, if any, stock is to be seen on the broad prairies that formerly bore such inspiring evidences of life. The few families that remained, either from necessity or inclination, were forced to erect rude block-houses for their defence, into which they gathered by night during the hostilities, in constant apprehension of attack. These rude defences still stand at intervals along the road. I mention these facts with a view of showing that, so far, at least, the "war speculation" charged upon the settlers of Washington Territory presents an unprofitable appearance.

Within two miles of Olympia we met several wagons on their way towards Oregon, carrying the families of Messrs. Pettigrew and Hastings out of the country, on the alleged ground of insecurity, arising from the recent hostilities of the northern Indians.

On the 22d of August, at noon, we arrived at Olympia, the capital of the Territory. Governor Stevens, from whom I hoped to obtain much valuable information, had not yet returned from Oregon, and acting Governor Mason, accompanied by the Indian agent for this district, (Captain M. T. Simmons,) had gone down in a canoe to Port Townsend and Bellingham bay, to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of Colonel Ely, and take such measures as might be in their power for the protection of the citizens against further encroachments.

The canoes were all absent, and no means of conveyance by water could be had at Olympia. We were so fortunate, however, as to meet with Captain Hyde, of the United States revenue cutter "Jefferson Davis," who had just come down to Steilacoom with a number of prisoners from Port Townsend.

The cutter lay at anchor at the port of Port Steilacoom. On the morning of the 24th of September we started on horseback for that place, which we reached by noon. The distance by land from Olympia is 22 miles. Dense forests abound along the entire route, and except on the trail the country is nearly impassable, from the thick undergrowth and fallen timber.

Extensive fires have occurred this year on the shores of the Sound, so that the atmosphere is filled with smoke, and it is difficult to see more than a mile or two in any direction.

Situated on the edge of a beautiful prairie, at the distance of a mile from the port of Steilacoom, is the military post of that name, which, by invitation of the officers, we made our headquarters during our stay. This port is the largest and most important on Puget's Sound, and during the late war the forces stationed there did good service against the Indians.

Another post was established during the war at Muckleshoot, a

point in the interior, about 25 miles from Steilacoom. At that station were collected some 300 of the most troublesome Indians, consisting of the Upper Puyallops, the Nooscoopes, and Green River Indians. These tribes still reside in that vicinity, but it has been deemed unnecessary to continue the military force at the post, and by direction of Colonel Casey, the commanding officer of the division, it has been abandoned. Lieutenant McKibbin built some very comfortable quarters at Muckleshoot, and made other valuable improvements. As Colonel Casey has expressed his readiness to turn over these improvements to the Indian department, I would suggest that application be made to him, through the War Department, to the effect.

The valley of the Muckleshoot is admirably situated for a local agency. The Indians of this valley were amongst the number concerned in the Green and White river massacres at the beginning of the war; and unless some supervision is kept over them, they may, from their proximity to the Yakimas and Klickitats, produce great trouble in future.

Two claims had been taken at Muckleshoot when the post was established. The claimants were bought off. But when the post was abandoned they came back and took new claims, and now they hold that they have acquired a legal right to the land, of which they cannot be deprived. Of course this is a mere speculation, and the position assumed by the claimants is altogether untenable.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

August 25 —After a ride of ten miles from Fort Steilacoom, reached a saw mill situated near the head of Commencement bay. The trail is rough and passes through a dense growth of timber. In consequence of the tide being out, we were unable to cross in a canoe to the reservation, which is on the opposite side of the bay, a few miles below the saw mill. Tied our horses and took a foot trail, which led us a round of five miles.

The Puyallup reservation, established under the treaty of Medicine creek, is situated on the Puyallup river, one and a half miles from Commencement bay, and ten miles by water from Steilacoom. The land is low and marshy, and comprises a few spots of open prairie valuable chiefly for grazing purposes.

At the headquarters we found the local agent and blacksmith. About fifty Indians, chiefly women and children, were on the reservation. The remainder, said to number 400, were represented to be out fishing and gathering berries, which is their habit at this season of the year. The improvements consist of the following frame buildings, erected by contract since January last:

One main house for employés, containing six rooms, painted outside, one story high, surrounded by a picket fence; cost $680.

Twelve Indian houses, 18 by 30, built of rough boards containing two apartments each; contract price $215 each, inclusive of lumber and shingles.

As yet it has not been practicable to induce the Indians to live in these houses, with the exception of two or three families. Like all

other tribes on this coast, they prefer temporary wigwams which they can move about at pleasure. Their chief objection to houses is the vermin, which, from their filty habits, soon become such a nuisance as to render the houses uninhabitable.

It is hoped, however, that during the rainy season, when this nuisance becomes abated, they will avail themselves of the shelter afforded by good and substantial buildings.

Taking into consideration the difficulty of procuring labor at these remote points, the high wages paid to mechanics, and the inconveniences of living generally, I do not consider the above contract prices unreasonable, especially as the contractors have not yet been paid, and as there seems to be but a remote chance of their getting their money for some years to come.

About 2 miles above the quarters, a patch of ground, consisting of about 18 acres of good bottom land, has been fenced in, and a crop of vegetables raised upon it by Indian labor. Potatoes, peas, cabbage, turnips, beats and carrots succeed admirably in this soil. The probability is, that next season, when it is expected a large quantity of ground will be put in cultivation, a sufficient supply of vegetables will be raised for the use of all the Indians on the reservation.

It is not likely that any of them will suffer from the want of food. Fish are very abundant in the Puyallup river, and inexhaustible quantities of berries are found in the neighboring woods.

Some of the Indians hire out to settlers at $1 per day. They can always obtain work at good wages. This season they cut, under the superintendence of the agent, about 70 tons of hay, which they have sold at a good price.

Upon representations that private claimants owned the whole, or greater part of this reservation under the donation and pre-emption laws, I took occasion to inquire into the facts; and the conclusion at which I arrived was, that most of the claimants had abandoned their claims and taken up others before the reservation was established there.

Enclosed, marked A, is a copy of the report made on this subject, by the commissioners appointed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, to determine the extent and value of these claims.

I dissent from their conclusions on the following grounds.

1st. The Wrights had abandoned their claims and taken up others.

2d. The other donation claims are not defined as to their boundaries, and the provisions of the donation act, requiring actual residence and improvement, have not been complied with.

3d. Under the 10th section of the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, extended to Oregon, July 17, 1854, the government reserves to itself the control of all public lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. Previous to the establishment of this reservation, the Indian title had never been extinguished to any part of the Territory of Washington, and no pre-emption rights can exist prior to such extinguishment. Hence all these 160-acre claims are null and void; and the claimants never having paid for them, are not entitled to compensation even upon principles of equity.

NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

August 26.—Visited this reservation. Distance from Steilacoom twelve miles; situated on the Nisqually river, six miles from its mouth, and twelve miles from Olympia.

Here we found the farmer and interpreter employed under the treaty of Medicine creek.

Five frame houses have been built by contract for the Indians, at $1,100 for the whole. They are good board houses, rough, but well built. The price is reasonable. Commenced February 13, 1857.

One log-house built by the employés, in which they reside.

One log hay barn.

One field of twenty acres has been fenced in, and nine acres of peas raised upon it this season. Owing to the poor quality of the land and the drought this summer, the crop was a failure. The remainder of the field has been ploughed to plant with wheat this fall.

In the river bottom bordering on the Nisqually, about ten acres of potatoes have been planted by the Indians. Except a few small patches on this bottom, cleared in times past by the Indians, the reservation lands are composed of open gravelly prairie, too poor even for grazing purposes. Nothing can ever be done to make this profitable as an Indian farm. We found no more than five or six families of Indians on this reservation. The main body of the Nisquallys were said to be out fishing and gathering berries. Those of the men who were not out were lying under the trees gambling. The agent appears to have no control over them whatever. He is compelled to pay them in clothing or other goods whenever they work, and they even refuse to go of messages on their own account unless paid for their services. They seemed to me to be a very lazy, worthless set, entirely insensible to kindness. The agent admits that he can do nothing with them. Any coercion on his part would be followed by immediate desertion. Once in the woods, it is impossible to capture them. In these respects, however, the Nisquallys resemble all the rest of the Sound Indians; they cannot be made to understand why government should take their country away from them and then compel them to work for a living. They say government deprived them of their natural heritage, now let it support them. If they work they must be paid for it.

I do not anticipate any beneficial results either from this or the Puyallup reservation.

FORT KITSAP AGENCY.

August 29.—At intervals along the shores of the Sound are places of Indian resort, where it has been deemed expedient to locate special or temporary agents, employed under the general provisions of the acts of Congress appropriating a fund for the restoration and maintenance of peace. These local agencies are called reservations, but are not so under any authority of Congress or the department.

The Kitsap agency is situated at the head of Port Madison bay, about sixty miles from Steilacoom. On our passage there in the United

States revenue cutter, we were detained two days at the various intermediate points and islands in consequence of calms and head tides.

But few Indians were to be seen at any of these places, the late depredations of the northern Indians having caused those of the Sound to seek the more secure retreats of the creeks and inlets.

The cutter anchored six miles from the agency on account of the tides, and we had to make our way to the landing in a row-boat.

Here we found the local agent, George A. Page, from whom we obtained the following information relative to the Indians under his charge:

The tribes at this agency are the Sa-qua-mish and Dawamish, numbering four hundred and forty. Not more than thirty were present.

The Dawamish are stationed about five miles from the town of Seattle, near the mouth of the Dawamish river, and are under the charge of J. H. Goudy.

H. O'Briant assists Mr. Page in controlling and managing the Indians of this agency.

Fifteen Indian houses have been erected on the beach—frame shanties, worth about $100 each.

One farm house has been built for the use of the agent, at a cost of about $200.

No other improvements of any kind have been made. No land is under cultivation, and no work is done by the Indians.

They procure their own subsistence by fishing and gathering berries. Except the sick and aged, who have received a few blankets and an occasional supply of coffee and flour, nothing has been done by government for any of these Indians.

The employés live at public expense. They do no work of any kind.

I can see no permanent good likely to result from the expenses incident to this system of partial supervision. All the Indians should be concentrated, as far as practicable, at some principal reservation, and compelled to work; and all white employés not actually engaged in active labor should be discontinued.

PORT TOWNSEND AGENCY.

August 30.—Arrived here and had a conference with Thomas J. Hanna, local agent. This is a mere nominal agency, no relief of any kind having as yet been extended to the Indians embraced within the district. The tribes under charge of Mr. Hanna are the Dunganess and Clalms, numbering in all eleven hundred. About one hundred reside at Port Townsend. The remainder live around the shores of the bay and at Dunganess point. At present most of them are up Hood's canal engaged in catching and curing fish, clams, &c. Until this year they raised good crops of potatoes on Whidbey's island, six miles from the agency. During the present season they have been driven from their potato patches by the northern Indians, who make a practice of robbing and murdering the Sound Indians wherever they can catch them.

The chief of the Clalms is the "Duke of York," once a powerful

and intelligent chief, but of late very much debased by the use of intoxicating liquors. Accompanied by the agent we called to pay our respects to the Duke at his domicil on the beach. He lives in a large shanty built of slabs and boards, within the limits of the town. On each side is a whiskey shop, from which he derives continual supplies. Within the past year he has scarcely ever been sober.

We found him stretched on a rough bed, so drunk that he was incapable of noticing even the endearments of his wives, "Queen Victoria" and "Jenny Lind," who were sitting beside him, beating him as a demonstration of affection. A few days before he had given Jenny a black eye, and knocked a few teeth out of the queen's mouth; and now that he was *hors du combat*, they were having a little satisfaction. Both ladies were exceedingly drunk. The Duke's brother was lying on the ground near by, more drunk, if possible, than any of the party. We took our departure, very much impressed with the scene. It was a sad commentary upon the morals of the white population of Port Townsend. From what I saw during my stay there, I formed the opinion that the Duke of York and his amiable family were not below the average of the white citizens residing at that benighted place. With very few exceptions, it would be difficult to find a worse class of population in any part of the world. No less than six murders have occurred there during the past year. It is notorious as a resort for "beachcombers" and outlaws of every description.

Five miles from the town of Port Townsend is a military post, under command of Major Haller. He has had much trouble with the settlers at the town, who do all in their power to encourage desertion amongst the soldiers. So far as this post is designed for purposes of protection, it might as well be fifty miles from the town as five. It is of no use whatever, and is merely an unnecessary expense to government. In a country so covered with woods and undergrowth, that even the Indians are forced to travel by water, it is not likely that regular soldiers can be of much service on land.

There is no fear of the Indians ever coming within reach of the fortifications. Their mode of fighting is more sensible, and involves much less personal risk. When they contemplate an attack, they first reconnoitre the premises, and upon being satisfied of their ability to accomplish their object, make a descent at night, and massacre their victims with impunity. Before the soldiers from the fort could reach Port Townsend, the town might be in ashes, and every inhabitant murdered. One war canoe of sixty northern Indians could do it in half an hour.

In expressing these views, I do not mean to reflect upon the judgment or energy of Major Haller. He is acting under orders, and will, no doubt, do all in his power to render protection to the inhabitants whenever it becomes necessary. I fear, however, that his efforts will be unavailing in case of an attack.

TOM-WHIK-SON AGENCY.

September 1.—Sailed from Port Townsend in the United States revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, and arrived same day, after a fine run of six hours, at Bellingham bay. The Tom-whik-son agency is in charge of Colonel E. C. Fitzhugh, and is situated near the Bellingham bay coal mines, distant forty-five miles from Port Townsend. On the route are numerous islands, thickly wooded, and affording excellent hunting and fishing grounds for the Indians. Of late the tribes of the Sound have suffered considerably from the depredations of the more powerful tribes from the north, and they have partially abandoned these islands for the more secure retreats afforded by the small rivers on the main.

Under the charge of Colonel Fitzhugh are the following tribes:

Lum-mas, numbering five hundred and forty, who live at the mouth of the river Lum-ma or Noot-sack, seven miles from the town of What-kam, at Bellingham bay. Their chief subsistence is fish, shell-fish, berries, and herbs. They are well provided with canoes, which they manage with wonderful dexterity; and from the abundant products of the Sound and the adjacent forests, procure, without difficulty, an ample supply of food throughout the year.

Sam-ish, numbering three hundred, live twelve miles below Lumma point, and have excellent fishing grounds all about the islands and up the creeks. These two tribes are known as "Salt-Chucks," or salt water Indians. In common with all the Sound tribes, who live mainly by fishing, they carry on a considerable trade with the interior Indians, whom they supply with marine products, in return for which they receive dried elk, deer, and other game, and nuts of various kinds.

Noot-Sacks, four hundred and twelve, live at the foot of Mount Baker, distant from Bellingham bay ninety-six miles. A few bands of the tribe are scattered along through the intermediate country, in which it is said there are some fine prairies. Three main bands are divided as follows:

1. Those who live by the chase at the foot of the mountain.
2. A band on Nootsack prairie, twenty-two miles from Bellingham bay, who raise potatoes and gather berries.
3. An intermediate band, who come down to the shores of the Sound and trade with the "Salt-Chucks," and by whom the products of the fisheries are transported to the upper bands.

During our visit to this agency, we saw but few Indians—probably not more than a dozen altogether. As usual at this season, they were all out hunting and fishing, or otherwise engaged in laying in their winter supplies.

The agency was established in July, 1856, by authority of the superintendent.

Colonel Fitzhugh has resided at Bellingham bay for the last eight years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the Indians north of Port Townsend. He speaks their language perfectly, and commands the respect and confidence of the various tribes in that part of the

Sound. In the latter part of August, 1856, a military post was established at Bellingham bay, five miles from the town of What-kam. The fortifications consist of a picket fort, with a block house at each corner. In the enclosure are the quarters for the officers and men. Taking the cutter's gig, we paid a visit to this post, and were much pleased with the neat and orderly appearance of the whole establishment. The officer in command, Colonel Pickett, received us with great kindness and hospitality. He is determined to give the northern Indians some trouble in carrying into effect a threat recently made by them—that, having carefully examined his fort, they meant to take it, and, at the same time, his head.

These northern Indians have also sent notice to Colonel Fitzhugh of their intention to take his block house and his head. It would not be a very difficult task to carry the latter threat into execution. Colonel Fitzhugh has only six or seven men (miners for the Bellingham bay Coal Company) under his command, and his block house is only fortified by one howitzer and a few muskets. His chief source of protection is the fact that the Sound Indians under his charge are more afraid of the northern tribes than he is himself, and for their own safety they will always give him notice of the enemy's approach.

No aid from government has yet been extended to the Indians under the agency, except a small quantity of flour to the sick and aged, and a few blankets and cotton shirts to the chiefs. They usually work for what they require, or barter fish and game for clothing and such other luxuries as they may fancy.

As they are a peaceable race, well able to take care of themselves, I do not see that further expenditures are necessary for them at present. The agency, however, should be continued. There must be some head to control and protect them. As soon as the various tribes of the Sound can be concentrated on one or two main reservations, the necessity for an agency here will, of course, cease to exist.

NORTHERN INDIANS.

All those tribes inhabiting the Pacific coast, north of the boundary line between the possesions of the United States and Great Britain, come under the above general denomination. There are various tribes of them, however, differing materially in their physical appearance and traits of character. Those of Nootka Sound and Prince Edward's Island are considered the most robust and warlike. They are all, so far as known, greatly superior in all respects to the Indians of Puget's Sound. Up to the time of the late war, they had been in the habit of visiting the Sound during the summer months, and committing petty depredations upon the white settlers and the Sound Indians, in consequence of which a territorial law was passed prohibiting them from entering within the waters of the Sound. After this, whenever they were seen, they were ordered away, but unless there was some appearance of force to compel their departure they generally contented themselves by removing to some other point. In these excursions, they come from five hundred to a thousand miles, sometimes hailing as far northward as the vicinity of Sitka. Their canoes are sufficiently ca-

pacious to contain from sixty to one hundred warriors, and are supposed to be the original models of our best style of clipper ships.

In the middle is a large chest, in which they carry their muskets and ammunition. All their munitions of war are kept in the best condition. These war canoes, thus manned, are nearly a match for any equal number of whites that can be brought against them, so dexterous are these Indians in the use of their paddles and fire arms. Their usual speed is not less than seven miles an hour, and when pressed they can run from ten to twelve, continuing this high rate of speed for many hours in succession.

About two years ago the United States steamer Massachusetts undertook to drive out of the Sound a party of these Indians, but they declined going, and made battle. It was deemed necessary to chastise them, and they were fired upon. Some five or six were killed. Since that period they have been heard to make threats of vengeance. The relatives of those who were killed were seen at Vancouver's island for months after, holding lamentations and making war signs. They threatened to have the head of a white Tyee for each of their number killed. From time to time, after that, they visited the neighborhood of Port Townsend in small numbers, bringing with them their squaws, and seeking work among the white settlers. This was regarded as a token of amity and lulled suspicion. Many of their squaws bad been for years past living with white men in and around Port Townsend and other places. These disreputable whites gave employment and protection to the Indians who came among them, and in that way encouraged them to violate the laws of the Territory.

Frequent petty difficulties arose between this class of outlaws, known as the "beachcombers," and the more respectable citizens who were hostile to the visits of the northern Indians. Nothing serious, however, occurred till the night of August 12th last, when a party of them, who had been seen prowling around the shores of Whidbey's island for some days previously, made a descent upon the premises of Col. Isaac N. Eley, and murdered that unfortunate gentleman in the most cruel manner. The crime was the more atrocious as he had never, in any manner, molested or offended them; but on the contrary, from a naturally kind disposition, had been in the habit of giving them food and clothing whenever they applied to him. The United States marshal of Washington Territory was one of the inmates of the house at the time of the tragical occurrence, and at my request has furnished the enclosed statement of the facts.—(See letter marked B.)

On the 3d of September I crossed over to the island at Eley's Landing, and made a personal inspection of the premises. The house, a small log hut, partially boarded, was thoroughly ransacked. The furniture had all been taken away by the relatives of Colonel Eley, and the place had the appearance of an utter wreck. A more desolate scene it would be difficult to imagine. On my return to San Francisco I addressed a letter to Captain Farragut, United States navy, giving him a statement of the occurrence, with a copy of Mr. Corliss' letter, and urged him to send a war steamer at once into the waters

of Puget's Sound. His reply is enclosed, marked —. A copy of my letter to him will be found on file in the Navy Department.

There can be no doubt that the immediate cause of this murder was the act of the steamer Massachusetts. That a vessel of the United States should kill a party of Indians, knowing that it is the custom of this race never to forget an injury, and immediately after take its departure, and leave the settlers to bear the consequences, evinces either a want of regard for the common principles of humanity, or unpardonable lack of judgment. For what purpose, it may be asked, are vessels of the United States stationed on the Pacific coast? Is it that they may lie rotting at Mare island, where they are of no use, or that they may be used to protect the lives of the settlers on the remote shores of our frontier?

But it will probably be urged provision has been made for a steamer on the Sound. The mail steamer "Constitution" is to be used to make battle against these warriors from the north. It has probably not been represented to the authorities in Washington by the mail contractors that the "Constitution" is an old hulk, fitted up for a special purpose; that she is unseaworthy, and should have been condemned before she went to sea; that she was forced to turn back and refit again before she reached the Sound; that she makes but six miles an hour under a heavy press of steam, whereas a northern war canoe can easily make ten, and thus run around her; that she has no guns, men, or munitions of war; that she is, in short, no more use in the waters of Puget's Sound as a protection to the settlers than the loose lumber that lies around the saw-mills.

The United States revenue cutter Jefferson Davis can be made available at any time when the winds and tides are favorable. During the summer months, when these Indians commit their depredations, it takes the cutter about four days to reach Steilacoom from Port Townsend, a distance of ninety miles. She sometimes requires ten days to make the same distance. Under these circumstances, unless the war canoes come up under her guns, it is not probable she can do much execution among them.

But another question arises in the consideration of this subject. Can our vessels-of-war go into the British and Russian territories from which these northern tribes hail and capture the murderers?

The British Hudson's Bay Company have had no difficulty in maintaining their supremacy over these races; but they pursue a different course. Whenever one of their subjects is murdered they pursue the murderers, compel them to surrender, and execute them on the spot. The Indians well understand that no matter where they may go they will be followed and captured, and, so sure as they deserve it, will suffer death. Our government adopts a different policy. It sends up a war steamer to the Sound; this vessel drives out a few Indians, fires several rounds of ammunition into the trees back of Seattle, causes a general reverberation of large and small guns around the shores of the Sound, winds up by killing some four or five Indians, informs the settlers that there is no use in staying any longer, as the enemy have all left, gets up a head of steam, and paddles back to Mare island, where she rests from her labors for the space of one or two years.

But, then, military posts are established; pickets and block-houses are erected; officers and soldiers quarters are constructed; daily parades take place. All this is done without doubt. But the country is impassable; the woods and undergrowth form a barrier to land operations along the shores of the Sound more impregnable than the great Chinese Wall. I consider, therefore, that, so far as any beneficial result is concerned, this expensive system of operations is worse than useless. One war steamer, of suitable size, and well armed and equipped, would do more good than the whole military force united, as it is now situated.

I trust the attention of the War Department will be called to this subject.

PENN'S COVE AGENCY.

September 3.—Passing over from Eley's landing on foot we reached Coop's landing, on the eastern side of the island, after a pleasant walk of two miles. There are several settlements on this part of Whidbey's island, nearly all of which have been abandoned since the murder of Colonel Eley. The land is exceedingly rich, and the face of the country beautifully diversified with woods and prairies. It is, beyond doubt, the finest agricultural country in Washington Territory. Notwithstanding its latitude, which corresponds with that of New England, the climate is remarkably mild in winter, snow seldom remaining more than a few hours on the ground. The great drawback is the rain, which lasts from four to six months; but, during the intervals between the "rainy spells," the weather is delightfully mild and balmy. In summer nothing can exceed the salubrity of the atmosphere. Of course the climate varies throughout the Territory, according to the proximity of the ocean or the mountains; but, in general, these remarks will apply to the whole interior, or that part between the Coast Range and the Cascades.

At Coop's a block-house has been erected, to which several families have retreated. Some ten or twelve soldiers, under charge of a sergeant, have been sent up from Steilacoom to protect them against further hostilities of the northern Indians.

Great alarm prevails on the island, however, and, unless further means are promptly taken to secure the lives and property of the settlers, they will all be forced to abandon their homes.

From Coop's landing to the Penn Cove agency is six miles by water. The Indians on the Cove had all gone out fishing, except three squaws, whom we found at the beach. Upon the assurance of Mr. Coop that they understood the management of a canoe as well as the men, we secured their services to paddle us over to the reservation, which they accomplished in the most expeditious manner, singing songs, and enjoying various witticisms at our expense all the way over.

At the Penn Cove landing we found Mr. Robert C. Fay, the local agent. This agency embraces the Scagget tribes, numbering about one thousand three hundred and forty. Formerly there were distinct tribes in this region known as the Ki-ki-a-lis, Schew-dau-mish, Sko-

naw-mish, and a portion of the Stil-i-gwa-mish. Subsequently these became merged in th eKi-ki-a-lis. The Scaggets proper, being the more powerful race, subdued all these minor tribes, and at present they are mixed together and come under the general denomination of Scaggets. At Scaggets Head, thirty-five miles distant by canoe, under charge of R. S. Baily, are the Sno-how-mish, Snow-qual-my, Ski-qua-mish, Stil-i-qua-mish, proper, and a few minor tribes, scattered at large on the main land. These number about one thousand six hundred.

No provisions have been issued to any of these Indians since the superintendency was removed to Oregon. Previous to that period, a little flour was issued to the sick and destitute. Clothing and blankets were also issued by Superintendent Stevens, but none since the appointment of his successor.

These various tribes obtain an abundant supply of fish and berries. They also cultivate a considerable quantity of potatoes by their own unaided labor. This year they will raise about one thousand five hundred bushels.

Much sickness prevails among them at present, chiefly consumption and venereal. The general epidemic which has scourged the whole Pacific coast, influenza, has caused several deaths among them.

The policy suggested by Governor Stevens, in submitting the various treaties made with the Indians of the Sound, was, that there should eventually be one main reservation at Puyallup, an isolated point ten miles northeast of Scagget's Head. No settlers can approach within a large scope of country, on account ot the swamp lands and dense forests intervening. This range of country is watered by two fine streams, the Snow-ho-mis and Stil-i-qua-mish, which abound in salmon. At the point indicated are three claims. Instructions having been given to Agent Simmons to examine and estimate the value of these claims, he did so, and reported that they were worth $8,000. On one of them is a good saw-mill, to which a grist-mill could easily be attached for the use of the Indians. I am of opinion the purchase could be made for four or five thousand dollars. The location is central, and convenient of access by water. It is also sufficiently isolated to exclude the encroachments of white settlers. On the banks of the two streams above mentioned are some small prairies, suitable for cultivation.

I fully concur with Governor Stevens in the propriety of concentrating the Indians of the Sound at some suitable point at as early a period as practicable. They are now scattered from Olympia to Bellingham bay, under a merely nominal control. No advance is being made by any of them towards civilization. An expensive system of local agencies is found necessary to supervise them, and prevent difficulties between them and the settlers. At every place where they are in the habit of resorting are trading posts, established by a depraved class of white men who furnish them with whiskey. Boat-loads of whiskey follow them wherever they go. The agents have really little or no control over them; and the result is, they are descending from the level of Indians to that of the depraved whites with whom they associate.

It can scarcely be expected that these numerous tribes shall continue to have the unrestricted range of Puget's Sound. Some provision must be made for them consistent with the progress of immigration and settlement. The best mode of decreasing the expenses of the Territory will be to encourage population and the formation of a State. But so long as large bands of Indians, in a condition worse than pure barbarism, are permitted to roam at large, committing petty depredations wherever they can, lounging idly about the farms, consuming the substance of the settlers, affording a profitable trade to the worst possible class of whites that can infest any country, there will be very little hope for the Territory of Washington.

I submit these views with a sincere conviction that the large appropriations made for the relief of the Indians in that Territory are resulting in no practical good either to the Indians or to that class of settlers whose presence is desirable. Nor is the lust for office, which is engendered by the large number of employés in the district, more advantageous to the unhappy race whose welfare it is the object of the government to subserve, than to the interests of the Territory.

SQUOXIN RESERVATION.

September 5.—Returning to Port Townsend, we were so fortunate as to meet there the mail steamer "Constitution," which had recently arrived from San Francisco, and commenced her weekly trips on the Sound. Took passage in this vessel to Olympia. On the way touched at Seattle, and Dwamish agency. At the latter point we found a few Indian huts, and about thirty or forty Indians, under charge of J. H. Goudy. The remainder of the Dawmish tribe, said to number in all three hundred and seventy-eight, were, as usual, out fishing and gathering berries for their winter's supply.

Arrived at Olympia same evening at 8 p. m. Next day I succeeded in getting a canoe and started for the Squoxin reservation, distant ten miles from Olympia, on Klachemin island, at the entrance of Budd's inlet. W. B. Gosnell, special agent, and Quincy A. Brooks, schoolteacher, accompanied me. We reached the Squoxin landing in about three hours.

Here are gathered a few old women and children, and about a dozen men. The number of Squoxins is said to be three hundred and fifty to three hundred and seventy-five; but they were mostly absent laying in their supplies for winter.

The improvements consist of the following: One house for employés, frame, twenty by forty, three rooms. Built partially by regular employés and partially by the aid of hired mechanics. Cost, at a rough estimate, seven hundred dollars.

Seven good frame Indian houses, sixteen by thirty-two, one story, built by contract. Cost, two hundred and fifteen dollars each. Price not unreasonable.

One blacksmith shop, and agricultural room for tools, &c., sixteen by sixty; built at various times by employés and hired aid. Supposed cost five hundred dollars.

Blacksmith (Trueman Hack) present. The shop is in good condition, and Mr. Hack appears to do all that is required of him.

Quincy A. Brooks, instructor, has not regularly opened school yet, having found it impracticable to procure the attendance of the children. Heretofore he has acted as a clerk to the superintendent, and at present attends to the accounts and correspondence of this agency.

Lands under cultivation—one field, twenty acres, with a small crop of peas and potatoes. Paid the Indians for their labor in clearing the ground and putting up fence, eight hundred dollars in clothing and other supplies.

One field fenced, ten acres. Nothing raised on it this summer.

The land is barren and unfit for cultivation, and the expense of fencing and cultivation will never be returned by the result in crops.

At the distance of a few miles from the agency on one of the opposite points is a whiskey shop, where an enterprising dealer in that article resides. Whenever he receives a fresh supply, he goes down on the beach in sight of the agency and blows his horn, at which signal the Indians paddle off in their canoes and enjoy a general debauch, which only ends when the whiskey gives out. In this way their blankets, clothes and earnings are sacrificed, and they return naked, sick and dispirited. No law can reach the wretched miscreants who are subsisting upon the degradation of these *poor* creatures. In any question between a white man and an Indian—such is the general ill feeling towards the whole race of Indians, since the war, no jury can be found to pronounce a verdict against the former. A few convictions have taken place, under peculiar circumstances, but no punishment has ever resulted.

The agent states that it is utterly out of his power to arrest this evil. He has no control over the Indians, and whenever he attempts coercive measures they desert, and he has no means of pursuing or recapturing them.

It must be admitted that these facts present rather a gloomy picture. Unless some change for the better takes place it is manifest the system might as well be abolished, and the various agencies discontinued.

Mr. Gosnell appears to be a very intelligent and efficient officer; and does all in his power to remedy these evils, but the result is anything but encouraging.

The disbursements under the treaty of Medicine creek, are made by this agent; who supervises the Puyallup and Nisqually reservations, and has charge of the fulfilment of the stipulations, under that treaty.

For a very impartial and intelligent account of the origin and causes of the late Indian war, in the Territory of Washington, I respectfully refer you to the report of Mr. Gosnell of December 1, 1856, to the superintendent. From long residence in the Territory and active participation in its affairs, as well as a thorough knowledge of Indian character, Mr. Gosnell is well qualified to give a correct version of the difficulties which have resulted so disastrously to the Territory. His views in reference to the policy adopted towards the Indians, and the expediency of carrying into effect the treaties made with them, are worthy of great consideration.

In stating the actual condition of the agencies, it will be understood that the blame does not necessarily fall upon the agents. Great difficulties have been experienced here which are scarcely known in more settled countries, and the evils are frequently beyond the control of the officers in charge.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT.

September 6.—At Olympia is located the office of M. P. Simmons, principal agent for the district of Puget's Sound. Upon a thorough examination of the books and correspondence on file in his office, I find the following results:

Abstract of outstanding indebtedness, since third quarter of 1856, for provisions, clothing, blankets, &c., purchased for payment of the Indians hired to conduct the agent to and from the various agencies on the Sound, &c., $1,512 17.

This also includes the following items: office rent, at $15 per month; clerk hire, at $100 per month; agent's salary, at $375 per quarter; interpreter, $125 per quarter. To be paid out of the following funds: for pay of agents, for pay of interpreter, for contingent fund, and for restoring and maintaining peace.

The rent appears very reasonable for the accommodations furnished. In reference to the employment of Mr. C. H. Armstrong as clerk, I have to say that his services are absolutely essential.

Mr. Simmons is necessarily absent most of his time on official visits to the various points of the Sound. His long experience of Indian affairs, and thorough acquaintance with the Indians, render his services of inestimable value. He was one of the first settlers in the Territory of Washington, and has been personally acquainted with all the Indian chiefs for the past fifteen years. Owing to his friendly relations with them, it would be difficult to find a more suitable person to conduct the affairs of the agency. But Mr. Simmons is wholly unacquainted with book-keeping, or the art of official correspondence, and, besides, finds ample employment in the investigation of Indian difficulties at all the agencies under his general supervision. Mr. Armstrong is a gentleman of great experience and intelligence; without his aid, or that of some other equally competent person, I do not see how the affairs of the agency could be conducted.

The disbursements for the Territory, under a recent order of the department, are now made by Agent Simmons, who gives bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars. His accounts are rendered to the superintendent at Salem.

On the 30th July, 1857, he received from Superintendent Nesmith eight thousand dollars, for which he is accountable under the following heads of appropriation: Nisqually, Puyallup, and the other tribe of Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek, of December, 1854.

For second of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, and assistant, if necessary, as per 10th article of treaty..... $4,500

For second of twenty instalments in part payment for relinquishment of titles to lands to be applied to "beneficial objects," as per 4th article	$3,000
For expenses incident to a valuation of "improvement"*	500
	8,000

TREATIES MADE BY GOVERNOR STEVENS.

The following is an abstract of the estimates made by Governor Stevens to carry into effect the treaties made by him with the Indians east of the Cascades, in the Territory of Washington, for the first year:

Treaty of Medicine creek	$15,700
Treaty of Point Elliot	70,400
Treaty of Near bay	14,400
Treaty of Olympia	11,400
Treaty of Point-no-Point	27,200
	139,100

Of these treaties, the only one ratified was that of Medicine creek, made in December, 1854.

The breaking out of the war, subsequent to ratification of this treaty, has been alleged as the cause of the non-ratification of the others. Political and sectional difficulties in Puget's Sound, growing out of the course pursued by Governor Stevens, both before and during the war, and a disposition on the part of his opponents to misrepresent his acts, have, in my opinion, contributed to produce much misunderstanding relative to Indian affairs in Washington.

From the general testimony of disinterested parties throughout the Territory, I am disposed to believe that Governor Stevens acted conscientiously, and with a sincere regard for the public interests. The unanimous opinion of all intelligent persons on the Sound, not prejudiced by interest, is in favor of the ratification of these treaties. The assertion that the war difficulties resulted from the dissatisfaction of the Indians, in consequence of the treaties made with them, is wholly without foundation. Some few Indians, no doubt, were dissatisfied, but the majority were anxious that friendly relations should be established. The true causes of the war existed long prior to the arrival of Governor Stevens in the Territory, as I shall be enabled to show in a future report on that subject, by testimony of the most conclusive character. That errors are committed in the administration of the affairs of the Territory is more than probable; but the condition of things there was anomalous. No parallel can be found in any Territory of the United States; no territorial government was ever conducted under circumstances so disadvantageous, or where difficulties so formidable existed. Tribes of Indians, with whom no

* No improvements having been found, under instructions of Superintendent Nesmith, of August 21, 1857, this fund was retained for general and incidental expenses.

previous relations of friendship had been established, had to be brought within the restrictions of laws of which they had never heard; a white population, composed of adventurers from all parts of the Union, had to be restrained from acts of retaliation where aggressions were committed upon them; the jealousies of political and military cliques had to be encountered at every step, and every species of annoyance, privation and suffering, endured under relentless opposition, the bitterness of which can only be accounted for by the indomitable energy and manliness with which it was resisted.

Since the close of the war there can no longer exist any good reason why treaties with these Indians should not be ratified; but if the provisions of those made by Governor Stevens are deemed objectionable, it is within the power of the Executive to direct that new treaties shall be made.

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

The provisions of this treaty have been but partially carried into effect. On the 3d of March, 1855, Congress appropriated $16,500 to meet its requirements; August 18, 1856, the second appropriation was made of $7,500; March 3, 1857, the third appropriation of $7,500.

Of the first appropriation, the amount transmitted to the superintendent to be disbursed under the treaty was $16,000. As it was designed in part to be applied to beneficial objects, the superintendent commenced opening farms and building houses, but the work was suspended in consequence of difficulties with the Indians. Of the amount transmitted, $9,574 54 was spent in carrying into effect the articles of the treaty, of which $3,662 04 was disbursed by Mr. Goslin, the special agent charged with the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations. This left a balance of $6,125 46 in the hands of the superintendent, which he paid out under the general head of contingencies, and restoring and maintaining peace. The balance turned over by him to Superintendent Nesmith was $228 16. It will thus be seen that there is still due the Indians, under the treaty, out of other funds, the sum of $6,125 46.

Of the second appropriation nothing has yet been disbursed; and the outstanding indebtedness to June 30, 1857, is $5,590 37.

Of the third appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1858, no remittance has been received up to this date, September 3, 1857.

I find here the same insurmountable difficulties in the examination of accounts, which will hereafter be particularly referred to in the remarks upon the Oregon treaties. Owing to exigencies constantly arising, it becomes necessary to borrow from the different funds to meet such pressing demands as cannot be provided for in advance. The accounts become complicated, and it is utterly impracticable for any person with the partial data before him, presenting only one view of the question, to disentangle them.

I freely confess my inability to understand the details of the expenditures made in Washington Territory, except upon the general principle that the superintendent took the responsibility of applying

the moneys transmitted to him in such manner as he deemed most advantageous to the Indians, without regard to funds, forms, or instructions. That he can explain the necessities which compelled him to adopt this course, satisfactory to the department and to Congress, I have very little doubt. The main difficulties have arisen from the retention of the moneys required to meet the necessary expenses of the service, and the conflict between the regulations and the anomalous condition of the Indians—treaties having been made with all of them, one ratified, and the remainder held in suspension; a war in progress part of the time; the peaceful tribes to be provided for, and the hostile to be punished.

The bitterest opponent of Governor Stevens has never charged him with the application of public moneys to his own emolument, or to pecuniary speculation of any kind; and I trust the department, in the adjustment of these accounts, will view the circumstances from which the suspicions have arisen.

CHEHALIS DISTRICT.

September 7.—Arrived at the residence of Sydney S. Ford, a local agent, appointed to preserve friendly relations with the Chehalis, Cowlitz, and other tribes between the Sound and the Cowlitz river. Mr. Ford is owner of a valuable tract of land, situated on the road from Olympia to the Cowlitz Landing, about twenty-seven miles distant from the former place.

His house stands on the banks of the Chehalis river—a stream of considerable size, and navigable for canoes from that point to its mouth at Gray's harbor. From long residence in the Territory, and intimate knowledge of the habits and characteristics of the Indians under his charge, Mr. Ford is peculiarly fitted for the position of agent. He has partially supported a number of Chehalis tribes at his own expense during the past eight years, and has aided them in building a village of huts near his house, where several hundred of them reside during the rainy season. Those who are able work upon his farm; but he pays them the current rate of wages for such labor, and supports the aged and decrepit of their families.

Under this local agency are the following tribes:

Upper Cowlitz, whose country begins at the Cowlitz Landing, and extends up the river of that name to its source in the Cascade mountains.

This tribe is intermarried with the Klickatats, and numbers about seventy-five. At a distance of twenty miles above the Landing is a fine open prairie, upon which they chiefly reside. They are nearly wild, and have had but little intercourse with the whites. In the salmon season they procure abundance of fish, and with game killed in the chase and the usual supply of berries they manage to live tolerably well.

Lower Cowlitz, numbering 250, extends from the Cowlitz farms to the mouth of the river. They live chiefly by fishing. Formerly they hunted to some extent, but since the war they have been deprived of their fire-arms. They are scattered along the banks of the river from

the Landing to Monticello, where they loiter about the farms, sometimes working, but generally idle. These are expert canoe men, and can earn from one to two dollars per day on the river. But whiskey has nearly destroyed them. They are all diseased, and cannot exist more than a few years longer.

Chenooks.—From the mouth of the Cowlitz, opposite the town of Ramei, along the shores of the Columbia to its mouth, are a few scattering Chenooks; a feeble and degraded race, known as "Fish Eaters." A few families of them reside at Shoalwater bay and Gray's harbor. The exact number of the Chenooks has not been ascertained, but it cannot exceed two hundred.

Upper Chehalis, numbering about 250, live on the upper waters of the Chehalis and its tributaries, and are partially civilized. These are the Indians immediately under the supervision of Mr. Ford. They are active and intelligent, and have been accustomed to work among the settlers for several years past. In the salmon season they fish, and occasionally they hunt. Since the war they have not been allowed guns or powder. They have plenty to eat, however, and do not seem to require much aid from government. No provisions were issued to them during the past year, except a little sugar and coffee to the old and infirm. On the Chehalis river, where these Indians reside, are found great quantities of berries, such as sallal, raspberry, blackberry heartleberry, Oregon grape, &c., of which they lay in large supplies for winter use. A few patches of potatoes along the banks of the river contribute to their subsistance. Their range extends from Ford's, west about 20 miles, thence to Olympia, and from the Chehalis to the Cowlitz. Occasionally the small bands along the Chehalis have petty difficulties with each other, but they are not a warlike race.

Between Ford's and the coast, twenty miles below the agency, is a small river called the Satsop, upon which a band of fifty Chehalis Indians reside, known as the Satsops.

Lower Chehalis, number uncertain, inhabit the country below the Satsop to Gray's harbor, into which the Chehalis river empties. Some of them reside at Gray's habor, and work for a few white settlers who have recently gone there to live. Shoalwater bay is 15 miles south of Gray's harbor. Along the shores a few scattering Indians of the Chehalis and Chenook tribes procure a subsistance by fishing. A tribe of about twenty, called the Willapas, live at Shoalwater bay.

North of Gray's harbor, on the coast, are the following fish eating tribes:

The Queets—20 miles north.

The Quinnoyaths—30 miles north.

The Quilloyaths—50 to 60 miles north.

Beyond this, towards Cape Flattery, but little is known of the country, or of the Indians inhabiting it. They are entirely wild, and unacquainted with white men.

Of these tribes, only the Quinnoyaths agreed to sign the treaty of Olympia. The reservation was to be on their own land, at the mouth of the Quinnoyath river—a part of the coast regarded as the best fishing ground in the Territory, both on account of the quantity and quality of the fish, and the great abundance of sea-otter found there.

The Quinnoyaths kill many of these otters, and procure blankets and other supplies in exchange for their skins, which are worth from $40 to $80 each, according to the size and quality. A few blankets and shirts have been presented to them by the agent, as a token of amity; beyond which, they have received nothing from the government.

None of these tribes were engaged in the late war, except, perhaps, a few of the upper Cowlitz, or Half Klickatats.

GRAND RONDE RESERVATION.

September 16th.—Reached the military post, under command of Captain Russel, after a pleasant ride of thirty miles from Salem. This post was established on the reservation last year for the protection of the white employés, and the preservation of peace among the Indians. It is situated on an eminence overlooking the various rancherias at a distance of about two miles from the headquarters of the agent. Neat and substantial quarters have been erected this summer for the officers and men. There are now three officers at the post and about twenty men.

The Grand Ronde was established in the winter of 1855–'56. It was selected as a central and sufficiently isolated position, being accessible by good roads from Salem and Cowallis, abounding in open valleys, and within convenient distance of the sea, being but twenty miles from the Salmon river on the coast. The main valleys are watered by the south fork of the Yamhill river, a stream of sufficient size for all the purposes of the reservation.

The present agent, J. F. Miller, took charge November 25, 1856. The number of Indians then estimated to be concentrated at this point was 1,925, comprising 909 of the confederated tribes of Rogue river and Shasta.

Much sickness has prevailed among them, venereal and consumption. The agent, on this account, has experienced much difficulty in managing them. They are unable to account for it, why they should die off more rapidly here than at their old homes, and whenever death occurs they attribute it to "bad medicine" or an evil influence put upon them by the government or its agents.

Their own medicine men are called upon to counteract this bad influence, and if the patient dies it is considered that the operator is in league with other bad spirits, and they kill him. Sometimes they put to death the medicine men of other tribes. This gives rise to frequent and bloody quarrels, in which many are wounded or killed. It is almost impossible for the agent to preserve order among them. They tell him he has nothing to do with their customs, and insist upon it that he shall take no part in their quarrels.

In May of this year the greater part of the Rogue Rivers, were removed to the Siletz, leaving only 58 men and their families of this tribe on the Grande Ronde, under the command of their old chief "Sam." It is the constant boast of this chief that he and his people never went to war with the whites, but throughout all the late difficulties remained neutral. He now asks that he shall be suitably rewarded by handsome presents. "Sam" is notoriously a wily and

avaricious old man, who will not scruple to do anything for money. This band came to the reservation in May last. They are averse to labor, and make no progress in learning the arts of civilization, with the exception of "Sam," who has secured himself a good log house and patch of ground, and sells apples and onions to his subjects at the rate of 25 cents for an apple and 12½ for an onion.

Before the main body of the Rogue Rivers left the Grande Ronde they burnt down all the houses in which they resided, some seventy or eighty in all, built by the agent at an expense to government of $60 each. When taxed with this wanton destruction of property, they said it had always been their custom when leaving a place to burn the houses in which they lived, and as government forced them to live here against their will, it must be content to abide by their customs. In justice to the agent, it must be observed that the first intimation he had of this outrage was the sight of all the houses in flames. Being light board shanties, it was impossible to save any of them. The fact, however, is well known, that these people never depart from an old habitation without burning it down. They do so with their own property, for "luck," as they call it, and it is unreasonable to expect that they will not do the same with property which cost them no labor to acquire.

The confederated bands of the Umpquas and Calapooias, numbering 262, are the most intelligent and industrious of all the tribes on this reservation. There has been much sickness amongst them, but their health is now improving. As a general thing, they are not a warlike race, and during the late wars they abstained from any active participation in the hostilities against the whites. In consequence of the determination of the white settlers to get rid of the Indians in the Calapooia and Umpqua country, however, these bands have hastily removed to the reservation as the only means of preserving peace. They were not allowed sufficient time to gather up or dispose of their property, so that many of them, who by their industry had acquired a good stock of provisions, clothing and farming implements, were forced to leave it all behind them. It has been estimated that the property sacrificed by them in this way amounts to at least $3,000. As a matter of equity, government should make some provision to indemnify them for their losses. I would respectfully propose that suitable presents to that amount be made to them in satisfaction of their claims.

The Willamette valley Indians, including a few scattering bands of the Calapooias, with whom they are intermarried, number about 660. They are divided into numerous small bands, each under the control of a petty chief. The tribe is very poor, and has not either the power or the disposition to go to war. During the disturbances of 1855 they remained in the valley, seeking only to save their lives. They were once a powerful race, overrunning the whole Willamette valley, which they inhabited in common with the Moleallies, the Santiams, and other branches and offshoots of the same original tribe. The encroachments of the Klickitats, a warlike and powerful tribe, from the north of the Columbia river, gradually reduced them to a state of dependency; and since 1843, when emigrants began to

fill up the valley, they have been dwindling away, and are now a degenerate remnant, suffering from disease, and addicted to all the evil habits of the whites. They have worked a good deal among the settlers, and when not in reach of whiskey are docile and expert in all kinds of farming operations.

Upon an examination of the hospital, I found that but little had been done to relieve the prevailing sickness among the tribes on the reservation. This, however, is not the fault of the physician, but of the Indians themselves, who are irregular in their habits, self-willed and superstitious. Sometimes they feign sickness for the purpose of procuring food and clothing, after having gambled away their regular allowance. When they are really sick, it is not unfrequently their custom to try their own medicine man in preference to the regular physician, and when death has been rendered certain by means of their barbarous ordeals, they make applications for medicines and proper medical treatment. The consequent failure of the remedies prescribed engenders distrust and dissatisfaction. In other cases, they take the medicines prescribed, but expose themselves immediately afterwards and fall victims to their indiscretion. They cannot be kept in the hospital more than two or three days, when, becoming tired of the confinement, they go back to their wigwams and gamble away their clothes, and after one or two nights of exposure are pretty sure to die. The physician keeps an account of the cases under his supervision, but it is altogether unreliable as a criterion of the sickness on the reservation. During the month ending on the 31st August, he reports the sick in camp 168, in the hospital 30. Now the sick in camp may number five times that many, and in the hospital I found but three patients. They are in and out, here and there, and no reliable estimate can be made in this way, because the physician only reports in cases where application has been made to him for relief.

A school house has been built and a school started on this reservation. The result, I regret to say, has not been satisfactory. A very excellent teacher was employed, and every effort that humanity could suggest was made to procure the attendance of the children. For a little while, as long as the novelty of the thing lasted, a few of the children went, but it was found necessary to begin by clothing them. They were also fed, and presents were given to their parents to induce a general attendance of all the children of suitable age. The moment these supplies and presents were stopped the children stopped coming. The parents said they must be paid the usual wages of $1 per day, as they considered it the same as any other species of labor. It was useless to argue that it was for their own good; they could not view it in that light, and must be paid. But apart from these obstacles, it was found that what the children learned by day, in the way of the civilized arts, they were taught to unlearn by night. The bad example set them around the camp fires was much more easily acquired than what the school teacher endeavored to impress upon them. They are by no means deficient in quickness of apprehension, but it is apparent that nothing can be done for them in this way. To make the school system at all beneficial, they must be wholly separated from all Indian influences. At

present they have ceased to attend. Some reflections on this subject will more appropriately appear in a general summing up of the result of my observations upon a personal inspection of all the reservations.

On the afternoon of our arrival, and the following day, we made a general reconnoissance of all the improvements, including buildings, fences, crops, &c. The superintendent of farming estimates the amount of land under cultivation at this time to be 2,320 acres, 1,000 acres of which were enclosed by a substantial fence this spring. Of this, 316 acres are sown in wheat, 380 acres in oats, 125 in potatoes, 91 in peas, 11 in turnips, and the remainder, 740 acres, is left for pasturing the stock.

From my own observation, I should judge that it will be difficult to raise full crops on any of this land. It is for the most part barren, cold and clayey, hard and difficult to work. This year, notwithstanding the energetic efforts made to produce a large yield, the crops have nearly all failed. The wheat was cut, but was considered too poor to be threshed. It will not yield more than ten bushels to the acre. The oats will yield little or nothing. The potatoes are yet in the ground. The yield is little more than the amount of seed planted. The turnips are still growing and will yield pretty well. Peas do well and are profitable. The extreme dryness of the season is the main reason of the failure of the crops. It is evident, however, that the planting was done too late. The agent says it was not possible to commence earlier; that in the fall and during the winter, the work-cattle had to be sent down to the mouth of the Salmon river for pasturage, and they could not be brought back in the spring till the grass on the reservation was sufficiently advanced to furnish them with food.

I am inclined to think the farmers who sold out their claims here found them unprofitable, and that the experience of government will be no more satisfactory.

About forty of the Indians—chiefly Willamettes, Calapooias, and Umpquas—have been engaged in working the farms. They are paid at the rate of $30 per month, in orders upon the store, where they receive goods, groceries, &c., in payment for their labor.

As many hands can be procured on these terms as are found necessary; but none of the Indians will work unless paid for their labor.

They say, very justly, that whilst they are willing to work for themselves, they do not want to raise crops to feed the lazy Indians of other tribes, who would rather starve than work. In farming on so large a scale, it has been found impracticable to depend upon voluntary labor. The agent, however, thinks that in the course of time he can make subdivisions of the land, and compel the chiefs of each tribe to make their own people work for themselves.

The dwelling houses for the employés are mostly the log huts of the original settlers. A good two-story agency house, commenced by Superintendent Palmer, has been completed, in which Agent Miller and his family reside. In addition to this is a school house, slaughter house, hospital, storehouse, boarding house for the working Indians, and several small dwellings for the blacksmith, carpenters, and other mechanics.

The tin shop, erected at some considerable expense, has proved a failure. Tin ware can be bought and delivered at the reservation at less than it will cost to manufacture it. I have to recommend that it be discontinued.

A substantial saw-mill has been erected, and is now in operation. The grist-mill, commenced under the former superintendency, has not yet been completed. The framework and roof are built, and it seems a pity that so good a piece of work, upon which so much labor has been expended, should now go to ruin. It is estimated that it will cost $5,000 to complete it. I am clearly of opinion that it would be better economy to complete it than to suffer it to remain in its present condition.

Considerable progress has been made in erecting houses for the Indians. One hundred and ninety board shantys have already been built, some of which are inhabited by the families of the chiefs and headmen. The same aversion to living in regular houses that prevails elsewhere is found a serious source of difficulty here.

When a member of any family dies, the house is abandoned and never again occupied. It is supposed to contain "bad medicine" or evil spirits, and no persuasion can induce the Indians to go back into it.

The country surrounding the Grand Ronde is composed chiefly of "bald hills." It is altogether destitute of game. But few berries are found nearer than the coast. For this reason, and the failure of the crops, it has been a direct and heavy expense upon government. Rations are issued to the Indians regularly. If the supplies were stopped for a single week they would all starve or abandon the reservation. Commissaries are appointed to weigh and measure the articles delivered. Flour is issued to each family once a week; beef, every four days. By wastefulness they contrive to get rid of the abundant supplies furnished them in about half the allotted time, in consequence of which they suffer partial starvation during the intervening period. Neither advice nor the pangs of hunger can change these improvident habits. Repletion and starvation are prolific sources of disease among them.

A clerk is employed by the agent to make up the accounts and keep the books of the agency. There seems to be no authority for such employment of clerical aid, nor is there any fund out of which the person employed can be paid, under the regulations of the department.

I have carefully examined the amount of work performed by him, however, and do not see how his services can be dispensed with. The agent having general surpervision of the reservation cannot, without neglect of other important duties, keep the accounts of his office, attend to all the correspondence which devolves upon him, and make the necessary duplicate abstracts of disbursements to be audited by the superintendent. If he is not allowed a clerk, he must detail some other employé under a different name. I am unable to see what advantage is gained to government by any deception of this kind. What one agent cannot do it will not be practicable for another to do, so that the removal of an agent for this cause will not obviate the diffi-

culty Where services are imposed by official regulations upon one person which can only be performed by two or more, they must either be neglected, or if performed, paid for; nor will any agent agree to pay for them out his own salary; that being regarded as a remuneration for labor performed by himself.

Wa-na, or talk with the chiefs and headmen.

Having communicated to the Indians, through the agent, my desire to have a talk with them, they assembled at the agency on the following day. General Lane, delegate to Congress, and General Nesmith, superintendent, were amongst the white persons present.

The object of my mission having been explained to them, they were directed to speak their minds freely, in order that the President might learn from their own mouths what their hearts were.

Sam, the Rogue River chief, spoke as follows:

Before we came to the reservation myself and my people were promised cattle, horses, clothing, &c. We were to have coffee and white sugar. We were to have each a piece of land to cultivate. What we raised by our own labor was to be ours, to do as we pleased with.

Now we have not had any of these things. The government ("Uncle Sam") has not complied with these promises. We have waited and waited, because the agents told us to be patient, that it would be all right by-and-bye. We are tired of this. We believe "Uncle Sam" intends to cheat us. Sometimes we are told there is one Great Chief and sometimes another. One superintendent tells us one thing, and the Great Chief removes him. Then another superintendent tells us another thing, and another Great Chief removes him. Who are we to believe? Who is your Great Chief, and who is to tell us the truth? We don't understand the way you act. With us we are born chiefs; once a chief we are a chief for life But you are only common men, and we never know how long you will hold your authority, or how soon the Great Chief may degrade you, or how soon he may be turned out himself. We want to know the true head, that we may state our condition to him. Let him come here himself and see us. So many lies have been told him that we think he never hears the truth, or he would not compel us to suffer as we do.

Captain Smith, U. S. A., Palmer, Metcalf, and others, promised us that as soon as the war was over we would be permitted to return to our country. Now the war is over. Why are we kept here still? This is a bad country. It is cold and sickly. There is no game on the hills. My people are all dying. There will soon be none left. The graves of my people cover the valleys. We are told that if we go back we will be killed. Let us go, then, for we might as well be killed as die here.

The Table Rock reservation was made under the treaty of September 10, 1853. We made it with Generals Lane and Palmer. When the last war broke out we were driven away from there. We never sold "Uncle Sam" that land. General Lane is now here. He knows what was told us; that we would have to leave it for a while;

but we never sold it. If "Uncle Sam" intends to keep it from us, then let him pay us for it.

Several of the other chiefs spoke, but, as their "talk" was but a repetition of what "Sam" said, it is needless to repeat it. They all complained of the non-fulfilment of promises, and of sickness among their people.

There can be no doubt that the Grand Ronde has been much visited by sickness. I think the cause, however, is not owing to any want of salubrity in the climate, but a sudden change of life among the Indians. They are now lazy and inactive, and live on flour and meat, whereas, formerly, they had to seek their own subsistence in the chase or on the rivers, and custom had made such food as they procured suitable to their constitutions. Besides, in the southern part of Oregon, the climate is warm. Here the sharp winds from the ocean, passing through gaps in the mountains, blow with great severity during the summer months. Upon those who are not habituated to the cold, salt air, its effect is deleterious, producing various lung diseases, to which the race is naturally prone.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SALEM.

September 15.—Salem, the capital of the Territory of Oregon, is situated on the banks of the Willamette river, near the centre of the valley, and is distant from Portland 45 miles. The legislature holds its session here, and the principal territorial offices are also located at this point. During the winter supplies are transported to Salem by water, and in summer daily stages run to and from Portland and Cowalis. It is convenient to the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations, and is easy of access from all parts of the Territory. For these reasons it has been deemed expedient to locate the superintendent's office at this point.

Since the discontinuance of the superintendency of Washington Territory, however, it has not been practicable for the present superintendent, in whom the two offices are concentrated, to visit personally more than a small portion of his district. A glance at the map will show the great extent of the district, and the utter impracticability of controlling the numerous tribes embraced within it under one superintendency.

The following table of distances from Salem to each agency and point of debarkation for supplies, prepared from the most authentic sources, and to some extent verified by my own knowledge of the roads, will enable the department to form its own conclusions upon this point:

Distances from Salem, Oregon Territory.

To Portland	45	To Grande Ronde, O. T.	35
To Vancouver, W. T.	60	To Siletz, O. T.	60
To Ranier	105	To Umpqua river, O. T.	150
To Cowlitz, W. T.	135	To Port Orford, O. T.	270
To Ford's, W. T	157	To Cascades, O. T.	110
To Olympia, W. T.	184	To Dalles, O. T.	160

To Steilacoom, W. T.	206	To Warm Springs, O. T.	225
To Puyallup, W. T.	218	To Simcoe, W. T.	220
To Nisqually, W. T.	196	To Walla-Walla	335
To Siquexon, W. T.	194	To Pend d'Oreilles	550
To Seattle, W. T.	251	To Flat Heads	720
To Kitsap, W. T.	290	To Rocky mountains	900
To Port Townsend, W. T.	296	To Colville	320
To Bellingham Bay	341	To Tillamook	60

These are the principal points which it is necessary the superintendent should visit at least once a year. The agents must know that their agencies are liable to be inspected, at any time, by some controlling power; otherwise, from their remoteness from headquarters, great abuses cannot fail to spring up.

Now it is obvious that no one superintendent, if he travels continually throughout the year, could visit all these points. A portion of the route lies through the Snake country, where hostilities are constantly to be apprehended. Even to Walla-Walla a military escort is now necessary.

To most of the agencies which are regarded as accessible the means of communication are uncertain; many of them can only be reached by Indian trails and canoes.

I consider it indispensable to the success of any system which may be devised, that the superintendent should visit in person all the tribes under his control. To maintain friendly relations with them, it is absolutely essential that he should see them at frequent intervals, inquire into their condition, listen to their complaints, give them advice and counsel, make them occasional presents in token of his good will, and otherwise let them know practically that he is their friend. They can form no abstract ideas of unseen authority; they must see and know the ruling power.

Such a range of duties as this, in so large an extent of territory, would fully occupy the attention of three able and energetic superintendents. One for Oregon, west of the Cascades, one for Washington Territory, embracing a large tract of country lying between the Columbia river and the northern boundary, the Cascades and the coast; and one for the Territories of Oregon and Washington, east of the Cascades, to the summit of the Rocky mountains. This would surely give ample occupation to three of the best men that could be selected. But when it is taken into consideration that all these duties now devolve upon one superintendent, that he must audit and transmit to the department all the accounts of the agents; make out his own reports and conduct his own correspondence with the agents and with the department; keep the books of his office; make contracts for supplies; turn over the moneys transmitted to him for disbursement; make his estimates for expenditures during each quarter, and supervise the conduct of the various employés, as well as the wants and necessities of the Indians; that it devolves upon him to maintain friendly relations between the settlers and the tribes under his control; that he is not even allowed the assistance of a clerk or messenger, it will at once be seen that it is not practicable to find a person of the requisite qualifi-

cations to fill such an office at a slary of $2,500 per annum, or, in fact, at any compensation whatsoever.

I would call the attention of the department especially to the necessity of a superintendency east of the Cascades. This vast tract of country is inhabited by wandering bands of Indians, whose depredations upon emigrant trains have for years past greatly retarded the settlement of Oregon and Washington.

On the banks of the Columbia and its tributaries are some of the finest cattle ranges on this side of the Rocky mountains. The Walla-Walla country abounds in fine streams and rich farming lands.

Previous to the late war, many settlers had taken up claims between the Dalles and Fort Walla-Walla, which they were compelled to abandon in consequence of Indian hostilities. If the treaties made by Governor Stevens are considered objectionable, let others be made; and, if practicable, this fine region opened by emigration. Thousands of hardy adventurers on the western frontier of the Atlantic States are ready to pour into it, and by means of their stock and labor give it an intrinsic value greatly exceeding the expense of opening it to settlement. But the necessity of some such action on the part of government becomes still more apparent, in view of the Mormon influences which are now rapidly extending throughout that region.

Already have Mormon settlements been made on several of the tributaries of the Columbia; and it is a well ascertained fact that the continued disaffection of the Indians arises, in great part, from the teachings of the Mormon leaders, who are constantly instigating them to acts of aggression. Is it well, then, to suffer this fine country to fall into the hands of a renegade and debased people, from whom nothing but evil can come to the inhabitants of the adjoining territories.

Much trouble has been experienced in the management of the Indians adjacent to the line between Oregon and California. The country is mountainous and difficult of access; and, from the proximity of the mining population of Yreka and Scott's valley, it is scarcely possible to prevent acts of aggression and retaliation on both sides. This, also, is the case with reference to Port Orford and the Umpqua. It is especially desirable that the superintendent should frequently visit these regions. In addition, therefore, to the Willamette valley, the Grande Ronde, Siletz, Columbia river, and coast agencies, his district will be sufficiently large with the important, but now neglected agencies of southern Oregon. The local aids employed there no doubt perform their duties as well as they can, but a controlling head is required to supervise and direct them; and this can only be done advantageously by personal inspection of the country and practical knowledge of the Indians. It is better, in my opinion, to prevent bloodshed than to indulge in subsequent controversies about the authorship of it, and in the end incur war debts amounting to millions of dollars, which always, sooner or later, fall upon the government. I think, therefore, that the superintendency of Oregon should only embrace that portion of the country west of the Cascades and south of the Columbia river, known as Oregon proper.

In reference to the district of Washington Territory, west of the

Cascades, the proper boundaries have been distinctly marked by nature—the Columbia river on the south, the Cascades on the east, the straits of Rosaria on the north, and the Pacific ocean on the west. On the shores of Puget's Sound alone it is estimated that there are 15,000 Indians; and when the extent of the shore line, embracing 1,700 miles, is taken into consideration, this does not appear to be an extravagant estimate. The late governor and superintendent of the Territory, Isaac I. Stevens, certainly held no sinecure during his incumbency, as may be seen by reference to his official reports. For reasons satisfactory to the department or to Congress, it was deemed expedient to separate the offices of governor and superintendent, and of the wisdom of this policy there can be no doubt; but neither a local agent nor a superintendent residing in Oregon can effectually control so large a body of Indians, scattered over so extensive a range of country. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that application be made to Congress for authority to appoint a superintendent for the district of Washington.

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AND ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Upon a careful examination of the books in the office of the superintendent, at Salem, I have derived the following data:

Outstanding indebtedness under Superintendent Stevens, up to May 31, 1857, $73,416 84.

By letter of June 17, 1857, Superintendent Nesmith reported to the department this indebtedness, enclosing abstracts showing the different heads under which it occurred, furnished by Superintendent Stevens. The vouchers accompanying these abstracts were retained in the office, as a precaution due to the claimants, inasmuch as they afforded the only evidence on record of the respective amounts due. I have examined a number of these vouchers, and find them certified to as follows:

"I certify that the within account is correct and just, and that the articles were necessary for the Indian department service; that the prices are reasonable, and that there is due [name of claimant] therefor from the United States $———.

"ISAAC I. STEVENS,
"*Governor and Superin't of Indian Affairs.*"

The face of the vouchers, however, shows an actual payment, and an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money. That no such payment was made is shown by the certificate. The transmission of vouchers like this to the department might be regarded as a violation of the independent treasury act.

It should be observed that the above estimate of $73,416 84, due under the superintendency of Governor Stevens, does not embrace the accounts of John Owens, special agent for the Flat Heads; Craig, subagent for the Nez Percés; Lansdale, agent for the Flat Heads; Kane, agent for the Columbia river district; Robey, special agent for the Yakimas; Yanty, special agent for the Indians of Colville valley, and probably others not known to me.

The accounts of these agents had not been received at the superintendent's office when I examined the books, consequently there was no data upon which to base an estimate of the additional amount due. It is probable, however, that it will not exceed $15,000.

The estimates furnished by Superintendent Nesmith of accruing liabilities for the Territory of Washington, including the pay of agents, general and incidental expenses, restoration and maintenance of peace, aiding the Indians to procure their subsistence, purchase of presents, pay of necessary employés, and fulfilment of treaty stipulations, amounted to $51,950, making, with the previous indebtedness, as far as could be estimated, $125,366 84. Of this amount there has been paid out of remittances from the department, up to September 20, only $19,500, for which vouchers are on file in the office of the superintendent.

The outstanding liabilities in Oregon up to June 30, 1857, as estimated and reported by the different agents, are $176,511 29.

When the purchases were made upon which these liabilities occur it was the practice of the agents to take informal vouchers, and give due bills or certificates for the sums due. Some of these vouchers, which were forwarded to the office by the agents, were transmitted, with the abstracts, to the department, but for the most part they are still held by the agents as collateral security for the indebtedness incurred by them on government account. The superintendent states that upon coming into office he found the public business in this branch of the service in so disordered a condition that he was at a loss what course to pursue. He soon saw the evils to which this credit system would lead, and the impracticability of obtaining an adjustment of the accounts of the office based upon such vouchers, and, in order to arrest the practice in future, he addressed to each of the agents the accompanying circular, marked D, under date of July 8, 1857. For the acts of his predecessors he was, of course, not accountable.

In addition to the above, it is estimated that the outstanding liabilities incurred by Superintendent Hedges amounts to $50,000.

As Mr. Hedges left no data in the office upon which to base an accurate estimate, this can only be regarded as conjectural. It is made up from letters and applications addressed subsequently by the creditors to the superintendency.

From this it would appear that the total amount due in Oregon for supplies purchased and salaries remaining unpaid under Superintendents Palmer and Hedges, and for a fraction of the second quarter of 1857, is $226,311 29.

Under date of March 18, 1857, the department in its letter of appointment to Mr. Nesmith says: "You will without delay prepare and forward a succinct statement of funds required to meet existing liabilities of the service; and also a statement of funds required for the expenses of the same to the 30th of June next."

On the 5th May Mr. Nesmith, in a detailed communication to the department, stated the condition of the office, and the impracticability of obtaining specific details of the outstanding liabilities. He addressed letters to all the agents, requesting them to furnish the desired data,

and on the 17th of June transmitted the statements of agents Metcalfe, Miller, Drew and Dennison, in reference to the debts on public account, incurred by them. In many instances the creditors gave no vouchers, but simply received the certificates of the agents, which they still hold as evidence of their claims upon government. These creditors are chiefly store-keepers, farmers, traders, and stock-drovers, scattered all over the country—so that it was not practicable to obtain more detailed statements of the items, the agents having usually kept only the gross amounts. No statements were transmitted from Superintendent Hedges and Agent Raymond, because they were either unwilling or unable to make them. None were received by the present superintendent.

In reply to Mr. Nesmith's letter of May 5th, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of June 19th, says: "I cannot, consistently with the rule made by the department for my government in this respect, make the remittances of the gross sums mentioned in your letter without viewing the purposes for which they are specifically wanted." He further requires "your (the superintendent's) estimates based on the reports to you of the several agents to whom you have written on the subject, before making the remittances in question."

As already stated, these reports were transmitted with the accompanying data, on the 17th of June. They referred to indebtedness incurred prior to the 1st of May, when Superintendent Nesmith assumed the duties of the office. In reply, the Commissioner, under date of August 18th, says: "I have to refer you to letter from this office of the 19th of June last, relative to making remittances on account of past liabilities incurred for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington, and again state that no funds will be remitted therefor until the specific character of such liabilities are ascertained and reported to this office."

Whilst admitting the propriety of these restrictions, which are based upon the best principles of public policy, may I not be permitted to suggest that if the estimates of Superintendents Palmer and Hedges were regularly made and transmitted to the department, they must now be on file. If these estimates do not show for what purpose the indebtedness was incurred, it will scarcely be practicable for the present superintendent to ascertain it. The department has on record the amount called for to meet the current expenses of the service, and the amount transmitted. If the estimates were not made in as detailed a form as the regulations require, it seems to me that the proper time to have applied the remedy would have been during the incumbency of the officers whose accounts are in question, and for whose neglect or dereliction of duty the service is now seriously embarrassed.

The principal effect is the depreciation of government credit, and a general want of confidence in public officers. It was well understood that when the Indians were removed from their homes, and concentrated upon the reservations, large expenditures of money would be necessary to maintain them; that it would not be practicable for them at once to procure a subsistence for themselves. The superintendents and agents were charged with the restoration and maintenance of peace. How was this to be accomplished? Certainly it could not

have been expected that such a result should be achieved by starving them. But if the allegations of the agents can be relied upon, it would appear that they were forced to supply the Indians with food and clothing on their own responsibility, in consequence of the non-remittance of the necessary funds. Such remittances as were made were altogether below the estimates and insufficient for the absolute necessities of the service. The creditors of the government, on the faith of its officers, furnished the necessary supplies, and thus another outbreak, more disastrous, perhaps, than the last, was prevented. Many of them are poor, and still remain unpaid. Whatever may have been saved to government by the interposition of technical difficulties in the mode of making out accounts, it has been doubly lost by the subsequent depreciation of its credit. All the late contracts made for supplies of flour, beef, &c., provide "that the contractors shall be paid upon the receipt of money from the Indian department applicable to that purpose." Of course they base their prices upon past experience, and the result is, that no single article furnished costs government less than 25 per cent. beyond its cash value in market. The principal article required for the subsistence of the Indians is flour. Now, upon diligent inquiry of flour dealers and others well acquainted with the market rates, I have ascertained that the quality of flour delivered at the two main reservations, at an average cost of about seventeen dollars per barrel, is not worth more than four dollars at the mills. At ten dollars per ton for transportation, which is a liberal estimate, the entire cost to the contractors cannot exceed five dollars, or, at most, six per barrel. One of the contractors told me himself that he paid five dollars per barrel at the mills for the flour furnished by him. He said, however, that with the apparent enormous profit he made nothing by his contract, as he had not yet received his pay, and had to borrow money at three per cent. per month to meet his liabilities for the original purchase. But the original purchase, which is also made upon a credit, is from ten to twenty per cent. beyond the cash rates, according to the term of payment agreed upon.

The same rule applies to all purchases made in the Territories of Oregon and Washington for the maintenance of peace and subsistence of the Indians, including the fulfilment of treaty stipulations. It is obvious, therefore, that out of the appropriations made by Congress for these purposes, the Indians receive only the benefit of from one to two-thirds of the amount appropriated. Having no voice in the appointment of agents, and no control over the adjustment of accounts, such a result to them is tantamount to a breach of faith, for which there is no excuse upon any principle of equity, and which I can scarcely conceive is contemplated by Congress.

Assuming, however, that the decision of the department, in reference to the non-payment of past liabilities, unless upon specific details of the items, is based upon just and proper grounds, and that it is irrevocable, I have respectfully to recommend the following as the only means of extricating the service from the embarrassment under which it now labors:

That the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territories of Oregon and Washington be authorized to employ, at a compensation

of $5 per day, each, two competent clerks, to take down testimony and make copies or vouchers; to prepare the detailed statements required; to visit each reservation, and make an accurate copy of the books, prior to the 1st of May, 1857. That public notice be given to each creditor, requiring him to furnish his bill, in duplicate, with the necessary authentication of the agent who made the contract or purchase, in case such agent can be found, or such other testimony as may be deemed expedient, in case of the death or absence of such agent.

That, hereafter, the superintendent be peremptorily directed to make no more purchases upon credit; but be furnished at once with the necessary means, upon his estimates, to make cash payments. If those estimates are not made in conformity with instructions previously given, let the remedy consist in removal; if they are made in due form, and the remittances are not forwarded as required by the exigencies of the service, then the department should assume the responsibility which properly belongs to it; and the superintendent should not be held accountable for the outbreaks and final overthrow of the whole system of reservations on this coast, which must naturally ensue. If necessary to insure the faithful application of the moneys committed to his charge, his bonds might be increased; but it is utterly impossible that he can state in advance every item of the expenditures necessary to be made in the branch of the service under his control. For example: expenses incurred in following up and capturing runaway bands of Indians; expenses of removing tribes from one point to another, where it may be necessary to locate them; expenses of special expresses for the transmission of important intelligence; expenses of replenishing stock for farming purposes; expenses of supplies lost by fire or shipwreck; and a variety of others which cannot be foreseen, but are of constant occurrence. It is obvious that some discretionary power must be vested in the superintendent to meet these contingencies. The estimates transmitted by Mr. Nesmith, by letter of June 17, for current expenses of third quarter of 1857, exclusive of sum required for fulfilment of treaty stipulations, were, in accordance with the instructions of the commissioner, based upon the estimates of the several agents. For the fraction of the second quarter it was not practicable for him to submit estimates. He took charge of the office on the 1st of May, and, of course, could not tell, in advance of the accounts of the agents, the amount of provisions and other supplies on hand. As soon as their reports reached him, he transmitted the estimates. The sums required for the district of Oregon were as follows:

Siletz agency	$54,118 57
Grand Ronde	25,263 00
Dalles	11,625 00
Umpqua	5,800 00
Salary of superintendent to September 30	1,001 45
Express messenger	455 00
Contingent and incidental	10,000 00
Clerk hire, stationery, and office rent, travelling expenses of superintendens, agents, sub-agents, and transportation of annuity goods	14,500 00

Upon a second examination of the books on the 25th of September, on my return from the Siletz, the whole amount received from the department applicable to the expenses of the third quarter was $25,375; applicable to current liabilities in Washington Territory $19,150. This amount, as must be seen, was wholly inadequate to prevent the accumulation of debt. The contractors who were engaged in furnishing supplies therefore received but a fraction of the amount due them for provisions actually necessary for the maintenance of the Indians for the third quarter. This failure on the part of the government to meet its engagements they were enabled, in some degree, from past experience, to provide for, by imposing prices ranging from 25 to 33 per cent. beyond the cash rates in market for the articles furnished; but the result to the Indians is that they have received that much less of the appropriations than was designed by Congress, and that money dealers, who invest their cash capital at three per cent. a month, have derived the full amount of the difference. It will thus be seen that the laws of trade are impartial, and that even the government itself is not exempt from their operation.

Another fact which has probably not been fully considered by the department is that, during at least four months in the year, and frequently six, the roads to the reservations are rendered impassable for wagons by the quantity of rain that falls in that region. Hence, it is necessary that provisions, annuity goods, and all other articles necessary for the use of the Indians, should be transported to and stored upon the reservations before the commencement of the rainy season; otherwise the cost of transportation, admitting that pack mules can occasionally be used, almost equals the value of the supplies. The estimates, therefore, should be transmitted so far in advance of this period as to afford ample time not only to purchase the necessary supplies in market, but to have them delivered upon the reservations.

In order to procure complete reports of the agents embracing these estimates, at least three months must elapse from the date of addressing them from the office of the superintendent, otherwise, from the remoteness of some of them and the inconveniences of communication, the returns will be but partial and imperfect.

FULFILLMENT OF TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Under this head may be enumerated a series of difficulties which, if not soon remedied by the action of Congress and the department, must inevitably result most disastrously to the public interests.

The chief source of difficulty consists in the fact that the various tribes with whom treaties have been made, whether ratified or not, are concentrated on the same reservations. Out of the whole number of treaties made with the Oregon Indians, only the following have been ratified:

1. Rogue River, 10th of September, 1853.
2. Rogue River, 15th of November, 1854.
3. Chasta, 18th of November, 1854.
4. Willamette, 4th of January, 1855.
5. Umpqua and Callapooias, 29th of November, 1854.
6. Cow Creek, 18th September, 1853.

At the Siletz reservation are the Chastas and Rogue River tribes, with whom treaties have been made and ratified as above, numbering 554. In addition to these are the Coast Indians, consisting of the Ioshutz, Chec-coos, Too-too-ta-nys, Mac-ca-noo-tanys, Coquille, Port Orford, Sixes, Flores Creek, Shasta-Costas, and Yukers, with whom treaties have been made, but not ratified, numbering 1,495.

The fulfillment of stipulations of the Rogue River and Shasta treaties involves this insurmountable difficulty, that, whilst they number but 554, the tribes, who have been forced away from their homes under similar circumstances, and with similar obligations towards them on the part of the government, number 1,495, and are unprovided with annuities or other advantages resulting from the agreements made with them by the authorized agents of the United States.

Living on the same reservation, governed by the same agents, knowing no reason why any partiality should be shown to one tribe above another, it is not within the power of the superintendent to preserve order among them, and at the same time carry into effect the provisions of the existing treaties. The delivery of annuity goods to one tribe, and the non-delivery to another, would be a signal for an outbreak which no force at his command could suppress. Nor is this at all unreasonable. The whites are unable to justify any favoritism, and the Indians are fully aware of the fact, for they are sufficiently sagacious to understand the general principles of justice. It has been found necessary, therefore, to make presents to all the Indians, as far as practicable at the same time, under the heads of different funds. This has given rise to the inextricable confusion in the accounts.

Another difficulty consists in the delays experienced in the receipt of the annuity moneys. The present year's annuities have not yet been received. Winter is approaching, and it is necessary the Indians should be provided with blankets and clothing. The money that should have been paid last year for goods purchased has to be paid this year; from which it will be seen that the ruinous system of credit is kept up even under the treaties, and that the Indians receive but a fraction of what Congress provides for them.

The mechanics, school teacher, physician, &c., provided for by the treaty, have necessarily been employed and their services paid for out of the fund for restoring and maintaining peace. It has not been practicable to make them work for one tribe and not for another on the same reservation. This is not in conflict with the 2d article of Rogue river treaty of November 15, 1854, but it is also provided in that article that they shall have horses, oxen, wagons, &c. Now, it is utterly impracticable to devote to one tribe exclusively the uses of any portion of the farming stock on the reservation. The whole must be used for the general good, otherwise the system is at an end.

Under the treaty of Chasta, dated 18th of November, 1854, and the treaty of Rogue river, dated 10th of September, 1853, are several bands of the same tribe. Two of them are under the Rogue River and one under the Chasta. They speak the same language, are of the same origin, and belong to the same chiefs. The cessions made by them join on Rogue river. None of the provisions of the 5th article of the Chasta treaty have been carried into effect, for the reason already

stated, that no exclusive benefits could be conferred upon one tribe to the detriment of others. The Chasta and Rogue River Indians should be confederated.

Under the 3d article of the treaty of 10th of September, 1853, with the Rogue River Indians, it is provided that $15,000 shall be retained "by the superintendent of Indian affairs, to pay for the property of the whites destroyed by them during the late war; the amount of property so destroyed to be estimated by three disinterested commissioners, to be appointed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or otherwise, as the President may direct." Under authority conferred upon Superintendent Palmer these commissioners were duly appointed. They estimated the damages at $43,040 75, and their report was transmitted to the department in December, 1855. By this report an excess of $28,040 75 was left to be provided for by appropriation of Congress. Neither the original amount retained by treaty nor the excess called for has ever been received at this superintendency. I have not before me the letter of Superintendent Palmer to the Commissioner, but have been informed that, in his communication recommending the appointment of a commission, he took the ground that $15,000 would be sufficient to pay all damages and the expense of the commission. The persons selected by himself to perform this duty, in whom, it is to be presumed, he had great confidence, reported the value of the property destroyed; but their estimate so far exceeded his own that he took ground against its payment in his report to the department. The inference is that, having determined what the value was, he felt bound to sustain his own estimate in defiance of any commission, whether appointed by himself or by the President of the United States.

As Congress has not yet appropriated the balance of $28,040 75, I respectfully recommend that application be made for that amount, and, in the meantime, that the $15,000, already provided for by treaty, be transmitted to the superintendent and distributed pro rata among the claimants. It seems but just that they should receive, at least, such portion of the sum estimated to be due them as Congress and the commission have agreed upon.

SILETZ RESERVATION.

September 21.—This reservation is situated in the Coast range of mountains, and embraces a large tract of country abounding in almost every variety of surface. The boundary line commences at the mouth of the Siletz river, runs south along the coast fifty miles to the mouth of the Alsea, thence east about twenty miles to the western line of the eighth range of townships in the public surveys, thence north to the intersection of a line running east from the mouth of the Siletz river, embracing about one thousand square miles of territory, eight hundred of which are mountains, and the remaining two hundred valuable for cultivation. The northern portion is heavily wooded with fir, and abounds in game; the southern portions are somewhat barren. Between Fort Hoskins, on the edge of Willamette valley, and the headquarters of the reservation, a distance of thirty miles,

the face of the country for the most part is rough and mountainous, and from the continued deserts of burnt trees presents a singularly desolate aspect. The distance from Salem to the headquarters, *via* Fort Hoskins, is sixty miles. To the latter point there is a good wagon road, but beyond that the communication is by a very rough and precipitous pack trail. The arable lands of the reservation consist in bottom lands along the creek, and are very warm and rich.

The first prairie lies fifteen miles from the source of the Siletz river. A series of prairies extends from that point west towards the ocean, bounded by strips of woodland along the river, the meanderings of which form very distant boundaries to each prairie. These various spots of open land are estimated to contain, altogether, about five thousand acres. The soil is a rich, warm loam, easily worked, and remarkably productive. I have seen nothing to surpass these prairies in any part of Oregon in position or quality, being thoroughly irrigated, and fenced in by natural boundaries, almost dispensing with the necessity of wooden fences.

The agency is located in a central prairie, six miles from the embarcadera or depot, at the head of the Yayuima bay. It is easy of access from the ocean, and presents unusual advantages in being at once accessible and isolated. The complaints of the *bad* position of this agency, transmitted to Washington through military sources, have their origin in a disposition, sufficiently manifest, on the part of the military authorities to depreciate the judgment and intelligence of those appointed by the department to supervise and control the reservations. The original position of the block-house, six miles from the agency, was ill-advised and unfortunate; no practical protection could be afforded the employés, in case of an outbreak, by a military force stationed at that distance from headquarters.

The selection of King's valley, a branch of the valley of the Willamette, as a site of a military post is still more unfortunate. Fort Hoskins, the post referred to, is thirty miles from the reservation, at a point where the Indians could scarcely be driven by force. It has been suggested that the settlers in the Willamette were apprehensive of danger in case of an outbreak, and for this reason the post was located in King's valley. I have made diligent inquiry of the principal settlers, and find, without exception, they regard it as a nuisance, and are opposed to its continuance there. They say it is a detriment to them instead of a benefit. As to any practical protection, they consider such an idea simply preposterous. Expensive quarters for the officers and men are now being built near the present site, which is upon a private claim. I beg most earnestly, in behalf of common sense, that this unnecessary expense may be discontinued, if it be in any way designed to benefit the Indian reservation. Every soul at the agency might be murdered a week before the tidings could reach Fort Hoskins. What is to prevent the Indians from cutting off all communication? If they commit a general massacre, they will take good care that news of it shall not reach Fort Hoskins until they are several days on their journey towards the mountains of the Umpqua, the only direction in which they ever attempt to escape.

The amount of land put under cultivation this year at the Siletz is

estimated to be five hundred and fifty acres; of this one hundred and fifty acres were planted in wheat. The seed, however, did not arrive in time, and it was not until the 20th of April that it was sown. The wheat crop was consequently a failure. Thirty acres were put in oats, forty acres in peas, sixty acres in potatoes, and eight acres in turnips. The oat crop is comparatively good, yielding forty bushels to the acre. Potatoes and peas do well. A great source of trouble has been the difficulty of preventing the Indians from digging up the root vegetables before maturity. The entire potatoe field has been rooted up, and most of the potatoes stolen. In this way but a partial crop is obtained, and what is thus taken is wasted with the usual improvidence of the Indians.

Agent R. B. Metcalfe took charge of this reservation on the 20th of August, 1856. It was not until December, however, that he was located on the ground. No work was done prior to the 1st of January, 1857. The rain commenced on the 25th of November, and continued, with an intermission of only eighteen days, till the latter part of March following. On this account great difficulties and hardships were experienced, and but for the extraordinary firmness and energy of Agent Metcalfe the Indians would have abandoned the reservation. I consider that great credit is due to him for the manner in which he preserved order among these wild and warlike tribes under so many disadvantageous circumstances; and it is a matter of surprise how they ever got through the winter. When Mr. Metcalfe reached the reservation there were neither tents nor buildings of any kind upon it. There was no provision to support the large bands of Indians soon after congregated there. Dense floods of rain were pouring down day after day without cessation. The whole country was deluged with water. The Indians, naturally averse to being taken away from their homes, not knowing what was going to be done with them, strangers to the arts of civilization, disappointed in the fulfillment of nearly all the treaty stipulations, and suffering from cold and partial starvation, were in a disaffected and dangerous condition. To add to these sources of trouble, a schooner laden with a cargo of flour was wrecked on the 9th of December at the mouth of the Siletz river. In this was centered all their hopes of relief. The flour was packed ashore and carried up on the beach, thirty feet above high water mark. It was piled up there ready to be carried to the reservation, which they were in the act of commencing, when another storm arose, and drove up the waters of the ocean to such a height that nearly the whole amount saved from the wreck was washed away, and lost. In this way fifty-five thousand pounds of flour, one ton of potatoes, and other substantial stores for winter use, were destroyed at this inopportune crisis.

The mouth of the Siletz is thirty miles north of the Yaquima bay and five miles south of the Salmon river station, where most of the Indians were at that time located. There were no houses for purposes of storage north of Yaquima, and no shelter for the Indians against the inclemency of the season.

In a state of great destitution they were promptly moved down to the Yukima, where a cargo of flour had previously arrived. This

they rapidly consumed, having no other stores to supply the cravings of hunger. To prevent absolute starvation, the agent in the meantime contracted for a supply at the King's valley mills, distant thirty miles over the mountains. It was impossible to deliver it by means of wagons, and even for pack mules the mountains were then impassable. On the summits there was from two to four feet of snow. Bands of the strongest and most reliable of the Indians were engaged to cross the mountains and pack this flour to the reservation, which they succeeded in doing often the most incredible hardships. They packed upon their backs in this way twenty thousand pounds of flour. Having no funds to pay for this timely supply, the agent had to make such terms as he could, and the prices charged were, of course, very much beyond the cash rates.

On the 7th of April another cargo of flour reached the Yaquima. What had been received from King's valley was consumed, and by this last arrival it was hoped that further suffering would be prevented; upon examination, however, it was found that the supposed flour was an inferior article of shorts and sweeps ground over, and, of course, only fit for cattle. The contract was for a good article of fine flour, to be delivered at ten cents per pound, or twenty dollars per barrel, a price sufficiently high to insure the delivery of the best quality. Flour at Portland was then worth about eight dollars a barrel. Allowing two dollars a barrel for transportation, it will be seen that even if good flour had been delivered, its cost to the government would have been exactly double its market value. But to deliver ground shorts and sweeps at this rate was a fraud of the most palpable and enormous character. The agent, however, had no choice but to receive it. The Indians were in a state of starvation. In a few days more they would have been driven by the laws of self-preservation to abandon the reservation and seek relief by attacking the settlements. The flour was taken, with a protest against the fraud. Notice was given to the contractor that no more such flour could be received. Relying upon his promise that the next shipment would be of the quality provided for in the contract, the cargo of April 1st was carried up to the agency where it was dealt out under the regulations as long as it lasted; but owing to its inferior quality it made many of the Indians sick. They got the idea that the whites had poisoned it, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the agent pacified them. He ate freely of the flour himself in their presence, and they saw that all the white employés used the same article. This shipment amounted to twenty-seven thousand pounds. On the 29th of April a cargo of thirty-one thousand pounds arrived. This was even worse than the other; but the agent was unable to reject it, having no provisions on hand or any means of obtaining a supply. It is not reasonable to suppose that such a thing could have occurred at any time by accident, or without the knowledge of the contractor; but admitting the possibility of his being ignorant of the quality of the first cargo, the fact that the second was still worse is conclusive evidence of willful fraud; such a fraud, too, as, under the circumstances, must be regarded as evincing cruelty as well as avarice, and is deserving of the severest penalties of the law. On the 26th of May a third cargo of

the sort arrived, amounting to forty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-four pounds. This last was nothing but the poorest kind of mill sweeps, worth about two cents per pound. In the meantime every effort has been made to procure supplies from other sources; but government credit, through the non-fulfillment of the promises of its agents, had become so depreciated no person could be found to trust to the remote chances of getting paid. This cargo was also received.

On the occasion of my visit to the reservation, I went down to the Yaquima to inspect the last cargo, viz: of September twenty-third, (under a new contract,) which had just arrived. In the presence of General Lane and the agent, I made an examination of each sack as it was delivered at the warehouse, and found more than half of it to consist of shorts and sweeps, and the remainder a poor quality of flour, worth about five dollars a barrel in Portland. Under these circumstances, I recommended that it should not be received on the contract, but be permitted to lie there at the risk of the contractor until taken away. Also, that no payment should be made out of funds remitted by the department for any of the bad flour received. This recommendation I made both to the superintendent and agent. My opinion is, that upon a suit against them by the contractor, it can be shown that there was an absolute breach of contract, and that no jury of common honesty would award more than the actual value of the article furnished. Subsequently, I saw the contractor at Portland. and notified him of my action in the premises, as also of the apparent breach of faith upon his part. He manifested every disposition to do what was right; stated that he had been grossly swindled by the owners of the mill, (ex-Governor Abernethy & Co.,) where he had purchased the flour; that he was aware some of it was bad, but had only examined a few sacks on board the schooner, and did not suppose the average was of that quality. He professed, however, that a fair arbitration of the value would be entirely satisfactory to him, and whatever it was found to be worth he was willing to abide by. This I communicated verbally to the superintendent, recommending that the proposed valuation should be made, but that no payment should take place without advices from the department.

From what I can ascertain relative to the loss of the cargo at the mouth of the Siletz, a question will no doubt arise as to the liability of the contractors. They were bound to deliver the flour, but, by agreement with the agent, it was to be landed at the Siletz river, which was the most convenient point at that time to the main body of the Indians. The issue will be made as to whether it was not in the hands of the government as soon as it was taken ashore from the vessel. The agent, however, contends that it was saved by the Indians, and that he had not actually received it. My own opinion is, that, although not formally delivered, the flour was safely landed; and that the subsequent loss might have been avoided had it been carried further back from the beach. It was not the fault of the contractor that this was not done; hence, I presume, the loss must fall upon the government. If such be the case, care should be taken in future that no supplies shall be considered delivered until formally receipted for by

the agent, or some person duly authorized to sign the certificate of delivery.

The buildings on this reservation consist of the following: one office and storehouse, built of hewn logs with bed rooms attached; used by the agent, clerk and other employés as a dwelling. One large warehouse, with bed rooms, one issue house, one cook and mess-house for employés; one blacksmith shop, one school house; one slaughter house, one stable, one large barn; one hospital, one warehouse at upper depot on coast; a few shanties for fishermen at the mouth of Yaquima bay; twenty-seven Indian board houses; and timbers and boards ready for thirty more, which will probably be completed in a month. The houses of the agency are all built of substantial hewn logs neatly put together, and with good shingle roofs. They were built partly by the employés and partly by the temporary aid of mechanics hired at $5 per day and boarded. As they were put up chiefly during the rainy season, when constant work could not be done, it is difficult to estimate their cost, sometimes the regular workmen on the reservation were otherwise employed, and sometimes the temporary aid was larger than at others, so that the expense continually varied. All the employés, temporary and permanent, are boarded at government expense. This, I believe, is contrary to a regulation established by the department in other cases; but I do not see how it could well be avoided on the Siletz. The position is so remote from the source of supply that it would be very difficult for the employés to procure their own rations. They could only do it at great expense and loss of time. Besides, constant temptation is presented to them in that way to use the Indian stores, to which most of them have occasional access. It has been found more economical on the whole to hire a man to cook for them and furnish them with the necessary rations out of the general stores. When boarded they are paid accordingly; but should they be required to board themselves their compensation must be increased. This, at least, will apply to men hired by the day. In reference to permanent employés, I have some doubt as to the propriety of their using the Indian stores. Their compensation, however, is notgreater than is usually paid in Oregon to intelligent workmen when boarded at the expense of the employer.

A licensed store is kept on the reservation by Mr. Bledsoe, who sells clothing, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., to the Indians upon the certificates of the agent. These certificates are given to the Indians who are hired to work at a compensation of $30 per month. Good Indian woodsawyers earn from two to three dollars per day. Mr. Bledsoe appears to be a correct and honorable man, but the system is, in my opinion, one which might lead to great abuses. If the Indians work faithfully it is but fair that they should receive the full amount of what is promised them. Government is not so poor that it should keep a creditor upon each reservation to supply it with small stores for the payment of Indians. When it becomes necessary to distribute such stores they should be purchased for cash, and delivered at the discretion of the agent, who should have entire control of everything on the reservation.

Of stock, thirty-two oxen have been purchased, at an average of

about sixty dollars a pair. This is a fair price for ordinary teams. A large number will be required next year.

Some presents of horses have been given to the Rogue River chiefs, who complained that they had always been used to these animals, and would prefer them to anything else. This was done to pacify them, in consequence of the dissatisfaction produced by the taking away of their guns. About thirty horses have been purchased and distributed in this way. They are charged to the fund for restoring and maintaining peace.

Wa-Wa, or talk with the principal chiefs and headmen of the tribes on the Siletz reservation.

Having signified to Agent Metcalfe my desire to hear from the Indians themselves their views concerning the policy of the government towards them, he gave notice to the principal chiefs and headmen to that effect, and on the following day, September 21, a large concourse of the tribes assembled at the storehouse of the commissary, amongst whom were present, John, the Shasta chief; Joshua, the chief of Lower Rogue Rivers; Jackson, Lympy, and George, and other chiefs and headmen of the southern Oregon tribes.

The interpreter was directed to communicate to them as follows:

In consequence of many conflicting statements which had reached the President in Washington, relative to the Indian tribes in Oregon, and their conduct both before and since the war, it was very difficult for him to determine what were the facts; and as his heart was good towards them, it pained him to learn that, after all he had done for their benefit, they still appeared to be dissatisfied. Now, although he had great confidence in the agents whom he appointed to live with them, and whom he paid to take care of them and teach them how to work like white people, in order that they might no longer suffer for the want of food and clothing, yet, as many people wrote to him that they were not contented and wanted to go to war again, he had thought it best to send an agent to talk with them and take down what they said in writing, in order that he might hear, as with his own ears, how they were disposed towards him, and why they were dissatisfied. The President was powerful and had nothing to fear from them. His heart was good towards them, and he wanted them to be satisfied and live at peace with him and all his people. If the agents did not treat them well, he desired to know it from their own mouths; but until he was satisfied that such was the case, they must obey the agents in all things, and look to them as their friends and teachers.

Joshua. It is very good in the President to do this. We are glad to see a messenger from him come among us, that we may state our wants, and have our talk sent to him direct. I want to say for my people that we have not been dealt with in good faith. When we made the treaty, General Palmer told us we were to have a horse apiece; that we were to have nets to fish with; cooking utensils, sugar, coffee, &c., when we came on the reservation. That we were to have a mill to grind our wheat, and make lumber to build our houses; that we were to have everything we wanted for ten years;

that we would have a white doctor and plenty of medicines, and none of us would die. That all these things were to be given to us in payment for our lands. That we would not have to work for them, but had a right to them under the treaty. The agent treats us well, except George, at the Yaquima. I do not like him. He troubles our women ; he beats them. This is all I have to say.

John. It is well that you should understand what little I have to say. I never saw you before, but expect you came here for a good purpose. It is good in the President to send to know what our hearts are. For my own part my heart is sick ; many of my people have died since they came here; many are still dying. There will soon be none left of us. Here the mountains are covered with great forests. It is hard to get through them. We have no game ; we are sick at heart ; we are sad when we look at the graves of our families.

A long time ago we made a treaty with Palmer. There was a piece of land at Table Rock that was ours. He said it should remain ours, but that for the sake of peace, as the white settlers were bad, we should leave it for a while. When we signed the paper that was our understanding ; we now want to go back to that country.

I am glad I can now send my talk to the President. During the war my heart was bad. Last winter when the rain came, and we were all starving, it was still bad. Now it is good. I will consent to live here one year more ; after that I must go home. My people are dying off. I am unable to go to war, but I want to go home to my country.

George. I also want to tell you what my heart is. What the white chiefs have said to me. I have not forgotten. When Palmer was buying our lands, we sold him all our country except two small tracts, one on Evans' Creek and one on Table Rock. That portion was reserved for our own use. We did not sell it, and such was the understanding when we signed the treaty. I would ask, am I and my people the only ones who have fought against the whites that we should be removed so far from our native country. It is not so great a hardship to those who have always lived near here. But to us it is a great evil. If we could be even on the borders of our native land, where we could sometimes see it, we would be satisfied. I have kept silent until now. The time has come when I can talk out. I want the President to know how we feel about it. I am carried further away from my country than anybody else. My heart is not bad ; it is sick. Palmer told us, when he bought our country, we could live at Table Rock and Evans' Creek for five years. Then we would have to come to the reservation. I told Palmer we would never consent to sell him those lands ; we wanted them to live upon ; we could always fish and hunt there ; we only wanted the mountains, which were of no use to the whites.

I am told the President is our Great Father. Why, then, should he compel us to suffer here? Does he not know it is against our will? If he cannot fulfill the promises made to us through his agents why does he not let us go back to our homes? Does he like to see his children unhappy? We are told that if we go back the white people will kill us all—that their hearts are bad towards us. But the

President is powerful. Let him send a paper to the whites, and tell them not to trouble us; if he is powerful they will obey him. We are sad now; we pine for our native country. Let us go back to our homes, and our hearts will be bright again like the sun.

Before I end my talk, I would ask what has become of our guns. Palmer took them from us on pretence that he would return them as soon as we reached the reservation. We have never seen them since. Has he stolen them?

John. I have a word more to say, and then I am done. My heart is for peace. When there was war we fought like brave men. But there were many of us then; now there are few. I saw, after we had fought for our country, that it was no use—that we could not stand it long. I was the first to make peace. My people were dwindling away before the white man. All the tribes that were united with us were fighting in different parts of the country; but they were badly provided with arms. The whites were numerous and rich. They had muskets and ammunition. My son-in-law went to the Dalles to live with the Yakimas and Klickitats. I made peace, and sent word to him, and to all the hostile tribes, to quit fighting. I told him to tell them I had made peace, and it was no use to fight any more. For this I think we deserve well of the President. He ought to let us go home, and not compel us to remain here, where we are all dying.

Jim, chief of the Too-too-tenays. My talk shall be short. I think we have been here long enough. We came from the mouth of Rogue river. There we had plenty of fish. It is a good country. We want to go back to our old fishing and hunting grounds. What George has said is our heart. We have long been wishing to see this tyee, sent here by the President. We want to tell the truth. We want the President to know our condition. This tyee is writing our names on paper. We hope that paper will be sent back to us. We are afraid to have our names on it. If it should be lost we will all die.

The talk having thus ended, I desired the interpreter to communicate to the Indians as follows:

I had listened to what they had to say with great attention, and taken it all down in writing. Every word of it would be transmitted to the President at Washington. He would read it all, as if he heard it with his own ears. It was true they had many causes of complaint, but this was owing to circumstances over which the President had no control. The people on the other side of the great deserts, where he lived, were very numerous. They came, many of them, from far off countries, across the sea, and every year they became so numerous that the country became too small for them. Then they came over here to seek a place to live in. Here they found many tribes of Indians; and at first they were peaceable, because there were not many of them. Soon, however, as they kept coming, and became more numerous, they had to cultivate the lands to live by, and they got into trouble with the Indians. Now, the President being unable to stop all these white people from overrunning their country, asked the Grand Council to pay them for their lands, and furnish them with a place to live in, where they could be kept apart from the whites, and protected against the hostilities of bad men. Why should

they now desire to go back? They were fed and clothed; they had plenty of beans and flour; good blankets, and shelter from the rain. Soon they would have fields of their own; but they must work. All white people had to work. The shirts and blankets they wore were made by white men's labor. Were they better than white men, that they should live without working? If they went back they would all be killed. Their country was all settled up, and the game was nearly gone. In a few years there would be neither deer nor elk upon the hills. They ought to be paid for their lands. If General Palmer deceived them about Table Rock and Evans' creek it was wrong. But it would be all fairly represented to the President. In the meantime, however, they must remain quietly on the reservation. If they undertook to go back to their homes they would be shot down, and then the President's heart would be sad, because he could no longer protect them.

CHARGES AGAINST R. B. METCALFE.

After a careful investigation of the charges preferred by Lieutenant Sheridan against Agent Metcalfe, for alleged violent and improper conduct towards the Indians, &c., as reported to the superintendent through the Department of War, I have arrived at the conclusion that they are based upon the following facts:

Lieutenant Sheridan had undertaken to move certain tribes of Indians to the reservation. As they were somewhat averse to going, and were in a disaffected condition, he deemed it expedient to disarm them; but promised them that, upon their arrival at the reservation, their arms would be returned to them. They were well provided with muskets, of which they well understood the use. A number of them, however, retained their arms; and, as soon as they came upon the reservation, they demanded the return of those which had been taken from them. At this time the condition of the various tribes was so threatening that Mr. Metcalfe did not think it safe or proper to comply with their demand. On the contrary, he felt constrained to compel them to turn over the arms which they still retained. The employés give him notice that unless this was done, they would be forced in self-preservation, to quit the premises. The Indians refused to surrender their muskets. Mr. Metcalfe then armed himself and a party of four employés and, in defiance of their threats, took the muskets away from them. Lieutenant Sheridan regarded this as a breach of faith towards them, and so reported it to his commanding officer.

The whole quarrel seems to have arisen from a prevailing jealousy between the civil and military authorities as to the control of the reservations.

The agents being responsible for the maintenance of peace among the Indians under their charge, and the security of the lives of the employés, I consider that the officers of the army have no right to interfere, unless called upon, and I can see nothing to disapprove in the course pursued.

As to the various other charges of insolent and improper language, exciting threats, &c., it is no doubt true Mr. Metcalfe has a way of his

own of talking to Indians; but they appear to like him, nevertheless, and his wonderful control over them during the trying ordeals of the past winter shows that he thoroughly understands their character.

As an example of this remarkable supremacy, I need only refer to an incident which recently occurred, and which is attested by all the employés.

The murderers of Benjamin Wright, late an Indian agent on the coast, had brought with them to the reservation his scalp, over which they held nightly dances. Mr. Metcalfe regarded this as an outrage, and demanded the scalp. Upon their refusal to deliver it up, he took the murderers, two in number, dragged them into his office, in the face of two hundred Indians, and there told them that unless the scalp was delivered in fifteen minutes he would kill them both. One of them was then set at liberty. The Indians continued to gather, and there seemed to be a general determination to kill the agent and the few employés who stood by him. Before the expiration of the allotted time, however, the scalp was delivered and peace restored.

It has been my desire in this report to furnish the department with information on every point affecting the public interest that came under my observation. From the great extent of country travelled over and the variety of subjects introduced, it has been out of my power, in consequence of other pressing engagements, to conclude my labors on Indian affairs in time for this mail. There still remain the following agencies and reservations to be reported upon: Vancouver, Dalles, Warm Springs, Simcove, Umpqua, Astoria and Flat Head, and Nez Percés agencies.

I have also collected valuable data, and contemplate reporting fully on the subject of the late Indian war in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Hon. J. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 40.

CONTRACTS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1857 BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings of the contracts made by his office during the year 1857.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the House of Representatives, the communication of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, dated the 17th ultimo, and the copies of contracts made in his office in the year 1857, and of other papers, as required by a resolution of the House of the 16th April, A. D. 1838.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
December 17, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 16th of April, 1838, I respectfully transmit to you herewith copies of the contracts made with this office during the current year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. BLAKE,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1857.

SIR: The undersigned proposes to furnish and set the marble and marble work required in the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, agreeable to plan and specification. The marble to be similar in kind and quality to that used in the east and west wings, and the work to be executed in the same manner as the work on the said wings, and to be finished in any reasonable time, at the following prices, viz:

Cube stone, per superficial foot, one dollar and eighteen cents...	$1 18
Beds and bills, per superficial foot, twenty-four cents.....	24
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot, one dollar and twelve and a half cents.....	1 12½
Cornice, in two beds, per superficial foot, one dollar and sixty cents	1 60
Blocking course, per superficial foot, eighty-three cents.....	83
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot, one dollar and eighteen cents.....	1 18
Architrave, per superficial foot, ninety-two cents.....	92
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot, one dollar.....	1 00
Triglyphs, each, twenty-seven dollars.....	27 00
Caps of pilasters, each, fifty-nine dollars.....	59 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot, twenty cents.....	20
Marble tiling, per superficial foot, eighty-two cents.....	82
Window sills, per superficial foot, seventy-nine cents.....	79

Respectfully, &c.,

ALEX. RUTHERFORD.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I propose to furnish the marble and marble work of the north front of the Patent Office building at the following prices, the marble to be of the same kind used in construction of east and west wings of the building, a specimen of which I herewith submit for your inspection:

Cube stone, per superficial foot.....	$1 27
Bebs and bills, per superficial foot.....	24
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot.....	1 09
Cornice, in two beds, per superficial foot.....	1 33
Blocking course, per superficial foot.....	84
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot.....	1 08
Architrave to entablature, per superficial foot.....	1 08
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot.....	1 08
Triglyphs, each.....	30 00
Caps of pilasters, each.....	79 20
Channels of basement, per lineal foot.....	18
Marble tiling, per superficial foot.....	74
Window sills, per superficial foot.....	72

And will complete the work in twelve months from the time the buildings are ready to commence setting the marble.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CONNOLY.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

BALTIMORE, *April* 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: My neighbor, Mr. Connoly, is afraid that he may yet lose his contract for building the northern part of the Patent Office through misrepresentations made by some of his rivals, and he wishes me again to see you upon the subject.

But I have assured him that there is no occasion for me to do more than remind you of what I had the pleasure to state in our coversation, that Mr. C. is a competent marble mason, is a perfectly honest and reliable man, and one of the truest of our political friends here.

He tells me that an attempt has been, or will be, made to disparage the quality of his marble, and wishes me to say that he can and will furnish marble of quality equal to any that has been used by the government; and further, that he has made arrangements to obtain this material from the *very same* quarries that have heretofore furnished the best marble.

He states, further, that the commissioners to whom your predecessor referred the bids for this work have reported in favor of his proposal. If this be so I hope you will see that justice is done to the claims of one who, to my personal knowledge, has the strongest merits, both personal and political.

I am exceedingly anxious that some of the government benefits should be enjoyed by the good men of our party.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

H. MAY.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING,
April 16, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have, at your request, visited the marble quarries in Texas, Baltimore county, from which Mr. Connoly proposes to furnish the materials for the erection of the north front of Patent Office building.

There is an abundance of marble there, and the quarry that he is now working contains a quantity of excellent white marble. I see no difficulty in his procuring the necessary supply.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Superintendent of Patent Office Building.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *February* 17, 1857.

SIR: I propose to furnish the marble and marble work required in the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, according to plans and specifications, at the following prices, to wit:

Cube stone, per superficial foot, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents	$1 12½
Beds and bills, per superficial foot, nineteen cents	19
Extra cube stone, per superficial foot, one dollar and eight cents	1 08
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot, one dollar and forty cents	1 40
Blocking course, per superficial foot, seventy-five cents	75
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents	1 12½
Architrave, per superficial foot, eighty-five cents	85
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot, ninety cents	90
Triglyphs, each twenty-six dollars	26 00
Caps of pilasters, each fifty dollars	50 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot, eighteen cents	18
Marble tiling, per superficial foot, seventy cents	70
Window sills, per superficial foot, seventy cents	70

WM. RUTHERFORD.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

BALTIMORE, *February* 17, 1857.

We, the undersigned, propose to furnish and execute the marble and marble work for the north front of the Patent Office building, as per schedule in advertisement, viz:

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 20
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	20
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	1 20
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	1 90
Blocking course, per superficial foot	99
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 20
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 45
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	1 50
Triglyphs, each	26 75
Caps to pilasters, each	66 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	18
Marble tiling, per superficial foot	75
Window sills, per superficial foot	95

And to complete the above named work in eighteen months from the time the building is ready to receive it.

Respectfully,

MAXWELL, JOHNSON & MEAD.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

SIR: In accordance with your advertisment, under date of December 18, 1856, inviting bids for the marble and marble work for the north front of the Patent Office, we respectfully submit the following proposal, which embraces all the material, hauling, dressing, setting, and furnishing with all tools, machinery, and every other expense necessary for the entire completion of the said marble and marble work.

For cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 28
For beds and bills, per superficial foot	28
For extra cube stone, per cubic foot	1 28
For cornice, two beds, per superficial foot	2 11
For blocking course	1 09
For frieze of entablature, per superficial foot	1 24
For architrave of entablature, per superficial foot	1 59
For props to cornice, per lineal foot	2 00
For triglyphs, each	27 00
For caps of pilasters, each	35 50
For channels, per lineal foot	22
Window sills, per superficial foot	1 09

The material of which we propose to do the above work is similar in kind and quality to that used in the construction of the east and west wings of the building, and we submit these wings as specimens of what we propose to furnish for the north front, as we shall obtain the material from the same beds in the same quarries.

We further propose to execute the entire work called for by your advertisement, in ten (10) months from the time the foundations are ready for us to proceed, provided no obstructions are thrown in the way by other branches of the work.

And all other marble work in and about the north front of the Patent Office, not enumerated in this bid, and being similar to that in the west wing, then the same prices are to govern.

And we will further state that, if we were permitted to furnish the marble from the quarries on the west side of the railroad, known as Bosley's quarries, we could complete the work at a reduced price from our present bid. The stone referred to is similar in general character to the stone on the east side of the railroad; but we know that it is inferior in compactness and color, and we feel unwilling to offer it, or to attempt to take advantage of its cheapness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

PROVEST, WINTER & Co.

Hon. R MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February* 18, 1857.

SIR: I propose to execute the marble work required in the construction of the north front of the Patent Office building, equal in all respects to work of the same kind done on the east and west wings, including materials, hauling, dressing and setting, machinery and

other expenses. The work to be finished in sixteen working months, for the following prices, viz:

Cube stone, superficial foot	$1 45
Beds and bills	19
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	90
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	1 17
Blocking course, per superficial foot	1 15
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 45
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 48
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	95
Triglyphs, each	29 50
Caps to pilasters	65 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	18
Marble tiling, per superficial foot	73
Window sills, per superficial foot	1 05

See specimen, marked G. C.

Yours, &c., GILBERT CAMERON.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 17, 1857.

SIR: Agreeably to your advertisement in the Union and other journals, published in this city, inviting proposals for the marble and marble work, and the granite and granite work, for the north front of the Patent Office building, I herewith propose to furnish all that is or may be required of either material, for the following prices, which includes labor and materials complete.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM VAN RISWICK.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

SCHEDULE.

Granite.

Cube stone, per superficial foot		$1 47
Beds and bills, per superficial foot		23
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot		62
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot,	top	1 80
	bottom	2 00
Blocking course, per superficial foot		1 05
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot		1 19
Architrave, per superficial foot		1 40
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot		2 15
Triglyphs, each		22 75
Caps of pilasters, each		34 62
Channels of basement, per lineal foot		32
Window sills, per superficial foot		93

Marble.

Cube stone, per superficial foot	1 27
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	30
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	84
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot, top	1 98
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot, bottom	2 23
Blocking course, per superficial foot	1 14
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 29
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 53
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	2 10
Triglyphs, each	25 33
Caps of pilasters, each	37 63
Channels to basement, per lineal foot	19
Marble tiling, per superficial foot	90
Window sills, per superficial foot	1 00

We, the undersigned, Charles S. Wallach and Benedict Milburn, do hereby guarantee that if the foregoing proposal is accepted, that William Van Riswick will bond, with proper and sufficient securities, in such sum as may be required for the faithful execution of the contract in every particular.

CHAS. S. WALLACH.
B. MILBURN.

WASHINGTON, *February* 17, 1857.

The granite and marble which I propose to furnish will be equal in kind and quality to that in the east and west wings of the building, and furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the government.

WILLIAM VAN RISWICK.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1857.

SIR: I yesterday proposed for the whole of the marble and granite work required for the north front of the Patent Office building, and as the aggregate of each proposal made has yet to be computed, so as to determine the lowest responsible bidder, I deem it proper to most respectfully communicate to you that, previous to making up my bid, I called at the superintendent's office, to examine the *specifications* which your advertisement said could be seen there, and none could be or was produced; moreover, a bill of *quantities* was not to be had, so that each item could have been carried out and the aggregate of each bid seen as they were opened.

This loose way of furnishing the necessary information for bidders is to be regretted, as it renders a contract, made merely on plans, vague and uncertain, of which there is unquestionable evidence to be found in Ex. Doc. No. 28, 1st session 31st Congress, by examining the first contracts for the granite and marble work made for the east and west wings of this building, and comparing them with the exhibit made in

Ex. Doc. No. 48, 33d Congress, 1st session, on the same work, and the bids made yesterday. It is, therefore, to be hoped that you will require the superintendent to produce his bill of quantities at once, so that each bidder can compare them with the plans, and determine for themselves the correct aggregate of their bids respectively.

My proposal is based on reasonable prices, and I am prepared to bond for its faithful fulfillment in every particular.

Your obedient servant,

WM. VAN RISWICK.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1857.

I hereby propose to furnish, haul, dress, and set all the granite required for the north front of the Patent Office building, according to the plans and specifications, the material to be equal in quality to that used in the wings, as per sample, marked A, No. 1; the whole to be completed in eighteen months from the time the cellar walls are ready to receive the cut stone, and for the following prices:

Plain-faced cube stone, per superficial foot	$0 99
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	15
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	69
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	4 50
Blocking course, per superficial foot	90
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 25
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 50
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	3 00
Trigliphs, each	27 35
Pilaster caps, each	54 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	15
Window sills, per superficial foot	79

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WALKER.

BALTIMORE, *February* 17, 1857.

The undersigned propose to furnish and execute the granite and granite work for the north front of the Patent Office building, as per schedule in advertisement, viz:

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 18
Beds and bills, per superficial foot.	20
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	90
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	1 50
Blocking course, per superficial foot	75
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 25
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 20
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	1 50

Triglyphs, each	$26 00
Caps of pilasters, each	50 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	18
Window sills, per superficial foot	90

And to complete the above named work in eighteen months from the time the building is ready to receive it.

Respectfully,

MAXWELL, JOHNSTON & MEAD.

Hon. R. McClelland,
Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, *February* 25, 1857.

Sir: The undersigned, being bidders for the marble and granite work of the north front of Patent Office, would respectfully state, that they understand that you have referred the several bids for said building to a committee of gentlemen in order that they should investigate the same, and report for acceptance that proposal which they in their judgment should deem most advantageous to the government; and believing that our bids are as low as said work can be done for in a creditable manner and with the best material, we beg leave to call your attention to the basis upon which our estimate was made; our proposal intended that the marble should be fully equal in quality to that used in the east and west wings, and from a quarry at Texas, in Baltimore county, well known in Baltimore and Washington as producing the best of material, and an inspection of the quarry would satisfy you there is sufficient in quantity for any amount of work. Our granite bid was based on procuring that material from the quarries of Messrs. Sumwalt & Green, the reputation of which stone is well known in this city and Baltimore, and which we believe costs per cubic foot ten or eleven cents more than the northern granite. We would furthermore state that, should our bids, or either of them, be considered favorably, we will submit to you the most ample testimony (from gentlemen of the highest and most respectable standing in Baltimore and Washington) of our ability to execute in good faith with the government this contract, should it be awarded to us.

MAXWELL, JOHNSON & MEADE.

Hon. R. McClelland,
Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, *February* 18, 1857.

Sir: The undersigned propose to execute the granite work for the north part of the Patent Office building, as per advertisement of the Interior Department dated December 20, 1856, at the rates in the schedule below, which is twenty-two per cent. below the prices of the contract for the granite work of the east and west wings of said building; the stone and workmanship to be equal in all respects to that in

those wings which we have done, and to which we respectfully refer; and we further propose to complete the whole on or before the 1st day of December, 1857.

Cube stone, per foot, superficial	$1 17
Beds and bills, per foot, superficial	23
Extra cube stone, per foot, superficial	94
Cornice, per foot, superficial	2 00
Blocking, per foot, superficial	1 17
Freize of entablature, per foot, superficial	1 60
Architrave, per foot, superficial	1 85
Drops to cornice, per foot, superficial	3 00
Triglyphs, each	45 00
Caps to pilasters, each	90 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	18
Window sills, per foot, superficial	78

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

BERRY & MOHUN.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February* 17, 1857.

The undersigned propose to furnish the granite and granite work in the north front of the Patent Office building, as called for in the department advertisement of December 18, 1856, to following schedule:

Cube stone, per superficial foot, eighty-eight cents	$0 88
Beds and bills, per superficial foot, eighteen cents	18
Extra curb stone, per cubic foot, fifty cents	50
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot, eighty-eight cents	88
Blocking course, per superficial foot, sixty cents	60
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot, seventy cents	70
Architrave, per superficial foot, sixty-two cents	62
Drop to cornice, per lineal foot, forty cents	40
Triglyphs, each, (blocks 4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 8 inches) per block, thirty dollars	30 00
Caps of pilasters, each ninety-seven dollars	97 00
Channels of casement, per lineal foot, nineteen cents	19
Window sills, per superficial foot, fifty cents	50

The workmanship and granite will be equal in quality to that in the east and west wings of the building, and completed in twelve months.

Very respectfully,

GAULT & BRO.,
No. 32 West Pratt street, Baltimore.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of Interior.

FEBRUARY 26, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Messrs. Cyrus & Mathew Gault, formerly from New Hampshire, desire me to express to you my knowledge of their character and responsibility for whatever they undertake.

I believe them to be, from a long personal knowledge, gentlemen of probity; and I should, without any hesitation, trust to the faithful fulfillment of any contract they may make.

Yours, truly,

FR. PIERCE.

Gov. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February* 18, 1857.

SIR: I propose to execute the granite work required in the construction of the north front of the Patent Office building, equal in all respects to work of the same kind done on the east and west wings, including materials, hauling, dressing and setting machinery, and other expenses, (the work to be finished in sixteen working months,) for the following prices, viz:

Cube stone, superficial foot, at	$1 21
Beds and bills at	18
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	70
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	1 00
Blocking course, per superficial foot	1 00
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 18
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 25
Drops to cornice, lineal foot	1 00
Triglyphs, each	26 50
Caps to pilasters, each	47 00
Channel of basement, lineal foot	16
Window sills, per superficial foot	95

See specimen, marked G. C.

Yours, &c.,

GILBERT CAMERON.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *April* 6, 1857.

SIR: By an act of Congress passed March 3, 1849, (see United States Statutes at Large, vol. ix., p. 364,) an appropriation was made authorizing the erection of the wings of the Patent Office building. Under that authority, and under the direction of the then Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. T. Ewing, a contract was made by the

Commissioner of Public Buildings with the undersigned for furnishing and setting all the granite work of said extension or wings.

We have gone on and done said work, and are authorized to say to the entire satisfaction of the several distinguished gentlemen who preceded you, the present honorable Commissioner of Patents, as well as the architect and superintendent, Mr. Edward Clark.

Congress, at the session before last, made an appropriation towards the erection of the north front wing or extension of said building. We claimed the granite work under our contract, and think a reasonable and liberal construction of it warrants us. The late honorable Secretary (under circumstances that we or Mr. Clark could more readily explain verbally, if your time permitted, than in this communication) directed Mr. Clark to cause us to proceed with the work of the basement of said north front, with which we are now progressing; but after which he concluded to advertise for proposals for all that part of the work above the basement, and received those proposals a week or two before the close of the late administration, and then left the whole matter undecided and open.

We now most respectfully ask your honor's attention to an examination of our contract before you finally dispose of the case; it can be found in Ex. Doc. No. 28, House of Representatives, 1st session 31st Congress, and particularly to that clause of it which is in the following words:

"And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that should any *addition* or *abatement* of the work described and on the drawings to be furnished by the said superintendent not of a character described in this contract be made by him, timely notice thereof in writing shall be given to the said P. & T. Berry by the said Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the work thus in *addition* or *abatement* to be rated and paid for or deducted according to the prices hereunto annexed, as near as may be, on the valuation of said superintendent."

It has been thoroughly tested that we have been receiving no more than a fair and reasonable compensation under our contract for the work, all circumstances considered; besides, the work of the basement, that we have now in progress, is, in price, if carefully analyzed, below the average of the bids received by the late Secretary.

We have all the fixtures and facilities now on hand to do the work promptly, as you can be readily informed; and it is our firm conviction that the government would in the end be greatly the gainer by continuing us to the close of the work. As regards our character and standing, if necessary, we could refer you to many distinguished friends of your own, among them the Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.

With the highest consideration and respect, we are your obedient servants,

P. & T. BERRY.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEAR SIR: I propose to furnish granite, hauling, dressing and setting, including all machinery and expenses, for the north front of the Patent Office, for the following prices:

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 15
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	23
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	68
Cornice, in two beds, per superficial foot	2 10
Blocking, course, per superficial foot	90
Frieze to entablatures, per superficial foot	1 35
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 15
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	50
Triglyphs, each	17 90
Caps of pilasters, each	35 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	40
Window sills, per superficial foot	90

The granite to be of the same quality as that now being used in the Post Office extension, so well known to the heads of departments as the "Baltimore" county granite.

Very respectfully, M B. EMERY.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

QUINCEY, MASS., *February* 14, 1857.

SIR: The undersigned propose to furnish all the granite required above the sub-basement story in the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, including hauling, dressing, setting, machinery and other expenses; the stone to be of the same quarry as those in the west wing, and hammered and set equally as well, in all respects, as those furnished for the west wing, which shall be the sample for this, if it is the wish of the department, both in stalk and workmanship, or other stone will be furnished, if required, and agreeable to your advertisement, dated December 18, 1856, and be all completed within eighteen months, or less time, if the department should require it, for the following prices, viz:

Cube stone, per superficial foot, at	$1 25
Beds and billls, per superficial foot, at	19
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot, at	70
Cornice, in two beds, per superficial foot, at	1 00
Blocking, course, per superficial foot, at	1 00
Frieze to entablatures, per superficial foot, at	1 50
Architrave, per superficial foot, at	1 50
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot, at	4 00
Triglyphs, each at	35 00
Caps to pilasters, each at	96 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot, at	22
Window sills, per superficial foot, at	65

E. C. SARGENT,
E. FREDERICK.

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Know all men by these presents: That we, E. C. Sargent, of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, stone-cutter, as principal, Eleazer Frederick, of Quincy, Massachusetts, also as principal, and A. W. Russell, of said Quincy, and Octavius T. Rogers, of Milton, in said State of Massachusetts, as sureties, are held and stand firmly bound and obliged unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid unto the said United States or their assigns; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas the above bounden E. C. Sargent, stone-cutter and master workman, has made proposals to the Department of the Interior of the said United States to furnish such granite and granite work as may be required above the sub-basement story in the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, upon the specifications and conditions advertised by said department: now, if the said proposals shall be accepted, and the said Sargent, on being notified thereof, shall enter into and execute a contract and bond with and to the United States for the faithful performance of the same, in such final sum as the said department may require, with proper and sufficient sureties, then this bond and obligation shall be void; otherwise, to remain in full force.

ELEAZER FREDERICK, [SEAL.]
E. C. SARGENT, [SEAL.]
A. W. RUSSELL, [SEAL.]
OCTAVIUS T. ROGERS, [SEAL.]

In presence of
ELIAS HOOK,
B. F. HALLETT.

CHARLES DAVIS, witness to
Russell & Rogers.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
District of Massachusetts, February 14, 1857.

I hereby certify that the sureties, A. W. Russell and Octavius T. Rogers, who have signed the within guarantee, are known to me as residents of this district and citizens of the United States, and that I believe them to be amply sufficient for the amount thereof, and that the guarantee is good.

B. F. HALLETT,
United States Attorney.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1857.

We, the undersigned, propose to covenant with the United States to furnish the granite and execute the cutting, and hammering, and

setting of same, agreeable to your advertisement, for north front of Patent Office.

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 06
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	18
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	68
Cornice in beds, per superficial foot	1 24
Blocking course, per superficial foot	96
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 10
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 30
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	1 00
Triglyphs, each	38 00
Caps of pilasters, each	75 30
Channels of casement, per lineal foot	21
Window sills, per superficial foot	70

We propose to furnish granite similar in kind and quality to that used in the wings of the building, and finish the same in fifteen months from date of completion of basement.

SAMUEL CASSEDY & CO.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

QUINCY, MASS., *February* 14, 1857.

SIR: The Granite Railway Company, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and William C. Poland, of Boston, Massachusetts, hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement of December 18, 1856, all the granite required in the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, including material, hauling, dressing, setting, machinery, and other expenses, and complete the same within one year and four months from date, according to the following schedule of prices, viz:

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 35
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	17
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	70
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	1 12
Blocking course, per superficial foot	1 09
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 45
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 35
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	6 00
Triglyphs, each	45 00
Caps of pilasters, each	78 00
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	33
Window sills, per superficial foot	55

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GRANITE RAILWAY COMPANY,
By J. B. WHITCHER, *Agent*,
WM. C. POLAND

Hon. R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

We herewith enclose guaranty.

In consequence of the interruption of communication between Boston and Washington our sample has not arrived; one may be seen at the Treasury Department.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
February 9, 1857.

We, the undersigned, W. D. Ticknor, of Boston, and George Penniman, of Milton, in the State of Massachusetts, as guarantors, hereby bind ourselves in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the above-named Granite Railway Company and William C. Poland will, if their offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States; and, in case of their failure to do so, we bind ourselves to pay the above sum to the United States.

W. D. TICKNOR,
GEORGE PENNIMAN.

Witness to signatures:
HENRY L. HALLETT.
C. P. THOMPSON.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS,
February 9, 1857.

I certify that the above named W. D. Ticknor and George Penniman are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and are citizens of the United States, and residents in this district.

B. F. HALLETT,
United States Attorney.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 27, 1857.

SIR: In accordance with proposals issued by the department for the erection of the north front of the Patent Office, various bids have been received, opened, and the various calculations made in relation to the quantity of work and the bids therefor, respectively; but being desirous of your advice and opinion as to which of said bids for the granite work, and which for the marble work is the lowest and best bid, under all the circumstances, for the government, I have addressed a letter to Mr. Walter, the architect, and also to Captain Meigs, requesting their attendance at your office on to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, in order that I can avail myself of the aid which the opinions of the three cannot fail to afford me, in the determination I am officially called upon to make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Proposals received at the Department of the Interior, February 18, 1857, *for furnishing marble and marble work for the north front of the Patent Office building, under the advertisement of December* 18, 1856.

Names.	Cube stone, per superficial foot.	Beds and bills, per superficial foot.	Extra cube, per cube foot.	Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot.	Blocking course, per superficial foot.	Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot.	Architrave, per superficial foot.	Drops to cornice, per lineal foot.	Triglyphs, each.	Caps of pilasters, each.	Channels of basement, per lineal foot.	Marble tiling, per superficial foot.	Window sills, per superficial foot.
Alexander Rutherford	$1 18	$0 94	$1 12½	$1 60	$0 83	$1 18	$0 92	$1 00	$27 00	$59 00	$0 20	$0 82	$0 79
John F. Connelly	1 27	94	1 09	1 33	84	1 08	1 08	1 08	30 00	79 20	18	74	78
William Rutherford	1 12½	19	1 08	1 40	75	1 12½	85	90	26 00	50 00	18	70	70
Maxwell, Johnson & Meade	1 20	20	1 20	1 90	99	1 20	1 45	1 50	28 75	66 00	18	75	95
Provost, Winter & Co	1 28	28	1 28	2 11	1 09	1 94	1 59	2 00	27 00	35 50	23	.....	1 09
Gilbert Cameron	1 45	19	90	1 17	1 15	1 45	1 48	95	29 50	65 00	18	73	1 05
William Van Riswick	1 27	30	84	Top 1 98 Bot. 2 23	1 14	1 29	1 53	2 10	25 33	37 63	19	90	1 00

I hereby certify that the above bids were opened by me this day (the 18th February, 1857,) in presence of Moses Kelly, Charles S. Frailey, George C. Whiting, and a number of the bidders, and that each paper is marked with my initials.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Proposals received at the Department of the Interior, February 18, 1857, *for furnishing marble and marble work for the north front of the Patent Office building, under the advertisement of December* 18, 1856.

Names.	Cube stone, per superficial foot.	Beds and bills, per superficial foot.	Extra cube, per cube foot.	Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot.	Blocking course, per superficial foot.	Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot.	Architrave, per superficial foot.	Drops to cornice, per lineal foot.	Triglyphs, each.	Caps of pilasters, each.	Channels of basement, per lineal foot.	Marble tiling, per superficial foot.	Window sills, per superficial foot.	Total.
Alexander Rutherford	$1 18	$0 94	$1 12½	$1 60	$0 83	$1 18	$0 92	$1 00	$27 00	$59 00	$0 20	$0 82	$0 79	$75,491 55
John F. Connelly	1 27	94	1 09	1 33	84	1 08	1 08	1 08	30 00	79 20	18	74	72	74,746 81
William Rutherford	1 12½	19	1 08	1 40	75	1 12½	85	90	26 00	50 00	18	70	70	68,164 09
Maxwell, Johnson & Meade	1 20	20	1 20	1 90	99	1 20	1 45	1 50	26 75	66 00	18	75	95	80,717 94
Provost, Winter & Co	1 28	98	1 28	2 11	1 09	1 94	1 59	2 00	27 00	35 50	22	.....	1 09	*75,892 94
Gilbert Cameron	1 45	19	90	1 17	1 15	1 45	1 48	95	29 50	65 00	18	73	1 05	78,214 32
William Van Riswick	1 27	30	84	Top 1 98 Bot. 2 23	1 14	1 29	1 53	2 10	25 33	37 63	19	90	1 00	87,754 83

* Tiling omitted in this bid, 15,734 square feet.

Proposals received at the Department of the Interior, February 18, 1857, for furnishing granite and granite work for the north front of the Patent Office building, under the advertisement of December 18, 1856.

Names.	Cube stone, per superficial foot.	Beds and bills per superficial feet.	Extra cube, per cube foot.	Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot.	Blocking course, per superficial foot.	Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot.	Architrave, per superficial foot.	Drops to cornice, per lineal foot.	Triglyphs, each.	Caps of pilasters, each.	Channels of basement, per lineal foot.	Window sills, per superficial foot.	Total.
John Walker	$0 99	$0 15	$0 69	$4 50	$0 90	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	$27 35	$54 00	$0 15	$0 79	.....
Maxwell, Johnson & Meade	1 18	20	90	1 50	75	1 25	1 20	1 50	26 00	50 00	18	90	.....
Berry & Mohun	1 17	23	94	2 00	1 17	1 60	1 85	3 00	45 00	90 00	18	78	.....
Galt & Brother	88	18	50	88	60	70	62	40	30 00	97 00	19	50	.....
Gilbert Cameron	1 21	18	70	1 60	1 00	1 18	1 25	1 00	26 50	47 00	16	95	.....
Wm. Van Riswick	1 47	23	62	Top, 1 80 / Bot., 2 00	1 05	1 19	1 40	2 15	22 75	34 62	32	93	.....
L. B. Emery	1 15	23	68	2 10	90	1 35	1 15	50	17 90	35 00	40	90	.....
E. C. Sargent & E. Frederick	1 25	19	70	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	4 00	35 00	96 00	22	65	.....
Samuel Cassidy & Co	1 06	18	68	1 94	96	1 10	1 30	1 00	38 00	75 30	21	70	.....
Granite Railway Comp'y & Wm. C. Poland.	1 35	17	70	1 12	1 09	1 45	1 35	6 00	45 00	78 00	33	55	.....

I hereby certify that the above bids were opened by me this day (the 18th February, 1857,) in presence of Moses Kelly, Charles S. Fraley, George C. Whiting, and a number of the bidders, and that each paper is marked with my initials.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Proposals received at the Department of the Interior, February 18, 1857, *for furnishing granite and granite work for the north front of the Patent Office building, under the advertisement of December* 18, 1856.

Names.	Cube stone, per superficial foot.	Beds and bills, per superficial foot.	Extra cube, per cube foot.	Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot.	Blocking course, per superficial foot.	Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot.	Architrave, per superficial foot.	Drops to cornice, per lineal foot.	Triglyphs, each.	Caps of pilasters, each.	Channels of basement, per lineal foot.	Window sills, per superficial foot.	Total.
John Walker	$0 99	$0 15	$0 69	$4 50	$0 90	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	$37 35	$54 00	$0 15	$0 79	$76,735 01
Maxwell, Johnson & Meade	1 18	20	90	1 50	75	1 25	1 20	1 50	26 00	50 00	18	90	54,558 65
Berry & Mohun	1 17	23	94	2 00	1 17	1 60	1 85	3 00	45 60	90 00	18	78	67,965 37
Galt & Brother	88	18	50	88	60	70	62	40	30 00	97 00	19	50	38,553 86
Gilbert Cameron	1 21	18	70	1 00	1 00	1 18	1 25	1 00	26 50	47 00	16	95	50,562 97
Wm. Van Riswick	1 47	23	62	Top, 1 80 / Bot., 2 00	1 05	1 19	1 40	2 15	22 75	34 62	32	93	64,890 60
L. B. Emery	1 15	23	68	2 10	90	1 35	1 15	50	17 90	35 00	49	90	58,322 72
E. C. Sargent & E. Frederick	1 25	19	70	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 50	4 00	35 00	96 00	22	65	57,189 86
Samuel Cassidy & Co.	1 06	18	68	1 24	96	1 10	1 30	1 00	38 00	75 30	21	70	50,889 04
Granite Railway Comp'y & Wm. C. Poland	1 35	17	70	1 12	1 09	1 45	1 35	6 00	45 00	78 00	33	55	61,139 85

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 28, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In examining the schedule and bids we assume that the results of the calculations furnished to us are correct, and we find that the lowest bidder for marble and marble work, Mr. William Rutherford, has not complied with the conditions of the advertisement, which required the time of completion to be specified. We think that good faith to the bidders requires this bid, therefore, to be rejected.

The next lowest bidder is J. F. Connolly, whose bid amounts to $74,746 81. As the specimen of marble supplied by him appears to be of the quality required by the advertisement, we recommend that the contract be assigned to him, if, upon examination of his quarry by the architect or some proper person under the direction of the department, it appears to be capable of furnishing a sufficient quantity of the proper material.

We recommend that he be required to give $20,000 security for the entire and satisfactory completion of the contract within the time specified, which is twelve months from the time when the walls will be ready to commence setting the marble.

We also recommend that the specimen of marble submitted by him be carefully preserved to avoid dispute hereafter as to its quality.

Among the bids for granite work we find the lowest bid to be that of Gault & Brother, which amounts to $38,553 86. We think this bid too low, and that it will be impossible to complete the work for the prices named. In view of the delays which always result from entering into such contracts—delays which no security will prevent—we cannot recommend that this bid be accepted.

The next lowest bid is that of Mr. Gilbert Cameron. It amounts to $50,562 97. The specimen of material submitted is so much inferior to that offered by the next bidders, Samuel Cassidy & Co., amounting to $50,889 04, who offer to furnish the same material as that used in the wings of the building, that we think the difference in cost ($326 07) will be more than compensated by the difference in the appearance of the building.

We therefore recommend that the contract be assigned to Samuel Cassidy & Co., they to be required to give security in $20,000 for its entire completion of the same material as the wings, and within fifteen months from the completion of the basement.

CHARLES MASON,
THOMAS U. WALTER,
M. C. MEIGS,
Committee of Inspection.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Articles of agreement made and concluded this twenty-first day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, between John B. Blake, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, for and in behalf of the United States on the one part, and John F. Connolly, marble mason and contractor for executing the marble work of the north front of

the Patent Office building, in the City of Washington, on the other part:

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved the eighteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, an appropriation was made towards erecting the north front of the Patent Office building, and it is intended to use in the erection of said north front a quantity of marble and marble work;

And whereas the said John F. Connolly is willing and does hereby undertake and contract to provide marble, equal to the specimen furnished, and cut and set the same in the said north front, in the best and most workmanlike manner, according to the directions, and subject to the approval of the superintendent in charge thereof;

Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto, in the manner following:

On the part of the said Commissioner of the Public Buildings, it is hereby covenanted and agreed with the said John F. Connolly—

That, in consideration of the materials hereby stipulated to be furnished, and work to be done, and on the conditions hereinafter specified, the said Commissioner of Public Buildings will pay, or cause to be paid, to the said John F. Connolly, as the work progresses, at periods not oftener than once a month, the value of the work as actually done and set in the wall, on the approval of the superintendent according to the prices as hereinafter stated, reserving in all cases ten per cent. as collateral security for the fulfillment of this contract in the time and manner specified; the sum accruing from these ten per cent. reservations, as collateral security, to be afterwards paid to the said John F. Connolly only when this contract shall have been fully executed and complied with. All payments to be made by the said Commissioner of Public Buildings to the said John F. Connolly, to be upon the certificate of the superintendent in charge, or such other person as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may designate.

And on the part of the said John F. Connolly, it is hereby covenanted and agreed, as follows:

That in consideration of the said payments to be made to him, he shall and will, at his own proper cost and expense, provide all marble required in the erection of the said north front, prepare and set the same in due time, agreeably to the designs, plans, and directions of the superintendent in charge, in the best and most workmanlike manner. The said marble to be furnished from the quarries at Texas, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and to be the best white quality, fully equal to the specimen; and also, at his own proper cost and expense, provide the necessary scaffolding, rigging, tools; and also, all the materials and labor, and hauling of all kinds required or employed in transporting, removing, preparing and setting the same. The said marble to be worked in the city of Washington. And the said John F. Connolly further agrees, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the per centage retained, to finish the marble work in twelve months after the sub-basement is ready to receive the marble work, provided he shall not be obstructed by the delays of the other departments of the work over which he has no control.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that should any addition or abatement of the work enumerated in the schedule be made, it shall be valued, by the superintendent, pro rata with the prices in the following schedule:

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 27
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	24
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	1 09
Cornice, in two beds, per superficial foot	1 33
Blocking coarse, per superficial foot	84
Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	1 08
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 08
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	1 08
Triglyphs, each	30 00
Caps of pilasters, each	79 20
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	18
Marble tiling, per superficial foot	74
Window sills, per superficial foot	72

And it is hereby further agreed by and between the said parties, that should the said John F. Connolly at any time during the progress of the work have any quantity of materials cut and ready for setting, which he is unable to set in the building by reason of the other branches not being sufficiently advanced, the same, if required by him, shall be valued and paid for, deducting ten per cent. as the assumed cost of setting, as well as the ten per cent. reserved as collateral security.

And for the true and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, articles and agreements hereinbefore particularly set forth, the subscribers hereunto bind themselves, jointly and severally, their, and each of their successors, heirs, executors and administrators.

It is also expressly understood by and between the parties hereto, that if Congress should fail to make the appropriations necessary to carry on the erection of the said north front, then, in such case, the execution of this contract shall be suspended without thereby creating any claim upon the United States by said contract.

In witness whereof, they have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

JNO. B. BLAKE,
JOHN F. CONNOLLY.

In presence of—
R. J. ROCHE,
GREGORY ENNIS.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John F. Connolly, John B. Connolly and Thomas F. Connolly, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of twenty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the United States, or to its proper agent or attorney duly authorized to receive the same, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in

the whole and for the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if John F Connolly, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, do and shall well and truly execute and comply with, in all its conditions, a contract entered into by said John F. Connolly on the one part, and John B. Blake, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, for and in behalf of the United States, of the other part, dated the twenty-first day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and hereto prefixed, by which the said John F. Connolly has contracted to furnish, cut and set the marble work for and in the north front of the Patent Office building, at his own proper cost, and upon the terms and conditions therein stipulated, then the above obligation to be void and of none effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law.

JOHN F. CONNOLLY, [L. S.]
JOHN B. CONNOLLY, [L. S.]
THOMAS F. CONNOLLY. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of—
WM. MEADE ADDISON,
JOHN L. HANAN.

I hereby certify that the parties to the foregoing bond are personally known to me, and that I believe them to be good and sufficient for the amount of the penalty herein specified—the two last named obligors being of themselves sufficient.

WM. MEADE ADDISON,
United States Attorney for the District of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, *April* 27, 1857.

Approved May 11, 1857.

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Articles of agreement made and concluded this first day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, between John B. Blake, Commissioner of the Public Buildings for and in behalf of the United States, of the first part, and Samuel Cassidy and William Higgins, doing business under the firm of Cassidy & Co., granite cutters, and contractors for executing the granite work of the north front of the Patent Office building, in the city of Washington, of the second part.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved the eighteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, an appropriation was made towards erecting the north front of the Patent Office building; and it is intended to use in the erection of said north front a quantity of granite and granite work.

And whereas the said parties of the second part do hereby under-

take and contract to do all the granite work above the sub-basement story, and provide granite equal to that used in the rear of the wings of the said Patent Office building, and to cut and set the same in the said north front in the most workmanlike manner, according to the directions, and subject to the approval of the superintendent in charge thereof—

Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto in the manner following:

On the part of the said party of the first part, it is hereby covenanted and agreed to, and with the said party of the second part: That, in consideration of the materials hereby stipulated to be furnished and work to be done, and on the conditions hereinafter specified, the said party of the first part will pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, as the work progresses, at periods not oftener than once a month, the value of the work as actually done and set in wall, on the approval of the superintendent, according to the prices as hereinafter stated; reserving in all cases ten per cent., as collateral security, for the fulfillment of this contract in the time and manner specified; the sum accruing from these ten per cent. reservations, as collateral security, to be afterwards paid to the said party of the second part only when this contract shall have been fully executed and complied with; all payments to be made to be upon the certificate of the superintendent in charge, or such other person as the Commissioner of the Public Buildings may designate.

And on the part of the said party of the second part, it is hereby covenanted and agreed, as follows:

That in consideration of the said payments to be made to them, they shall and will, at their own proper cost and expense, provide all granite required above the sub-basement story in the erection of the said north front; prepare and set the same in due time, agreeably to the designs, plans, and directions of the superintendent in charge, in the best and most workmanlike manner; the said granite to be equal in quality to that used in the rear of the wings of the said Patent Office building; and also, at their own cost and expense, provide the necessary scaffolding, rigging, tools, and, also, all the materials and labor, and hauling of all kinds required or employed in transporting, preparing and setting the same.

And the said party of the second part further agree, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the per centage retained, to finish the granite work in fifteen months after the sub-basement is ready to receive the granite work, provided they shall not be obstructed by delays of the other departments of the work, over which they have no control.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that should any addition or abatement of the work enumerated in the schedule be made, it shall be valued by the superintendent, pro rata with the prices in the following schedule:

Cube stone, per superficial foot	$1 06
Beds and bills, per superficial foot	18
Extra cube stone, per cubic foot	68
Cornice in two beds, per superficial foot	1 24
Blocking course, per superficial foot	96

Frieze to entablature, per superficial foot	$1 10
Architrave, per superficial foot	1 30
Drops to cornice, per lineal foot	1 00
Triglyphs, each	38 00
Caps of pilasters, each	75 30
Channels of basement, per lineal foot	21
Window sills, per superficial foot	70

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that should the said party of the second part, at any time during the progress of the work, have any quantity of materials cut and ready for setting, which they are unable to set in the building, by reason of the other branches not being sufficiently advanced, the same, if required by them, shall be valued and paid for, deducting ten per cent. as the assumed cost of setting, as well as the ten per cent. reserved as collateral security. The work to be measured as that in the wings.

And, for the true and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, articles, and agreements, hereinbefore particularly set forth, the subscribers hereunto bind themselves jointly and severally, their, and each of their, successors, heirs, executors, and administrators.

It is also expressly understood, by and between the parties hereto, that, if Congress should fail to make the appropriation necessary to carry on the erection of the said north front, then, in such case, the execution of this contract shall be suspended, without thereby creating any claim upon the United States by said contractors.

In witness whereof they have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

JOHN B. BLAKE,
SAMUEL CASSIDY,
WILLIAM HIGGINS.

In presence of—

W. P. MOHUN,
R. J. ROCHE.

Know all men by these presents, That we, Thomas Berry, and Francis Mohun, and Samuel Cassidy, and William Higgins, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of twenty thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the United States, or to its proper agent or attorney duly authorized to receive the same, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, in the whole and for the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, this fourth day of May, in year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the said Samuel Cassidy and William Higgins, doing business under the firm of Cassidy & Co., their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, do and shall well and truly execute and comply with, in all its conditions, a contract entered into by said Cassidy & Co., on the one part, and John B. Blake, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, for and in behalf of the United States, of the other part, dated the first day of

May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and hereto prefixed, by which the said Cassidy & Co. have contracted to furnish, cut, and set, the granite work for and in the north front of the Patent Office building, at their own proper cost and upon the terms and conditions therein stipulated, then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law.

THOMAS BERRY, [L. S.]
FRANCIS MOHUN, [L. S.]
WILLIAM HIGGINS, [L. S.]
SAMUEL CASSIDY. [L. S.]

In presence of—

WM. N. KEEF,
J. W. BURNS.

The names of Samuel Cassidy and William Higgins signed in presence of—

O. W. MOORE,
THOMAS H. BAIRD, jr.

I hereby certify that the parties to the foregoing bond are personally known to me, and that I believe them to be good and sufficient for the amount of the penalty therein specified.

PHILIP BARTON KEY,
United States Attorney.

Approved May 11, 1857.

J. THOMPSON.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 41.

ESTIMATE FOR SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS AND PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for an appropriation for surveying the public lands and private land claims in California during the year ending June 30, 1858.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 23, 1858.

SIR: In the estimates of this department, submitted to you with my letter of the 7th of November last, was an item $220,000 "for surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, being the amount of surveying liabilities incurred by the surveyor general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, over and above that authorized under the appropriation of $50,000 for that period."—(See printed estimates, pages 119 and 150.) As this item appears not to have been included in the estimates communicated by you to Congress at the opening of the present session, I have the honor now to invite your attention thereto, and to request that the oversight may be corrected.

Very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter from Hon. Jacob Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, respecting an item of

$220,000, which it is necessary should be inserted in the regular deficiency bill.

It was not included in the estimates submitted by me to Congress at the opening of the present session, for the reason that it did not belong to the expenses proper of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, but had been already expended on account of an appropriation made by Congress for the preceding fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 42.

ESTIMATE.—DEFICIENCY FOR CONSERVATORY, &c., AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the conservatory and stables at the President's house.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from Hon. J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, advising of a deficiency in an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, and requesting that it may be estimated for in the regular deficiency bill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington city, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 13, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication to this department from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, dated the 11th instant, advising me of a deficiency of $3,905 in the appropriation made at the last session of Congress "for the erection of stables and conservatory at the President's house, to replace those about to be taken down to make room for the extension of the Treasury building,"

and to request that an estimate therefor may be transmitted to Congress, with the regular deficiency estimates, from your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

HON. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
January 11, 1858.

SIR: I respectfully transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Edward Clark, esq., the architect who superintended the construction of the conservatory and stable at the President's house. The necessity for these buildings was occasioned by the removal of the old stable and greenhouse to make room for the extension of the Treasury Department building. Every effort was made to keep the expenditures for the construction of these buildings within the appropriation; but you will perceive from Mr. Clark's letter that, notwithstanding the economy that was observed, the appropriation fell short of the accomplishment of the object by the sum of $3,905; and, in addition to which, that the further sum of $1,500 will be required to make the conservatory as complete as such an establishment should be. Mr. Clark, when first consulted as to the cost of these buildings, estimated it at $30,000, but was subsequently induced to reduce it to $20,000, the sum appropriated; and from the very commencement of the work he has expressed to me his apprehension that, with every care, the appropriation would not be sufficient to finish it.

The furnace of the conservatory is estimated to consume about fifty tons of coal per annum, which, at $6 50 per ton, would cost $325. This sum should have been added to my estimate "for fuel, in part, for the President's house."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. BLAKE,
Commissioner.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *January* 5, 1858.

SIR: I send you an account of the balances due for work and materials for the stable and conservatory at the President's, viz.:

Parker & Spaulding, painting	$950 00
Turton, carpentry	600 00
Lenman & Bro., lumber	115 00
Nason & Dodge, heating	900 00
Lambert, tin work	740 00

J. Diggs, brick work.....	$300 00
Small bills (estimated).....	300 00
	3,905 00

The above deficiency was owing to the fact that more work was required than was at first contemplated, such as the walls under the terrace, the furnace room, and the room for potting, &c.

While asking for the above, I think it would be well to ask for $1,500 more, in order to make a room for fumigation, and to build tanks for the growth of aquatic plants.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Superintendent Patent Office Building.

J. B. BLAKE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 43.

ESTIMATE—DEFICIENCY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate for an appropriation for deficiency for the Post Office Department, for the year ending June 30, 1858.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 21, 1858.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, enclosing an estimate of the sum which will be required from the treasury to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington city.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January* 20, 1858.

SIR: The Committee of Ways and Means, by their chairman, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, having requested that all estimates for the service of this department "be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives through the Secretary of the Treasury," I have the honor to enclose for transmission an estimate of the sum

which will be required from the treasury to supply deficiencies in the revenues of this department for the year ending June 30, 1858.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January, 1858.

SIR: As the accruing revenues of this department continue to be insufficient to defray the expenditures of the current fiscal year for which appropriations have been made by Congress, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the sum which will be required from the treasury to complete the payments of the year ending June 30, 1858.

The aggregate sum appropriated by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, (Statutes, 3d sess. 34th Congress, p. 188,) for the regular expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, exclusive of the transportation of foreign mails, of payments for foreign postages and to letter carriers, was $11,173,247 00

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, Stats., 3d sess. 34th Congress, p. 249.....	135,000 00
For the transportation of the mail between Charleston and Havana, Stats., 3d sess. 34th Congress, p. 249.	50,000 00
For the transportation of the mails between New York and Havre, and New York and Bremen, under the new contracts authorized by the acts of July 2, 1836, section 23, Stats., vol. v, p. 86, and March 3, 1845, Stats., vol. v, p. 748, a sum not exceeding	230,000 00
For payments to letter carriers, act March 3, 1851, section 10, Stats., vol. ix, p. 591; estimated at.....	165,000 00
For payments for foreign postages, act 16th September, 1850, Stats., vol. ix, p. 461, estimated at.....	300,000 00
Total of expenditures.....	12,053,247 00

The means relied upon to defray the foregoing expenditures consist of—

1st. The balance standing to the credit of the department on the Auditor's books on the 1st July, 1857.....	$1,163,886 00	
2. The estimated gross revenue of 1858, including foreign postages and receipts from letter carriers.....	7,795,188 00	
3. Balances of appropriations remaining in the treasury subject to the requisition of the Postmaster General.....	1,625,000 00	
		10,584,074 00
Estimated deficiency year ending June 30, 1858.....		1,469,173 00

Since this department has been made to depend upon the treasury for a portion of the means necessary to defray its expenditures, it appears to have been the practice in estimating for the deficiencies of a coming fiscal year, to ask only for an amount deemed sufficient to pay expenses until the meeting of the next session of Congress, and then to submit an estimate for such further sum as the service of the year may be found to require. Following this rule, the sum of $2,500,000 was asked for and appropriated for deficiencies in the year ending June 30, 1858, Statutes, 3d sess. 34th Congress, p. 189; and the estimate now presented is for the means which will be needed for the remainder of the year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 44.

ESTIMATES—HARBORS ON DELAWARE RIVER.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, estimates for the appropriations for completing the harbors on the Delaware river.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the officer in charge of the Engineer Bureau in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, calling for estimates, based upon such information as may be in the possession of, or can be obtained by, the department, of the amounts necessary to complete the improvement of the harbors at Reedy island, Chester, and Newcastle, Delaware river.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 18th instant, in which the Secretary of War is requested to furnish estimates of the amounts necessary to complete the improvement of the harbors at Reedy island, Chester, and Newcastle, on the Delaware river.

The latest estimates in the possession of the engineer department for the completion of the above mentioned harbors are dated Septem-

ber, 15, 1857, and were made by Brevet Major John Sanders, corps of engineers, who has those works of improvement in his charge. They are as follows:

For completing the harbor to the east of Reedy island, Delaware river	$75,000
For completing Newcastle harbor, Delaware river	50,000
For the construction of the requisite number of piers for the proper enlargement of Chester harbor	30,000

The resolution of the House of Representatives is returned herewith.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 45.

EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN WARS IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON TERRITORIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, a report of the commissioners to ascertain the expenses incurred in the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed under the 11th section of the act of the 18th August, 1856, to ascertain and report upon the expenses incurred in the late Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories, as requested in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 1, 1857.

Report of commission on Indian war expenses in Oregon and Washington Territories.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN WAR EXPENSES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., October 10, 1857.

SIR: The commission appointed under authority given by the 11th section of the act of August 18, 1856, by order issued from the War

Department, bearing date September 4, 1856, "to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers," has the honor herewith to submit the following report:

Immediately on the receipt of said order the members of said commission met at the city of Portland, in the Territory of Oregon, on the 20th day of October, 1856, organized the board, and took into consideration the duties assigned them. Upon a full consultation as to the proper province of the commission under the law providing for its organization, and the order issued thereon, it was determined to ascertain and report—

1. The number and distinctive character of the volunteer troops which were actually and properly in the service of the two Territories engaged in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington; their terms of service; and the pay due them.

2. "The amount of expenses necessarily incurred" for their maintenance.

The initiative steps of the organization of the volunteer forces in Oregon, early in October, 1855, were quite precipitous and consequently in some cases irregular. This organization was based upon the militia law of the Territory, as it then existed, declaring the same military district for brigade purposes, of which, by authority of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, the governor was commander-in-chief. This law further provided for the appointment by the governor of a brigadier general, and for the election, in subordinate districts, of colonels and subordinate officers of regiments; it also embraced the usual departments of the general staff, and provided for the commission of their chief and subordinate officers.

These volunteer troops, consisting of two regiments of mounted men, excepting the 9th regiment of Oregon militia, to which reference will be made hereafter, were called into service by proclamation of the governor.

These regiments, numbered 1st and 2d, respectively, consisted of ten companies each, designated by the letters of the alphabet from "A" to "K," inclusive.

A colonel, lieutenant colonel, and two majors were elected by the subordinate commissioned officers and privates of each regiment to command; and company officers were elected in each company by the subordinates and privates of the same, and all officers so elected were commissioned by the governor.

During the continuance of hostilities, the legislative assembly of the Territory commenced its session on the first Monday of December, 1855. At this session an act was passed reorganizing the militia system, so as more fully to provide for the exigencies of the volunteer service.—(See session laws of Oregon, 1855–'56, p. 55, herewith accompanying.)

This act (Chap. III, sec. 1) provides that "in time of invasion, insurrection, or the breaking out of Indian hostilities, the governor, as

commander-in-chief, shall, unless he deems the exigencies of the moment to require his calling out the full militia force of the Territory, issue his proclamation calling into service as many companies, battalions, or regiments of volunteers as he shall think necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and to establish and preserve the public peace." The same act also recognized "the field organization of the volunteer forces of the Territory" then in service.

At the same session of the territorial legislature another act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for paying the volunteers in the service of the Territory, and for the prosecution of the existing Indian war," (see session laws aforesaid, p. 25,) which gave special authority to the governor "to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding three full regiments, who may offer their services as mounted riflemen, to serve six months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged."

By virtue of these provisions of law, the governor of Oregon, from time to time, called for and caused to be mustered into the service of the Territory such number of volunteers, within the limits stated, as he deemed expedient, or the exigencies of the service required. But, except in cases of special service, such as of "spy companies," "minute men," "guards," and "rangers," enrolled for local defences, on duty only in cases of emergencies, and the like, the levies of volunteer troops, made subsequently to the original organization, were for the purpose of recruiting the two regiments already in the field—the first operating in northern and middle Oregon, and the second in the south.

Of these subsequent levies are the companies, A, B, C, D, and E, recruiting battalion, 1st regiment; the companies A, B, C, and D, 1st recruiting battalion; and the companies A, B, C, and D, 2d recruiting battalion, 2d regiment. These "recruiting battalions" were thrown into the field at a time when the regiments before mentioned had become decimated from service, or discharged after expiration of their term of enlistment, and were consolidated within the original organization.

The two "spy companies," Nos. 38 and 39, respectively, Captain James Barnes and Captain J. W. Prather, were enrolled and mustered into the service of the Territory under the order of Brigadier General John K. Lamerick, of the volunteer militia of Oregon, by authority of the governor, and attached to the 2d regiment, as were also the minute men, No. 40, of Captain John Guess. The companies, No. 57, of Port Orford minute men, Captain J. Creighton; No. 58, Coos Bay minute men, Captain N. H. Harris; and No. 59, Coquille Guards, Captain W. H. Packwood, were self-organized, and went into service on the southern coast, on the occurrence of a serious Indian outbreak, and previous to the arrival of the regular troops in that district under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, 4th infantry; but were subsequently recognized as duly in service by authority of the governor, and were attached to the 2d regiment.

The companies of "minute men for relief of Cascades," No. 60, Captain Stephen Coffin; No. 61, Captain S. J. Powell; and No. 62, Mult-

nomah Rangers, Captain W. S. Buckley, were called into service to relieve the settlers at the Cascade, on the Columbia river, after the massacre of the 26th of March, 1856.

The 9th regiment of Oregon militia, numbered by companies from 1 to 15, inclusive, was organized under the old militia law of the Territory, herein before referred to, and went into service by order of Col. John E. Ross, commanding at the commencement of hostilities in the Rogue river country, but were mustered out by order of the governor as soon as relieved by the 2d regiment mounted volunteers.

The services of the 9th militia are recognized and provided for in section 5th of the "act to provide for paying the volunteers," &c., before mentioned. The aggregate number of troops borne on the rolls of the volunteer service of Oregon is 4,526; approximate number in service at any one period, twenty-five hundred.

The distinctive character of these troops is fully exhibited by the muster and pay rolls herewith accompanying, designated as above, and duly certified by the proper officers.

These rolls contain the names of all officers and privates in said service, indicating the rank of each, and the time when, the place where, the officer by whom, and the period for which mustered. They set forth in what manner the troops were mounted, whether on horses owned and furnished by the volunteer or by the Territory, the valuation of such horses, and the valuation of equipments and arms. They also state the time of enrollment and discharge of each volunteer, and the period of service; and they further state the amount and character of all property—such as clothing, arms, equipments, &c.—received by the volunteers from the Territory during service, which should be accounted for by him, or which might constitute a stoppage against any pay which shall be finally due him.

In taking action upon these rolls relative to the pay of volunteers in Oregon, the commission bases its report upon the law of that Territory touching the premises, not only as being legitimate, but as containing as equitable a rule for adjusting the rates of pay as probably could be devised under the circumstances.

The act last before referred to, (session laws, 1855-'56, p. 26,) contains the following provisions:

SECTION 4. "Whenever such volunteers are called and received into the service of the Territory by virtue of this act, each non-commissioned officer and private shall be entitled to receive two dollars per day and rations, and two dollars per day for the use and risk of his horse, except for horses actually killed in action, unavoidably lost, or reported unfit for service and turned over to the quartermaster; in which case the owner shall receive the appraised value thereof, and all commissioned officers shall receive the same pay as officers of the same rank in the army of the United States: *Provided*, That commissioned officers shall receive the same pay for use and risk of horses as non-commissioned officers."

SECTION 5. "This act, so far as the same relates to the pay of volunteers, shall be so construed as to apply to all who have been in the service of the Territory since the commencement of the existing Indian war, and it shall also extend to the services of the 9th regiment of Oregon militia while in actual service in said war."

With these provisions in view, and the rates of pay and allowances therein contained as a basis of action, the commission proceeded to ascertain: 1, the amount of pay due each volunteer for his full term of service; 2, the amount of allowances for use of horses, arms, and equipments, including compensation therefor in case of loss; 3, the total amount of pay and allowances; 4, the amount of stoppages for clothing and other public property furnished; and, 5, the total amount of pay remaining due. The specific results are entered upon the rolls, under their appropriate heads, in distinct columns, amounting in all, stoppages deducted, as follows:

Troops' service, Oregon, including field and staff,.....$1,409,604 53

In the Territory of Washington, the volunteer service commenced by the requisition of Major G. J. Rains, 4th infantry, United States army, at that time commanding the Columbia river and Puget Sound district, on Acting Governor Mason, of that Territory, for two companies of volunteers to act in concert with the regular troops. This requisition bears date October 9, 1855, and was made immediately on the receipt of the report of Major Haller's repulse by the Indians in the Yakima country.—(See paper marked 1, package A, herewith accompanying.) Accordingly the acting governor issued his proclamation, bearing date October 14, 1855, calling for two companies of volunteers to enroll themselves, and organize as soon as possible by electing their own officers, through whom they should report for duty—one company to the commanding officer at Fort Vancouver, the other to the executive, at Olympia.—(See also paper 1 aforesaid.)

In response to this call, two companies were organized—company A, Captain William Strong, and company B, Captain Gilmore Hays, 1st regiment Washington Territory volunteers. The former, sixty-two men, rank and file, was mustered into the service of the United States on the 27th day of October, 1855, by Lieutenant John Withers, 1st lieutenant 4th infantry, mustering officer at Fort Vancouver; the latter, of eighty-eight men, rank and file, was mustered into service on the 14th October, 1855, by Adjutant General Tilton, of Washington Territory, and placed under the command of Captain Maloney, 4th infantry, commanding Fort Steilacoom, as indicated in the requisition of Major Rains, before referred to. The pay-rolls of these companies have not been acted upon by the commission, but will be specially submitted in a subsequent part of this report.

The volunteer troops properly in the service of Washington Territory during the war, consist of two regiments, designated the 1st and 2d, respectively, mostly of mounted men. These regiments were not entirely perfect in their form of organization, nor equal in the different periods of service, in the number of companies, or men embraced, but seem to have been increased, diminished, or modified according to the exigencies of the time. They were called into service by Acting Governor Mason and Governor Stevens, by proclamations and orders, copies of which are herewith accompanying, in package A, and are referred to in the heading of the respective rolls of companies organized under their authority.

The rolls of companies are arranged and numbered in the 1st regiment from 1 to 19, and in the 2d from 20 to 38, inclusive, according

to the priority and succession of dates when mustered, there being no literal designation, except in case of a portion of the companies.—(See abstract W. T. expenses, herewith accompanying.)

The muster-rolls of Washington Territory have been perfected under the direction of the commission, and are in character and detail like those of Oregon, herewith before explained.

The aggregate number of troops borne upon the rolls of this Territory is	1,896
Approximate number of troops in service at any one period	1,000

In taking action upon the pay of the volunteers of Washington Territory, the commission, in the absence of any law of the Territory on the subject, deemed it proper and just to recommend the same rates of pay and allowances as have been reported in the case of the volunteer troops of Oregon. The pay-rolls embrace like action of the commission, and have been carried into detail in the same form, with the following results:

Troop service, Washington, exclusive of field and staff	$476,951 88
Staff department, and field and staff and employés enrolled	42,641 18
Total	519,593 06

The two companies "A" and "B," Captain William Strong and Captain Gilmore Hays, respectively, before mentioned as mustered on the requisition of Major Rains, received during the terms of their service issues of clothing, rations, &c., the same as in case of regular troops, but they have not been paid for their services.

In the opinion of the officer in command of the military district at the time these companies were called for, their services were required in support of the regular troops. They discharged their duty efficiently, and the commission recommend that they receive the same pay and allowances as the troops properly in the service of the Territory of Washington.

In examining into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred for the maintenance of these volunteer forces, the commission deemed it proper, under the authority contained in the order organizing the board, to visit extensively both Territories, with a view of being informed fully of the nature and extent of the late Indian hostilities, the means employed for their suppression, the rates of labor, the prices current of property furnished the service, and the facilities and expense of transportation.

The officers of the staff departments of the late volunteer service were visited, and the mode of doing business and the integrity of their accounts inquired into. Irregularities and imperfections were, of course, to be found, but to a less extent than might have been anticipated.

Considerable embarrassment and delay were caused by the unfinished condition of the accounts of these departments, owing mainly to the want of experience in the officers in charge of the subordinate offices, and consequent failure to render their accounts in the proper form currently during the service.

For the purpose of furnishing the troops with quartermasters', commissaries' and medical supplies, as well as the means of transportation, the officers and agents of the staff departments of the late volunteer service made such purchases of property and employed such labor as was deemed necessary and was required by the proper authorities.

Such purchases were made and such labor was performed on trust, the faith of the Territories being pledged to the payment of liabilities arising therefrom. Certificates of purchase, and of services rendered, were issued generally in duplicate, one of which was held by the claimant, and the other retained by the officer or agent. These certificates generally contained a statement of the character and the quality of the property purchased, or the kind of services rendered, and the rates and amount agreed to be paid for the same, being authenticated in various forms according to the manner of doing business in the different offices of the departments in the two Territories. These retained duplicates, as vouchers, have formed the basis of the exhibits made by the Territories of their total liabilities incurred for property or labor furnished to the military service. They have been accompanied with such abstracts and tabular statements as are requisite to give form and perspicuity to accounts.

The commission, in pursuing its inquiries into the character and extent of such liabilities, first took up these vouchers and examined each in detail with reference to—1st, its being genuine and sufficiently authenticated; 2d, the kind of property or services embraced, whether or not proper or necessary under the circumstances for military purposes to which devoted; and, 3d, the rates of compensation allowed or contracted for.

Frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt in the regularity and integrity of the claims, and, when necessary, the sworn statements of disinterested persons have been taken.

Such claims, and items in any claim, as were based upon the furnishing of property or labor not necessary or proper for the maintenance of the volunteer forces have been rejected.

In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war, and established, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the several local markets. With these rates as a guide, each voucher was examined with reference to the sums therein allowed for the property or service described. In all cases where there existed established rates for particular kind of property in a district, and the rates in the voucher were excessive, a deduction was recommended and endorsed thereon. In cases where rates were not excessive, the voucher was endorsed "approved."

Many of the claims were for kinds of property which could not admit of action upon any fixed bases, in which cases particular inquiries have been made in adjusting the amount allowed.

In this department of its duty, the commission has paid what was

deemed to be a due regard to the condition of the country and the circumstances under which these liabilities were incurred.

The vouchers have been properly numbered and entered upon abstracts, which contain the number of the voucher and date of its issue, the name of the claimant, the kind of property or services, and the amount specified to be paid, the amount cancelled, and the amount remaining due. To these the commission has added its own action in two columns: 1st. The amount disallowed; 2d. The amount awarded, distinctly noted and carried out on each abstract.

The cancellation of scrip, either in whole or in part, noted on the vouchers and abstracts, have mostly arisen from the sales of public property remaining from the service on the hands of the Territories after the close of the war. This property consisted chiefly of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, and quartermasters' supplies and stores. The sales were made at public auction, fully notified, in Oregon mostly, and in Washington wholly, to scrip holders, at rates equal to those of the original purchase, and the results were entered upon the original vouchers by way of cancellations or reductions.

Bills and abstracts of such sales are herewith accompanying.

The abstracts and vouchers of the several subordinate staff departments of the two Territories are separately enveloped by themselves, and intelligibly endorsed with the name of the officer who engendered the accounts, and the character of the claims, which are forwarded herewith.

The total amount of expenses ascertained and allowed for the maintenance of the volunteer forces in the Territory of Oregon, not including pay of volunteers, is $3,040,344 80.

In the Territory of Washington, $961,882 39.

The authorities of the Territory of Washington have not been able to present, in any regular or tabular form, satisfactory accounts of the disbursement or use of such public property as was actually expended in the public service; in the absence of which the commission, in addition to the personal examination of the board in the premises, has required sworn statements of such officers (chief and subordinate) as were charged during the service with the same, touching the disposition of such property.

In the Territory of Oregon this department of their accounts is fuller and more regular in form, as far as the accounting in this particular extends. Authentic data, however, exist, upon which reports accounting for all property used and expended in the public service can be made and furnished at an early day, which, on the advice of the commission, will be done. In the meantime the Territory stands chargeable therewith.

A portion of the sales of public property in Oregon were made for cash, a part of which has been used for necessary clerk hire in the several departments in finally closing their accounts. A succinct statement of the accumulation, amount, use, and condition of this fund, which is not large, will be forwarded by the commission as soon as possible.

There also remains one abstract and accompanying vouchers of Quartermaster General Joseph W. Drew, of the Oregon volunteers, yet unfinished, which is entered in the general abstract of the com-

mission (Oregon expenses) as an approximate estimate, and will soon be completed and forwarded.

A general integrity has been observed in the management and disbursement of the public property by officers and agents who have been charged with its control and use. In instances where the contrary has been discoverable, which are few, action has been taken, and noted on such rolls and vouchers as would effect a proper accounting with the government.

A general abstract of the work of the commission has been made, and is herewith accompanying, showing the results of its labors in each Territory. These general abstracts refer to each district department of the service, and exhibit the total of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments of said Territories; for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers, as follows:

The expenses of Oregon, the sum of four million four hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, ($4,449,949 33.)

Expenses of Washington, one million four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-five cents, ($1,481,475 45.)

Making a grand total of expenses incurred by the two Territories during the war of five million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($5,931,424 78.)

There are doubtless, to some limited extent, irregular and unascertained claims growing out of the late volunteer service, which have not come to the notice of the commission, but such will be found inconsiderable.

Numerous claims for compensation for the spoliation of property by hostile Indians during the war have been presented to the commisson; but such claims, however meritorious, have not been acted on, not being considered within the proper province of the board.

The expenses of the commission are exhibited in detail by the accompanying special report, abstract and vouches touching that subject, and amount in total to the sum of $11,712 41$\frac{5}{6}$. The further duty of the commission within the purview of this report will be performed without incurring liabilities beyond the appropriation made to defray the expenses of the board. If, by further order, greater labors touching the subject-matter of its former duty should be devolved upon the commission, a corresponding provision will of course be required for its support.

We have the honor, sir, to be your most obedient servants,

A. J. SMITH,
Captain United States Army.
RUFUS INGALLS,
United States Army.
LAFAYETTE GROVER,
Commissioners

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.

Abstract of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territory of Oregon, as fixed and awarded by the commission authorized by the 11th section of an act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government, approved 18th of August, 1856, and appointed to examine into the amount of the expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments of said Territories.

No. and kind of voucher.	Description of roll, abstract, or voucher.	By whom engendered or rendered.	Awarded.
	First regiment, and companies attached.		
Roll No. 1	Muster and pay roll of mounted company A	Captain A. V. Wilson, commanding company	$21,643 28
Do. 2	do. B	Captain J. T. Jeffreys do.	36,521 90
Do. 3	do. C	Captain Samuel Stafford do.	15,891 02
Do. 4	do. D	Captain Hiram Wilbur do.	44,762 50
Do. 5	do. E	Captain William Allen do.	61,368 72
Do. 6	do. F	Captain A. M. Fellows do.	24,547 73
Do. 7	do. G	Captain Benjamin Hayden do.	36,905 56
Do. 8	do. H	Captain Davis Layton do.	45,840 14
Do. 9	do. I	Captain Lyman B. Munson do.	28,164 58
Do. 10	do. K	Captain N. A. Connoyer do.	22,582 15
Do. 11	Muster and pay roll of mounted rangers, company A	Captain A. V. Wilson do.	3,002 69
Do. 12	do. do. do. B	Captain Hiram Wilbur do.	6,318 52
Do. 13	do. do. do. C	Captain William G. Haley do.	14,798 26
Do. 14	Muster and pay roll of recruiting battalion, company A	Captain E. J. Harding do.	23,057 67
Do. 15	do. do. do. B	Captain Benjamin F. Burch do.	31,663 81
Do. 16	do. do. do. C	Captain A. P. Ankeney do.	26,555 90
Do. 17	do. do. do. D	Captain John H. Settles do.	41,504 59
Do. 18	do. do. do. E	Captain William A. Cason do.	16,490 26
	Second regiment, and companies attached.		
Do. 19	Muster and pay roll of company A	Captain Joseph Bailey do.	36,907 55
Do. 20	do. do. B	Captain Laban Buoy do.	84,936 82
Do. 21	do. do. C	Captain Jonathan Keeney do.	43,231 44
Do. 22	do. do. D	Captain E. A. Rice do.	44,381 49
Do. 23	do. do. E	Captain Hugh O'Niel do.	36,532 55

Do.....24	....do.....do.... E, (supplemental).....	Captain Hugh O'Niel.....do.....		
Do.....25	....do.....do.... F.....	Captain W. A Wilkinson.....do.....	27,728	82
Do.....26	....do.....do.... G.....	Captain Miles F. Alcorn.....do.....	46,871	90
Do.....27	....do.....do.... H.....	Captain Samuel Gordon.....do.....	46,953	71
Do.....28	....do..... ....do.... I.....	Captain W. W. Chapman.....do.....	33,197	23
Do.....29	....do.....do.... K.....	Captain Relf Bledsoe.....do.....	43,296	83
Do.....30	....do.....do.... A, 1st recruiting battalion.....	Captain Edward Sheffield.....do.....	26,769	13
Do.....31	....do..... .....do.... B.....do.....	Captain Abel George.....do.....	21,509	89
Do.....32	....do.....do.... C.....do.....	Captain Michael Bushey .....do.....	23,116	78
Do.....33	....do.....do.... D.....do.....	Captain M. M. Williams.....do.....	15,9-0	55
Do.....34	....do.....do.... A, 2d recruiting battalion.....	Captain John M. Wallan.....do.....	19,834	08
Do.....35	....do.....do.... B.....do.....	Captain W. J. Robertson.....do.....	17,846	62
Do.....36	....do.....do.... C.....do.....	Captain Daniel W. Kieth .....do.....	24,710	41
Do.....37	....do.....do.... D.....do.....	Captain James Blakely.....do.....	19,284	14
Do.....38	....do.....spy company.....	Captain James Barnes.....do.....	22,351	91
Do.....39	....do.....do	Captain T. W. Prather.....do.....	6,502	46
Do.....40	....do.....minute men.....	Captain John Guess.....do.....	8,400	98
			7,508	83
	Ninth regiment of Oregon militia, and companies attached.			
Do.....41	Muster and pay roll of company.....	Captain Miles F. Alcorn.....do.....	7,438	10
Do.....42	....do.....do.....	Captain Jacob S. Rinearson.....do.....	10,287	84
Do.....43	....do.....do.....	Captain M. P. Howard .....do.....	1,596	95
Do.....44	....do.....do.....	Captain Orin T. Root.....do.....	2,091	32
Do.....45	....do.....do.....	Captain Thomas Smith.....do.....	3,869	52
Do.....46	....do.....do.....	Captain Robert L. Williams.....do.....	8,935	75
Do.....47	....do.....do.....	Captain Abel George.....do.....	5,409	79
Do.....48	....do.....do.....	Captain William B Lewis .....do.....	7,437	51
Do.....49	....do.....do.....	Captain T. Smiley Harris .....do.....	13,088	47
Do.....50	....do.....do.....	Captain Thomas J. Gardner.....do.....	2,989	46
Do.....51	....do.....do.....	Captain M. M. Williams .....do.....	3,968	31
Do.....52	....do.....do.....	Captain James Bruce.....do.....	5,789	22
Do.....53	....do.....do.....	Captain Samuel A. Frye .....do.....	4,244	87
Do.....54	....do.....do.....	Captain Archibald S. Welton....do.....	4,315	76
Do.....55	....do.....do.....	Captain William A. Wilkinson ..do.....	4,442	13
Do.....56	....do.....field and staff, 9th regiment.....	Colonel John E. Ross, commanding regiment.....	2,502	42
Do.....57	....do.....Port Orford minute men.....	Captain J. Creighton, commanding company.....	6,420	30
Do.....58	....do.....Coos Bay .....do.....	Captain W. H. Harris.....do.....	9,002	62
Do.....59	....do.....Coquille Guard.....	Captain W. H. Packwood .....do.....	2,804	39

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES—Continued.

No. and kind of voucher.	Description of roll, abstract, &c.	By whom engendered or rendered.	Awarded.
	Companies raised for special purposes, and unattached to regiments.		
Roll No. 60	Muster and pay roll of "minute men for relief of Cascades"	Captain Stephen Coffin, commanding company	$283 03
Do....61	....do....do....do	Captain J. G. Powell....do	201 70
Do....62	....do....Multnomah rangers	Captain W. S. Buckley....do	6,012 64
	Field and staff, and miscellaneous rolls.		
Do....63	Muster and pay roll of field and staff, 1st brigade	J. K. Lamerick, brigadier general, commanding	3,823 77
Do....64	....do....1st regiment, field and staff	Colonel J. W. Nesmith, commanding regiment	2,495 59
Do....65	....do....2d regiment....do	Colonel R. L. Williams....do	4,833 39
Do....66	....do....northern batt'n, southern div., field and staff	Major W. J. Martin, commanding battalion	796 77
Do....67	....do....southern batt'n, southern div., field and staff	Major James Bruce....do	398 51
Do....68	....do....battalion of Oregon rangers, field and staff	Major Davis Layton....do	565 74
Do....69	....do....recruiting and enrolling officers	E. M Barnum, adjutant general	3,236 00
Do....70	....do....field and staff, 1st regiment	Colonel T. R. Cornelius, commanding regiment	9,976 39
Do....71	....do....field and staff, 2d regiment	Colonel John Kelsay....do	6,848 12
Do....72	....do....officers in adjutant general's department	E. M. Barnum, adjutant general	12,916 45
Do....73	....do....staff of commander-in-chief	George L. Curry, governor, and commander-in-chief	24,612 55
Do....74	....do....officers of the quartermaster's department	Joseph W. Drew, quartermaster general	46,168 65
Do....75	....do....officers of the subsistence department	Joseph W. Drew, acting commissary general	20,327 10
	Quartermasters', commissaries', and miscellaneous accounts.		
See packages..	Scrip issued for supplies, services, &c	John F. Miller, quartermaster general	214,566 79
	....do....do	Joseph W. Drew....do....(approximate)	333,600 00
Do....	....do....do	M. M. McCarver, acting quartermaster general	255,320 41
Do....	....do....do	James R. Peters, assistant....do	487,236 64
Do....	....do....do	John McCraken....do....do	275,647 77
Do....	....do....do	Albert Zieber....do....do	245,830 32
Do....	....do....do	Loyal P. Brown, quartermaster	272,322 00
Do....	....do....do	Samuel S. Mann....do	48,319 21
Do....	....do....dd	Joseph Teel....do	84,456 85
Do....	....do....do	Robert Thompson....do	22,589 66

Do.	do.	J. A. Pownall.....do	14,621 20
Do.	do.	Jabez Huelat.....do	77,392 66
Do.	do.	Isaac N. Smith.....do	214,372 77
Do.	do.	J. W. Funk, assistant quartermaster	2,120 00
Do.	do.	O. W. Weaver.....do	7,711 62
Do.	do.	W. H. Fauntleroy.....do	7,858 00
Do.	do.	D. H. Lownsdale, regimental quartermaster	1,145 00
Do.	do.	J. S. Rinearson, regimental quartermaster	1,060 00
Do.	do.	S. B. Story, acting assistant quartermaster	567 46
Do.	do.	Francis F. Loehr, agent quartermasters' department	1,337 71
Do.	do.	J. S. Ruckel.....do..... do	712 25
Do.	do.	M. M. McCarver, commissary general	109,489 67
Do.	do.	J. B Wadsworth, assistant commissary general	78,691 35
Do.	do.	T. J. McCarver.....do.....do	37,665 54
Do.	do.	Benj. F. Goodwin....do.....do	53,555 45
Do.	do.	P. F. Castleman, commissary of subsistence	12,692 43
Do.	do.	P. O'Rielly.....do.....do	87,766 58
Do.	do.	Abraham Hackleman.do.....do	5,188 66
Do.	do.	Edgar Hewett.....do.....do	19,548 76
Do.	do.	J. Frank Millar, regimental commissary	5,079 95
Do.	do.	Shubrick Norris .....do	7,500 95
Do.	do.	T. A. Jackson.....do	7,796 49
Do.	Scrip issued for clerk hire, adjutant general's department	E. M. Barnum, adjutant general	6,816 25
Do.	Scrip issued for expenses of the medical department by the various	medical officers (including pay roll)	59,381 90
			4,469,566 83
	Deduction to be made, as per account of sales accompanying papers	of A. Zieber and J. McCraken	19,617 50
		Total amount of expenses unpaid	4,449,949 33

Abstract of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territory of Washington, as fixed and awarded by the commission authorized by the 11th section of an act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government, approved 18th of August, 1856, and appointed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments of said Territories.

No. of roll, &c	Description of roll, return, abstract, &c.	By whom engendered or rendered.	Am't awarded.
	First regiment and promiscuous companies, Washington Territory volunteers.		
Roll No. 1	Muster and pay roll of mounted scouts	Captain William Kelly, commanding company	$4,389 33
Do. 2	....do.....do.....foot company A	Lieutenant A. A. Denny.....do	13,907 75
Do. 3	....do.....do.....pioneer company	Captain Urban E. Hicks.....do	8,170 53
Do. 4	....do.....do.....Nez Pērce mounted company	Captain William Craig.....do	10,080 00
Do. 5	....do.....do.....Spokane invincibles	Captain Benjamin F. Yantis.....do	4,005 56
Do. 6	....do.....do.....Cowlitz rangers	Captain Henry A. Peers.....do	12,046 00
Do. 7	....do.....do.....Walla-Walla mounted company	Captain Sidney S. Ford, jr.....do	4,237 68
Do. 8	....do.....do.....Puget Sound rangers	Captain Charles H. Eaton..... do	9,800 05
Do. 9	....do.....do.....Stevens' guards	Captain Christopher P. Higgins....do	2,595 31
Do. 10	....do.....do.....foot company C	Captain George B. Goudy.....do	11,387 52
Do. 11	....do.....do.....mounted company D	Captain William H. Wallace.....do	11,183 61
Do. 12	....do.....do.....do.....E	Captain Isaac Hays.....do	12,460 63
Do. 13	....do.....do.....do.....F	Captain Benjamin L. Henness.....do	19,025 82
Do. 14	....do.....do.....foot company G	Captain W. A. L. McCorkle.....do	4,014 65
Do. 15	....do.....do.....do.....H	Captain C. C. Hewitt.....do	12,102 48
Do. 16	....do.....do.....do.....I	Captain Isaac N Ebey.....do	14,353 95
Do. 17	....do.....do.....do.....J	Captain Alfred A. Plummer.....do	3,942 35
Do. 18	....do.....do.....mounted company K	Captain John R. Jackson.....do	7,438 96
Do. 19	....do.....do.....staff of the 1st regiment	James Tilton, adjutant general	2,316 56
	Second regiment and promiscuous companies, Washington Territory volunteers.		
Do. 20	Muster and pay roll of company mounted rifles	Captain H. J. G. Maxon, commanding company	30,550 73
Do. 21	....do.....do.....Nesqually Ferry guards	Sergeant W. Packwood.....do	580 00
Do. 22	....do.....do.....Nesqually Ferry guards, No. 2	Sergeant J. A. Packard.....do	1,571 24

Do.....23	....do.....do.....Clark county rangers.....	Captain William Kelly.....do.....	16,155 17
Do.....24	....do.....do.....foot company B.....	Captain David E. Burntrager.....do.....	11,258 40
Do.....25	....do.....do.....mounted company C.....	Captain Benjamin L. Henness.....do.....	37,259 16
Do.....26	....do.....do.....do.....D.....	Lieutenant Jeptha S. Powell.....do.....	17,268 84
Do.....27	....do.....do.....foot company E.....	Captain Charles W Riley.....do.....	2,905 93
Do.....28	....do.....do.....do.....F.....	Captain C. W. Swindal.....do.....	7,551 51
Do.....29	....do.....do.....do.....G.....	Captain David Smalley.....do.....	11,715 32
Do.....30	....do.....do.....do.....H.....	Captain R. V. Peabody.....do.....	9,405 51
Do.....31	....do.....do.....do.....I.....	Captain George W. Bearn.....do.....	7,698 90
Do.....32	....do.....do.....mounted company J.....	Captain Bluford Miller.....do.....	18,153 99
Do.....33	....do.....do.....do.....K.....	Captain F. M. P. Goff.....do.....	43,644 43
Do.....34	....do.....do.....do.....L.....	Captain Edward D. Warbass.....do.....	21,621 70
Do.....35	....do.....do.....do.....M.....	Captain Henri M. Chase.....do.....	24,926 03
Do.....36	....do.....do.....do.....N.....	Captain James Williams.....do.....	29,623 91
Do.....37	....do.....do.....train guard foot company.....	Captain Oliver Shead.....do.....	9,129 69
Do.....38	....do.....do.....Lewis river rangers.....	Captain William Bratton.....do.....	10,789 24
Do.....39	....do.....do.....field & staff, Washington Territory volunteers	James Tilton, adjutant general.....	40,324 62
	Quartermasters' and commissaries' accounts, W. T. volunteers.		
Abstract No. 1	Scrip issued on account of expenses of the war.....	A. H. Robie, quarterm'r and commissary, Dalles, O. T.	56,082 39
Abs. Nos. 1,2,3	.....do.....do.....	M. B. Millard.....do.....Vancouver, W. T.	438,732 55
Abstract No. 1	.....do.....do.....	C. C. Paggett.....do.....Cowlitz, W. T.	25,098 10
Do.....	.....do.....do.....	James K. Hurd.....do.....Fort Borst, W. T.	12,535 64
Do.....	.....do.....do.....	Waren Grove.....do.....Steilcoom, W. T.	8,559 24
Do.....	.....do.....do.....	Franklin Matthias.....do.....Seattle, W. T.	6,530 85
Do.....	.....do.....do.....	R. S. Robinson.....do....Port Towsend, W. T.	81,522 61
Do.....	.....do.....do.....	Charles E. Weed.....do.....Olympia, W. T.	55,451 24
Abst. Nos. 1, 2	.....do.....do.....in 1856.....	W. W. Miller, quartermaster general and commissary general W. T. volunteers.	151,787 72
Ab Nos. 1,2,3,4	.....do.....do.....1st and 2d qrs., 1857.	W. W. Miller.....do.....do.....	36,303 88
Return No. 1	.....do.....do.....appraised property.	M. B. Millard, quartermaster and commissary, W. T. V.	31,270 80
	Expenditures made by company officers, W. T. volunteers.		
Abstract B	Scrip issued on account of expenses, company B, 1st regiment.....	Captain Gilmore Hays, commanding company.....	3,895 87
Do.....C	.....do.....do.....C....do.....	Captain George B. Gondy.....do.....	2,619 00
Do.....D	.....do.....do.....D....do.....	Captain Wm. H. Wallace.....do.....	1,032 29
Do .....E	.....do.....do.....E....co.....	Captain Isaac Hays.....do.....	3,295 59
Do.....F	.....do.....do.....F....do.....	Captain B. F. Henness.....do.....	4,067 21
Do.....G	.....do.....do.....G....do.....	Captain W. A. L. McCorkle.....do.....	573 79
Do.....H	.....do.....do.....H....do.....	Captain C. C. Hewitt.....do.....	2,173 11

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES—Continued.

No. of roll, &c.	Description of roll, return, abstract, &c.	By whom engendered or rendered.	Am't awarded.
	Expenditures made by company officers, W. T. volunteers.		
Abstract I	Scrip issued on account of expenses, company I, 1st regiment.....	Captain A. A. Plummer, commanding company.....	$955 27
Do.....J	.....do.....do.....J....do.....	Captain J N Ebey..... .....do.....	16,351 84
Do .....K	.....do.....do.....K....do.....	Captain J. R. Jackson.....do.....	802 50
Do L	.....do.....do.....L....do.....	Captain William Bratton .....do.....	5,087 73
Do.....M	.....do.....do.....M....do.....	Captain Charles H. Eaton .....do	3,707 13
Do .....N	.....do.....do....Indian war.....	Acting Governor C. H. Mason, commander-in-chief..	7,385 98
	Additional expenditures of quartermaster's and commissary departments.		
	Scrip issued on account of expenses of the war, 3d quarter 1857 ...	W. W. Miller, qr. mast'r and com'y gen'l W. T. vols.	6,060 06
		Total expenses of Washington Territory.....	1,481,475 45

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 46.

APPROPRIATIONS—AMOUNT DRAWN DURING THE YEAR 1856 AND 1857, AND THE BALANCES ON JULY 1, 1857.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the appropriations, amount drawn during the year 1856 *and* 1857, *and the amount of balances on hand on the* 1st *of July,* 1857, *and such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund.*

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1858.

SIR: In pursuance of the act of Congress of May 1, 1820, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the appropriations applicable to the War Department during the fiscal year 1856–'57; the amount drawn from the treasury by requisitions during the same period; the balances on the 1st July, 1857; and such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, December 24, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, in duplicate, a statement of the appropriations for the War Department for the fiscal year 1856–'57, showing the balances of the appropriations on the 1st of July, 1856; the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1856–'57; the repayments and transfers in the same time; the amounts applicable

to the service of the year 1856–'57; the amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury in the same period; and, finally, the balances on the 30th of June, 1857, with such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund; prepared in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1820.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON CUTTS,
Comptroller

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Statement of the appropriations for the service of the War Department from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857, made pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress of May 1, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856–'57.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856–'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856–'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Pay of the army	$755,563 85	$3,275,170 00	$356,786 14	$4,387,519 99	$3,419,081 97	$968,438 02
Subsistence of officers	121,680 17	661,967 00	90,543 95	874,191 12	836,180 83	38,010 29
Forage	52,239 11	122,304 00	20,105 84	194,648 95	113,818 07	80,830 88
Payments in lieu of clothing to officers' servants	7,772 83	39,440 00	3,494 39	50,707 22	41,200 60	9,506 62
Medical and hospital department	2,861 72	150,000 00	152 20	153,013 92	88,168 53	64,845 39
Sick and discharged soldiers, act March 2, 1847	50 00			50 00		50 00
Three months' extra pay	48,321 28			48,321 28	9,827 76	38,493 52
Military contributions	33,371 26			33,371 26	26,334 24	7,037 02
Civil fund of California	4,538 00	5,000 00		9,538 00	8,872 84	665 16
Secret services in Mexico	19,041 25			19,041 25	*19,041 25	
Subsistence of the army	20,936 42	1,989,834 00	33,756 60	2,044,527 02	2,000,119 18	44,407 84
Clothing of the army		956,889 75	6,233 63	963,123 38	955,340 27	7,783 11
Quartermaster's department	98,603 53	1,305,083 16	598,822 71	2,002,509 40	1,971,724 14	30,785 26
Transportation of the army	88,404 58	2,545,887 12	113,584 52	2,747,876 22	2,747,876 22	
Transportation of officers	11,142 82	120,000 00	43,046 94	174,189 76	169,430 91	4,758 85
Barracks, quarters, &c.	44,370 97	515,784 68	185,547 26	745,702 91	738,812 81	6,890 10
Barracks, &c., on the western frontier, act March 3, 1839	2,000 00		4,432 70	6,432 70	3,451 18	2,981 52
Barracks and other buildings at Plattsburg, New York, acts 1839 and 1840	91 32			91 32	*91 32	

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856-'57.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856-'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856-'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Barracks, quarters, &c., at Republican fork of Kansas river	$44,002 96	----------	----------	$44,002 96	$40,189 15	$3,813 81
Barracks, &c., at Fort Towson; act August 31, 1852	----------	----------	$60 00	60 00	----------	60 00
Barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, rebuilding of	----------	$5,000 00	----------	5,000 00	5,000 00	----------
Incidental expenses of quartermaster's department	11,958 15	350,000 00	512,649 24	874,607 39	808,588 74	66,018 65
Purchase of horses for dragoons, &c.	3,589 92	220,369 56	53,057 35	277,016 83	277,016 83	----------
Remounting the four companies of light artillery	18,500 00	----------	----------	18,500 00	14,360 00	4,140 00
Purchase of camels, &c.	6,251 60	----------	5,049 48	11,301 08	10,048 49	1,252 59
Compensation of clerks and messenger, &c., of commanding general's office	----------	2,000 00	----------	2,000 00	2,000 00	----------
Contingent expenses of commanding general's office	----------	300 00	----------	300 00	300 00	----------
Removing the present dome of the Capitol, &c.	45,000 00	100,000 00	----------	145,000 00	50,000 00	95,000 00
Extension of the United States Capitol	120,000 00	760,000 00	----------	880,000 00	880,000 00	----------
Post Office building, continuation of the	110,000 00	300,000 00	----------	410,000 00	260,000 00	150,000 00
Washington aqueduct, continuing the	5,000 00	250,000 00	----------	255,000 00	175,000 00	80,000 00
Building in Washington city for arms, &c., of volunteers	25,500 00	----------	5,625 04	31,125 04	28,500 00	2,625 04
Expenses of recruiting	11,659 00	100,000 00	6,538 08	118,197 08	97,606 31	20,590 77
Contingent expenses of Adjutant General's office	395 22	400 00	18 54	813 76	440 00	373 76
Contingencies of the army	4,074 48	12,000 00	108 01	16,182 49	7,830 66	8,351 83
Extra pay to officers and men, Mexican boundary commission	----------	1,205 34	50 00	1,255 34	1,255 34	----------
Pay of civil superintendents at national armories	----------	6,141 23	2 00	6,143 23	6,143 23	----------

West Point, additional stables for dragoon and artillery horses		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00	
West Point, public clock for		700 00		700 00		700 00
West Point, pay of officers and cadets at	9,986 05	91,106 00		101,092 05	93,823 34	7,268 71
West Point, subsistence of officers and cadets at	2,591 56	2,044 00	837 90	5,473 46	4,977 00	496 46
West Point, forage for officers' horses at	4,316 78	864 00		5,180 78	994 12	4,186 66
West Point, current expenses of Military Academy at	11,508 14	34,790 00		46,298 14	46,298 14	
West Point, increase and expenses of library at		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	
West Point, expenses of board of visitors at		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00	
West Point, forage for artillery and cavalry horses at	1,140 00	8,640 00		9,780 00	9,780 00	
West Point, replacing dead, &c., cavalry and artillery horses at		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	
West Point hospital for cadets, furnishing		150 00		150 00	150 00	
West Point, repairs, &c., to professors' quarters		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00	
West Point, gun pendulum for		600 00		600 00	600 00	
Printing Book of Tactics	9,865 03			9,865 03	4,174 67	5,690 36
Raising four additional regiments	143,845 21		89,348 33	233,193 54	159,504 04	73,689 50
Testing Barlow's rifle cannon		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Removal and subsistence of Seminoles in Florida	209,467 25			209,467 25	1,500 00	207.967 25
Magazine at Jefferson barracks, completing	25,000 00			25,000 00		25,000 00
Purchase of lots, &c., at Harper's Ferry	33,725 27		904 31	34,629 58	14,000 00	20,629 58
Arming and equipping the militia	98,852 24	200,000 00	402 49	299,254 73	134,020 30	165,234 43
Testing Lieutenant Rodman's plan for casting cannon hollow	1,299 46			1,299 46	1,299 46	
Ordnance service	366 94	100,000 00	25,292 12	125,659 06	118,770 23	6,888 83
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	3,820 57	203,000 00	54,291 91	261,112 48	249,357 43	11,755 05
Cannon, &c., for seacoast defence			500 00	500 00	500 00	
Purchase of best breech-loading rifles	83,948 00			83,948 00	804 50	83,143 50
Incidental expenses of Ordnance department	268 00			268 00	268 00	
Armament of fortifications	55,157 35	125,000 00	1,855 20	182,012 55	180,348 82	1,663 73
Arsenals	11,857 30	230,157 00	3,563 95	245,578 25	105,984 75	139,593 50
National armories	31,594 21	250,000 00	19,960 97	301,555 18	294,900 00	6,655 18
Springfield armory, repairs, &c., at	58,539 10	98,000 00	1 57	156,540 67	156,500 00	40 67
Purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast	115,990 78			115,990 78	78,059 36	37,931 42
Harper's Ferry armory, repairs, &c., at	14,823 00	38,892 00		53,715 00	53,625 03	89 97
Fort McRee, and preservation of site, Pensacola harbor	24,000 00	25,000 00		49,000 00	37,652 00	11,348 00
Fort Warren, Boston harbor	19,000 00	20,000 00		39,000 00	29,325 78	9,674 22
Fort Knox, Penobscot river, Maine		60,000 00	60	60,000 60	58,000 00	2,000 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856–'7.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856–'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856–'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain	$1,984 96	$25,000 00	----------	$26,984 96	$26,984 96	----------
Fort Carroll, on Soller's Point Flats, Maryland	35,004 50	150,000 00	----------	185,004 50	100,000 00	$85,004 50
Fort Gaines, Dauphin island, Alabama	37,000 00	50,000 00	----------	87,000 00	72,400 00	14,600 00
Fort Delaware	12,000 00	150,000 00	$2,479 07	164,479 07	164,479 07	----------
Fort Calhoun, Virginia	20,000 00	50,000 00	48 00	70,048 00	15,000 00	55,048 00
Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina	30,000 00	50,000 00	----------	80,000 00	80,000 00	----------
Fort Clinch, at entrance of Cumberland Sound, Ga.	----------	25,000 00	----------	25,000 00	25,000 00	----------
Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana	2,300 00	10,000 00	13 18	12,313 18	1,163 18	11,150 00
Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia	3,800 00	14,000 00	----------	17,800 00	9,800 00	8,000 00
Fort Livingston, Grand Terre, Louisiana	----------	----------	24 93	24 93	----------	24 93
Fort Adams, Rhode island	8,500 00	----------	9 00	8,509 00	8,500 00	9 00
Fortifications in Charleston harbor, act June 7, 1838	414 21	----------	----------	414 21	----------	414 21
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	4,000 00	30,000 00	19 24	34,019 24	19,650 00	14,369 24
Fort Taylor, Key West	19 87	150,000 00	3,585 22	153,605 09	153,605 09	----------
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas island, Florida	----------	150,000 00	4,009 57	154,009 57	154,009 57	----------
Arsenal at Benicia, California, purchase of site and construction	----------	----------	1	1	[1]	----------
Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, repairs of	1 16	----------	----------	1 16	----------	1 16
Fortifications at Alcatras island, San Francisco	17,500 00	200,000 00	----------	217,500 00	167,500 00	50,000 00
Fort at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco bay	----------	350,000 00	28,339 13	378,339 13	237,839 13	140,500 00
Armament of fortifications in harbor of San Francisco	2,244 65	----------	----------	2,244 65	2,244 65	----------
Military defences at Proctor's Landing, Louisiana	75,000 00	----------	----------	75,000 00	[1] 61,600 00	13,400 00
Fort Niagara, New York, repairs of	4,579 00	----------	----------	4,579 00	3,000 00	1,579 00
Forts on the western frontier of Texas	150,000 00	----------	----------	150,000 00	----------	150,000 00

Fort Columbus and Castle William, N. Y., repairs of	4,500 00			4,500 00	23 91	4,476 09
Fort Morgan, Mobile harbor, Alabama	13 61	25,000 00		25,013 61	3,000 00	22,013 61
Fort Macon, North Carolina, repairs of	600 00			600 00		600 00
Fort Macomb, Pass Chef Menteur, Louisiana	1,262 97			1,262 97	1,262 97	
Fort Schuyler, New York	33,499 56			33,499 56	15,000 00	18,499 56
Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Mass	10,000 00			10,000 00	25 25	9,974 75
Fortifications, contingencies of	23,643 52	30,300 00	161 79	54,105 31	13,850 31	40,255 00
Fort Hamilton and permanent wharf, repairs of	10,000 00			10,000 00		10,000 00
Fort Monroe, Virginia	46,000 00			46,000 00	11,000 00	35,000 00
Fort Scammel, Maine	2,884 51			2,884 51	400 00	2,484 51
Fort Preble, Maine	1,786 59			1,786 59	1,786 59	
Fort Johnson, preservation site of	1,132 30			1,132 30		1,132 30
Fort Moultrie, preservation site of	6,500 00			6,500 00		6.500 00
Fort Barrancas and barracks, Pensacola harbor	6,000 00	25,000 00		31,000 00	29,673 00	1,327 00
Fort Richmond, on Staten Island	34,000 00	75,000 00	169 97	109,169 97	103,000 00	6,169 97
Fort Porter, defensive works, &c., at or near Buffalo, New York	9 00			9 00		9 00
Fort Wood, Bedlow's island, New York			1 00	1 00		1 00
Government works at Plymouth Beach			1 66	1 66		1 66
Fort Pike, Louisiana	6 25			6 25		6 25
Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor		10,000 00	89	10,000 89	10,000 89	
Fort Pulaski, Georgia		19,000 00		19,000 00	1,700 00	17,300 00
Castle Pinkney, Charleston harbor, repairs of		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00	
Pay and supplies of mounted and foot Florida volunteers, &c		240,667 52		240,667 52	234,818 25	5,849 27
Settlement of accounts of State of Florida for advances of pay of volunteers		92,788 10		92,788 10	92,788 10	
Florida militia under Brigadier General Read, arrearages of pay due	7,169 69			7,169 69		7,169 69
Florida militia in 1839 and 1840, payment on account of quartermaster's department	4,537 08			4,537 08		4,537 08
Florida militia, payment of the companies of Captains Bush, Price, and Saurez	271 85			271 85		271 85
Florida militia in 1839 and 1840, payment on account of subsistence	1,012 97			1,012 97		1,012 97
Florida war, three months' pay, &c., to Seminole warriors	688 44			688 44		688 44

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856-'57.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856-'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856-'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Florida war, preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	$153,558 46		$23 69	$153,582 15	$135,213 54	$18,368 61
Repressing hostilities of Seminoles	9,009 14		67 63	9,076 77		9,076 77
Florida War, claims of the State of Georgia, act August 11, 1842	7,112 94			7,112 94		7,112 94
Arrearages of pay due Kentucky volunteers in 1836	1,000 00			1,000 00		1,000 00
Arrearages of pay of volunteers in Black Hawk war	1,000 00			1,000 00	129 40	870 60
Protection of northern and northwestern frontier, act March 3, 1839	213 74		660 12	873 86	°873 86	
Mexican hostilities	4,830 96		50,930 32	55,761 28	11,814 76	43,946 52
Transportation and supplies, &c., in quartermaster's department	34,284 43		15,662 79	49,947 22	45,006 49	4,940 73
Pay of volunteers under joint resolution of August 8, 1846	7,022 95			7,022 95		7,022 95
Pay of volunteers, act March 2, 1847	26,229 01		1 00	26,230 01	6,063 55	20,166 46
Pay and supplies of six companies New Mexico volunteers called out under Gen. Garland, act March 3, 1857		$100,000 00		100,000 00	100,000 00	
Subsistence of ten regiments of regulars, act March 2, 1847	7,811 39		211 00	8,022 39	97 34	7,925 05
Subsistence of eleven regiments of volunteers, act March 2, 1847	1,235 44		168 94	1,404 38		1,404 38

Forage of a spy company of New Mexico volunteers, called into service by Gen. Garland, act March 3, 1857	----------	16,249 95	----------	16,249 95	16,249 95	----------
Surveys with armies in the field, act March 2, 1847	----------	----------	77 42	77 42	----------	77 42
Travelling allowance to volunteers, act March 2, 1847	72,873 35	----------	----------	72,873 35	43,637 78	29,235 57
Refunding money for expenses incurred, act June 2, 1848	----------	335 18	----------	335 18	335 18	----------
Refunding Territory of Utah expenses incurred in Indian hostilities	2,686 25	----------	----------	2,686 25	1,436 25	1,250 00
Payment of four companies of volunteers called into service (New Mexico) by Colonel Washington, act February 27, 1851	41,654 40	----------	----------	41,654 40	53 35	41,601 05
Refunding to the State of California expenses incurred in Indian hostilities	924,259 65	----------	----------	924,259 65	852,103 42	72,156 23
Payment of claims arising from Rogue River Indian war	----------	14,390 34	150 00	14,540 34	14,540 34	----------
Payment of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers, act July 4, 1852	3,073 94	----------	----------	3,073 94	1,055 07	2,018 87
Pay of several companies, and expenses of three companies of Texas volunteers under Gen. Brooke, act February 27, 1851	52 34	----------	41 51	93 85	76 25	17 60
Pay, &c., of six companies of Texas volunteers under Brigadier General Smith, act March 3, 1855	57,842 17	----------	44,754 56	102,596 73	32,777 78	69,818 95
Arrearages of pay due Captain McRea's company of Virginia volunteers	2,929 34	----------	----------	2,929 34	108 26	2,821 08
Arrearages payable through the office of Second Auditor	99 81	----------	----------	99 81	50 00	49 81
Arrearages prior to July, 1815, payable through Third Auditor	8,561 58	2,000 00	----------	10,561 58	748 97	9,812 61
Settlement of account of three army officers sent to Europe in 1855	----------	4,607 29	----------	4,607 29	4,607 29	----------
Payment of mounted riflemen under Colonel John C. Frémont in 1846, act August 31, 1852	120,229 86	----------	----------	120,229 86	7,927 06	112,302 80
Payment of claims adjudicated by board of officers to mounted riflemen under Captain John C. Frémont in 1846, act August 5, 1854	9,538 42	----------	----------	9,538 42	2,632 75	6,905 6

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856–'57.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856–'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856–'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Payment of claims of State of Georgia, 8th section act March 3, 1853	----------	$2,909 50	----------	$2,909 50	$2,909 50	----------
Settling claim of the Bank of Missouri, money advanced, subsistence of volunteers	----------	662 83	----------	662 83	662 83	----------
Surveying and marking boundary line of Kansas Territory	----------	35,400 00	----------	35,400 00	35,400 00	----------
Ponton bridge train, repairs of	$15,000 00	----------	----------	15,000 00	----------	$15,000 00
Surveys of routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific, act March 3, 1849	----------	----------	$1,587 39	1,587 39	267 79	1,319 60
Surveys for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific, act March 3, 1853, &c.	----------	----------	2,412 95	2,412 95	2,356 61	56 34
Surveys of Pacific railroad, engraving maps, &c., of	49,200 00	----------	----------	49,200 00	----------	49,200 00
Survey of breakwater on east side of Martinicus island	837 70	----------	----------	837 70	----------	837 70
Surveys in reference to the defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, act 1841, &c.	15,000 00	50,000 00	302 29	65,302 29	63,423 92	1,878 37
Surveys, military and geographical, west of the Mississippi	----------	----------	1,742 07	1,742 07	89 64	1,652 43
Survey of the northern and northwestern lakes	38,110 53	50,000 00	----------	88,110 53	56,662 17	31,448 36
Publishing an atlas of charts of surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, act March 3, 1849	----------	5,000 00	----------	5,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00
Iron steamer for surveying northern and northwestern lakes	49,000 00	----------	----------	49,000 00	49,000 00	----------

Harbors of Sabine, Galveston, Passo Cavallo, &c., survey	86 02			86 02		86 02
East Pascagoula river, Mississippi, survey of	11 00			11 00		11 00
Breakwater at Owl's Head harbor, Maine	7,786 45			7,786 45	7,786 45	
Surveys of Savannah river, the Ochmulgee, &c	8 20		7 42	15 62		15 62
Removing rocks near Falls island, Cobscock bay	1,126 49			1,126 49		1,126 49
Repairs of harbor works on the Atlantic coast	45 94		9 79	55 73	55 73	
Arkansas river, improvement of	23 60			23 60		23 60
Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, opening communication	20,700 00			20,700 00	9,000 00	11,700 00
Harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, improvement of			6,139 30	6,139 30	5,199 30	940 00
Harbor of Milwaukie, improvements of, &c			260 58	260 58	260 58	
Harbor of Newcastle, Delaware, piers, &c			115 88	115 88		115 88
Harbor of Chester, Delaware river			107 75	107 75		107 75
Harbor of Buffalo, New York			6 00	6 00	*6 00	
Harbor, Little Egg, New York, repairs of public works			7,509 24	7,509 24	*7,509 24	
Harbor on east side of Reedy island			125 97	125 97		125 97
Sea-wall at St. Augustine, Florida			6 17	6 17		6 17
Improvement of the river St. John's, Florida			4 57	4 57		4 57
Connecting the water of Indian river and Mosquito lagoon			5 06	5 06		5 06
Delaware breakwater			143 85	143 85	10 75	133 10
Hudson river, improvement of navigation of			59 00	59 00		59 00
Rock river and Des Moines rapids, improvement of	72 89			72 89		72 89
Survey of Shewsbury river, New Jersey			5 84	5 84		5 84
Survey for improvement of harbor of Scituate			10	10		10
Deepening channel of St. Mary's river		100,000 00		100,000 00	1,000 00	99,000 00
Deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats		45,000 00		45,000 00	1,000 00	44,000 00
Patapsco river, improvement of		100,000 00		100,000 00	57,000 00	43,000 00
Repairs of instruments of corps of Topographical Engineers	3,363 00	15,000 00		18,363 00	7,000 00	11,363 00
Continuing experiments of sinking artesian wells		50,000 00		50,000 00	50,000 00	
Harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, improvement of	99 60			99 60		99 60
Harbor of Clinton river, Michigan	108 44			108 44	108 44	
Foundation of a light-house at breakwater Waukegan, Illinois	10,500 00			10,500 00		10,500 00
Repairs and contingencies of harbors, rivers, &c	2,127 53			2,127 53	872 05	1,255 48

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856–'57.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856–'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856–'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Genesee river, removing obstructions at mouth of	$176 10			$176 10		$176 10
Cape Fear river, North Carolina, improving, &c	35,000 00			35,000 00	$29,000 00	6,000 00
Removing rock near mouth of Sekonk river	58 01			58 01		58 01
Removal of obstructions at Wrecks, Savannah river	117,798 89		$0 02	117,798 91	29,000 00	88,798 91
Materials, tools, &c., in building the four steam dredges for Lakes Champlain, Erie, &c	585 49			585 49		585 49
Piers at Kennebunk river, Maine, repairs of	83 49			83 49		83 49
Harbor of Michigan City, acts June 11, 1844, August 30, 1842	465 07			465 07	465 07	
Breakwater at Richmond island harbor, Maine	154 77		1 01	155 78		155 78
Kennebec river, improvement of the	1,731 12		2 60	1,733 72	1,500 00	233 72
Removing obstructions at mouth of Mississippi river		$330,000 00		330,000 00	4,000 00	326,000 00
Road from Wabashaw to Mendota			20 00	20 00		20 00
Road from Swan river to Winnebago agency	22 80		20 00	42 80		42 80
Road from Santa Fé to Doña Ana, New Mexico	8,961 30			8,961 30	8,961 30	
Road from Taos to Santa Fé, New Mexico	9,452 63			9,452 63	9,452 63	
Road from Great Salt Lake City to eastern boundary of California, in direction of Cajon Pass	175 00			175 00	175 00	
Road from Fort Riley to the Arkansas river	43,334 00			43,334 00	43,334 00	
Road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, Rocky mountains	33,332 00			33,332 00	33,332 00	
Bridges, &c., between Fort Leavenworth and the Republican fork of the Kansas river	6,998 57			6,998 57	5,105 15	1,893 42

Road from the Great Falls of Missouri river, in Territory of Nebraska, to the military road from Walla-Walla to Puget's Sound	30,000 00			30,000 00		30,000 00
Road from Astoria to Salem, Oregon Territory		10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00	
Road from a point of the Missouri river, (opposite Council Bluffs,) Nebraska Territory	33,334 00			33,334 00	15,000 00	18,334 00
Road, military, from Mendota to Big Sioux river	5,220 62		63 68	5,284 30	5,220 62	63 68
Road from Fort Ripley, by Crow Wing river, to the main road leading to the Red river, in Minnesota Territory	9,400 00		53 75	9,453 75		9,453 75
Road from the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgeley, Minnesota Territory	5,000 00			5,000 00	250 00	4,750 00
Road from Fort Union to Santa Fé, New Mexico	16,000 00			16,000 00	16,000 00	
Road, Cumberland, in Indiana			50 00	50 00	*50 00	
Road from Cañada to Albuquerque, New Mexico	6,000 00			6,000 00	6,000 00	
Road from Scalote to Albuquerque, New Mexico	10,000 00			10,000 00	10,000 00	
Military post in the Territory of Minnesota, &c., near the Pembina river	5,000 00			5,000 00		5,000 00
Military post in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska	10,000 00			10,000 00	*10,000 00	
Road, military, Steilacoom, on Puget's Sound to Fort Walla-Walla	743 29		10	743 39		743 39
Road, military, from mouth of Myrtle creek to Camp Stuart	234 17	30,000 00	11 00	30,245 17	30,000 00	245 17
Military stations on the route to Oregon			2 00	2 00	*2 00	
Road from Point Douglass to mouth of St. Louis river			30 00	30 00		30 00
Road from Point Douglass to Fort Gaines, (now Fort Ripley)			50 00	50 00		50 00
Road from Myrtle creek to Scottsburg, Oregon		30,000 00	24 00	30,024 00	30,000 00	24 00
Road, military, between Fort Steilacoom and Bellingham bay		35,000 00		35,000 00	35,000 00	
Road, wagon, from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to the Colorado		50,000 00		50,000 00	50,000 00	
Pier and mole at Oswego, act July 7, 1838	160 00			160 00		160 00
Des Moines rapids, in Mississippi river, improvement of		200,000 00		200,000 00		200,000 00
Making foundation of two light-houses, one to be a beacon-light, at St. Clair flats		29,095 37		29,095 37	29,095 37	

* Carried to surplus fund.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Balances on July 1, 1856.	Appropriations for fiscal year 1856–'57.	Repayments from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857.	Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856–'57.	Amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury during fiscal year 1856–'57.	Balances on June 30, 1857.
Relief of the sufferers by the steamer San Francisco		$1,246 60		$1,246 60	$1,246 60	
Relief of Brigadier General John E. Wool		4,144 44		4,144 44	4,144 44	
Relief of John S. Jones and W. H. Russell		289 91		289 91	289 91	
Relief of certain Tennessee volunteers, act August 7, 1848		166 10		166 10	166 10	
Relief of Brigadier General John B. Walbach		2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Relief of John Otis		917 50		917 50	917 50	
Relief of Anthony Rankin		30 00		30 00	30 00	
Relief of legal representatives of Captain Joseph H. Whipple		1,063 44		1,063 44	1,063 44	
Relief of John M. McIntosh		164 00		164 00	164 00	
Relief of John C. McConnell		993 42		993 42	993 42	
Relief of Collier H. Minge, Philip T. Ellicott, and Lucretia Brodie, administratrix of Charles Brodie		20,833 00		20,833 00	20,833 00	
Relief of William L. Davidson and other heirs of Colonel William Davidson, deceased		360 00		360 00	360 00	
Relief of John Huff		1,556 00		1,556 00	1,556 00	
Relief of George G McGunnigle		2,282 67		2,282 67	2,282 67	
Relief of heirs of William Easby		413 10		413 10	413 10	
Relief of Collins Bloomer		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	
Relief of George Schellinger		284 25		284 25	284 25	
Relief of Jesse Morrison		500 00		500 00	500 00	
Act to reimburse the estate of Joseph McClure, paymaster in war of 1812		551 36		551 36	551 36	

Payment of arrearages of salary due late clerk to board of army officers under act August 31, 1852, act March 3, 1857		2,465 00		2,465 00	2,465 00	
Relief of Robert Davis		140 00		140 00	140 00	
Relief of Whitemarsh B. Seabrook and others		63,495 29		63,495 29	63,495 29	
Relief of legal representatives of Amos Irwin and others		1,469 58		1,469 58	1,469 58	
Relief of F. A. Cunningham, paymaster U. S. A		36,085 00		36,085 00	36,085 00	
Relief of James Harrington		500 00		500 00	500 00	
Relief of A. G. Bender		1,281 92		1,281 92	1,281 92	
Relief of William Kendall		2,675 20		2,675 20	2,675 20	
Relief of O. W. Todd		2,450 00		2,450 00	2,450 00	
Relief of Benjamin W. Smithson		475 12		475 12	475 12	
Total	$5,387,487 65	18,693,957 82	$2,409,114 99	26,490,560 46	21,699,868 45	$4,790,692 01

RECAPITULATION.

Amount applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1856–'57, as per aggregate of fourth column		$26,490,560 46
From which deduct amount of refunding and transfer requisitions, as per third column		2,409,114 99
Will show the amount applicable to the above period		24,081,445 47
From which deduct amount drawn by requisitions from the treasury, as per aggregate of fifth column	$21,699,868 45	
From which last sum deduct amount drawn by refunding and transfer requisitions, as per third column	2,409,114 99	
		19,290,753 46
Will leave the aggregate of sixth column of balances, June 30, 1857		4,790,692 01

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *December* 24, 1857.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 47.

CONTRACTS FOR CARRYING THE MAIL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND STATEMENTS OF THE AMOUNTS OF POSTAGE DERIVED THEREFROM.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of the contracts made for carrying the mails to foreign countries, and a statement of the amount of postage derived from the mails transported as aforesaid.

JANUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the requirements of the 1st section of the act of March 3, 1845, copies of the following temporary contracts entered into with this department for the transportation of the United States mail to foreign countries, viz:

1. A contract with Cornelius Vanderbilt for the transportation of the mail, in steamships, between New York and Bremen, Germany, *via* Southampton, England, thirteen round trips, from June 1, 1858, to June 1, 1859, for the gross amount of the United States postages, sea and inland, on the mails conveyed.

2. A contract with the New York and Havre Steamship Company for the transportation of the mail, in steamships, between New York and Havre, France, *via* Southampton, England, thirteen round trips, from June 1, 1858, to June 1, 1859, for the same measure of compensation, viz: the United States postages, sea and inland, on the mails conveyed.

3. A contract with C. K. Garrison for the transportation of the mail, semi-monthly, in steamships, on route (No. 8, foreign) from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, at $1,210 93 the round trip, during the unexpired term of the contract with Edward

H. Carmick, for tri-monthly service on this route, ending 30th June, 1858, which contract was annulled on account of repeated failures.

I also transmit herewith a copy of a temporary contract entered into with the Panama Railroad Company for the transportation of the United States mail between Aspinwall and Panama, New Granada, as frequently as the public service may require, or the Postmaster General shall direct, at the rate of $100,000 *per annum*, from April 1, 1857, to December 1, 1858, or date of expiration of the existing contract with Marshall O. Roberts and others, assignees of A. G. Sloo.

Annexed herewith are tabular statements of the amounts of United States postages derived from the mails transported by the aforesaid steamship lines, respectively, from the dates of commencement of service under said contracts up to the 31st of December, 1857.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. V. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This article of contract, made the ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the United States of America (acting in this behalf by their Postmaster General) and Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Daniel Drew and Edward N. Dickerson as sureties, witnesseth:

That whereas the existing contract for ocean steamship service between New York and Bremenhaven, *via* Southampton, will expire on the first of June next:

And whereas the Postmaster General is authorized by the first section of the act of March 3, 1845, "to contract for the transportation of the United States mail between any of the ports of the United States and a port or ports of any foreign power whenever, in his opinion, the public interest will thereby be promoted:"

And whereas Cornelius Vanderbilt hath proposed "to transport the United States mail to Southampton, in England, and to Bremen, and back to New York, for the year ending June 1, 1858, the first trip on June 13, 1857, and the last outward trip on May 15, 1858, (making thirteen round trips,) for the gross amount of the United States postages, sea and inland, subject, if deemed necessary by the Postmaster General, to the approval of Congress, and appropriation of money for the payment thereof," which proposal has been accepted by the Postmaster General, under the authority hereinbefore referred to, and under the belief that the temporary continuance of this service is required by the public interest, until such time as Congress shall be enabled to provide for a permanent contract or arrangement for transporting the mails to and from Great Britain and Germany:

Now, therefore, the said Cornelius Vanderbilt, as contractor, and the said Daniel Drew and Edward N. Dickerson, as sureties, do jointly and severally undertake, covenant, and agree with the United States, and bind themselves, to transport the mails of the United States to and from Europe by a line of steamships to run from New York to Southampton, in England, and thence to Bremenhaven, in Germany, and from said Bremenhaven, by Southampton, to New York, making

thirteen round trips for and during the term of one year, commencing June 1, 1857, and ending June 1, 1858; the days of sailing of said steamships to alternate at equal and regular intervals of time with the United States mail steamers running between New York and Havre, *via* Southampton, and between New York and Liverpool.

And the said contractor doth further covenant and agree with the United States, and binds himself, that said ships shall be in all respects of the best form and qualities for sailing, for power, and for speed; that they shall be staunch, and built with a view to be converted into ships-of-war in case of war, and subject to be taken by the President of the United States on appraisal, as provided in the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, which steamships shall at any time be subject to inspection by officers appointed by the President both during and after construction, with a view to report upon their eligibility in all respects for war purposes; that they shall combine all the improvements in model, engines, and finish, and shall be of the best description of side-wheel ships; and that each successive ship that is built shall be so constructed as to possess the advancing improvements that may arise in steamship construction in any of its branches, and that the line shall be kept up, by alterations, repairs, or additions, as the exigency may require, fully equal to the best state of steamship improvement attained.

And it is further covenanted and agreed by the said contractor—

First. To carry said mail within the times fixed in the annexed schedule of departures and arrivals, and so carry until said schedule is altered by the authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, as hereinafter provided, and then to carry according to said altered schedule.

Second. To carry said mail in a safe and secure manner, free from wet or other injury, in a separate apartment in each ship, to be fitted up under the order of the department, if the Postmaster General shall require one, for the exclusive accommodation of the mail.

Third. To take the mail and every part of it from, and deliver it and every part of it into, the post office at New York, Southampton, and Bremen, as the case may be.

He also undertakes, covenants, and agrees with the United States, and binds himself, to be answerable for the person to whom the said contractor shall commit the care and transportation of the mail, and accountable to the United States for any damages which may be sustained by the United States through his unfaithfulness or want of care, and that the said contractor will discharge any carrier of said mail whenever required to do so by the Postmaster General; also, that he will not transmit, by himself or his agent, or be concerned in transmitting, commercial intelligence more rapidly than by mail; and that he will not carry, or suffer to be carried, letters or newspapers out of the mail; and that he will not, knowingly, convey any person carrying on the business of transporting letters or other mail matter, without the special consent of the department; and further, that the said contractor will convey, without additional charge, post office blanks, mail bags, and the occasional agent of the Postmaster General, on the exhibition of his credentials. For which service, when performed,

the said Cornelius Vanderbilt is to receive, as full compensation therefor, the gross amount of the United States postage (sea and inland) on the mails transported, the payment thereof to be subject to the approval of Congress by the passage of an appropriation for that purpose: *Provided, however*, That if the Postmaster General shall find that he has the authority to make such payment without a special appropriation, then the payments shall be made as soon as practicable after the performance of each round trip.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the said contractor that the Postmaster General may change the schedule, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation within the restrictions imposed by law for any additional service that may be thereby required.

And it is also hereby stipulated and agreed by the said contractor, that in all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; also, that fines may be imposed upon the contractor, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General in due time, for failing to take or deliver the mail or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost or destroyed; for carrying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss or injury, by being wet or otherwise; for refusing, after demand and tender of proper compensation, not exceeding a due proportion of the pay, to convey a mail by any steamship which the contractor runs or is concerned in running on the route, beyond the number of trips above specified, or for not arriving at the time set in the schedule, unless not caused by neglect or want of proper skill, or by misconduct. And for setting up or running an express to transmit letters or commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, or for transmitting, knowingly, or after being informed, any one engaged in transporting letters or mail matter, in violation of the laws of the United States, a penalty of fifty dollars may be exacted for each offence and for each article so carried.

And it is hereby further stipulated and agreed by the said contractor, that the Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier or any other person having charge of the mail, by his direction, when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; for setting up or running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons conveying mail matter out of the mail as aforesaid; and this contract shall, in all its parts, be subject to the terms and requisitions of an act of Congress passed on the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act concerning public contracts," and may at any time be terminated by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress.

And it is also stipulated and agreed by the United States that no mail shall be despatched between New York and Southampton or Bremenhaven, in American vessels, within one week of the days of the departure of the mail herein provided for.

This contract is to be for the term of one year, commencing the first day of June, 1857, and ending the first day of June, 1858.

In witness whereof, the said Postmaster General has caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed hereto, and has attested the same by his signature; and the said Cornelius Vanderbilt and his sureties have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year set opposite their names, respectively.

May 28, 1857. AARON V. BROWN, [SEAL.]
Postmaster General.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Postmaster General, in the presence of—
HORATIO KING.

May 27, 1857.	C. VANDERBILT.	[L. S.]
May 27, 1857.	DANIEL DREW.	[L. S.]
May 27, 1857.	EDWARD N. DICKERSON.	[L. S.]

And by the other parties in the presence of—
D. B. ALLEN.

I certify that the above named Edward N. Dickerson and Daniel Drew are good and sufficient sureties for the amount of the foregoing contract.

ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster at New York.

Schedule days of sailing.

From New York.	From Bremen.	From Southampton.
Saturday, June 13, 1857	Saturday, July 11, 1857	Wednesday, July 15, 1857
Saturday, July 11, 1857	Saturday, August 8, 1857	Wednesday, August 12, 1857
Saturday, August 8, 1857	Saturday, September 5, 1857	Wednesday, September 9, 1857
Saturday, September 5, 1857	Saturday, October 3, 1857	Wednesday, October 7, 1857
Saturday, October 3, 1857	Saturday, October 31, 1857	Wednesday, November 4, 1857
Saturday, October 31, 1857	Saturday, November 28, 1857	Wednesday, December 2, 1857
Saturday, November 28, 1857	Saturday, December 26, 1857	Wednesday, December 30, 1857
Saturday, December 26, 1857	Saturday, January 23, 1858	Wednesday, January 27, 1858
Saturday, January 23, 1858	Saturday, February 20, 1858	Wednesday, February 24, 1858
Saturday, February 20, 1858	Saturday, March 20, 1858	Wednesday, March 24, 1858
Saturday, March 20, 1858	Saturday, April 17, 1858	Wednesday, April 21, 1858
Saturday, April 17, 1858	Saturday, May 15, 1858	Wednesday, May 19, 1858
Saturday, May 15, 1858	Saturday, June 12, 1858	Wednesday, June 16, 1858

This article of contract, made the thirtieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the United States of America (acting in this behalf by their Postmaster General) and the New York and Havre Steamship Company, by Mortimer Livingston, its president, and C. H. Sand and Mortimer Livingston, as sureties, witnesseth:

That whereas the existing contract for ocean steamship service between New York and Havre, *via* Southampton, will expire on the first of June next:

And whereas the Postmaster General is authorized by the first section of the act of March 3, 1845, "to contract for the transportation of the United States mail between any of the ports of the United States and a port or ports of any foreign power whenever, in his opinion, the public interest will thereby be promoted:"

And whereas Mortimer Livingston, president of the New York and Havre Steamship Company, hath proposed, on behalf of that company, "to transport the United States mail to Southampton, in England, and to Havre, in France, and back to New York, making thirteen round trips for the year ending the 1st June, 1858, commencing with the expiration of the existing contract with the Ocean Steamship Company, for the gross amount of the United States postages, sea and inland, subject, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, to the approval of Congress, and appropriation of money for the payment thereof;" which proposal has been accepted by the Postmaster General, under the authority hereinbefore referred to, and under the belief that the temporary continuance of this service is required by the public interest, until such time as Congress shall be enabled to provide for a permanent contract or arrangement for transporting the mails to and from Great Britain and France:

Now, therefore, the said New York and Havre Steamship Company, as contractors, and the said C. H. Sand and Mortimer Livingston, as sureties, do jointly, and severally, undertake, covenant, and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves, to transport the mails of the United States to and from Europe by a line of steamships, to run from New York to Southampton, in England, and thence to Havre, in France, and from said Havre, by Southampton, to New York, making thirteen round trips for and during the term of one year, commencing June 1, 1857, and ending June 1, 1858; the days of sailing of said steamships to alternate at equal and regular intervals of time with the United States mail steamers running between New York and Bremenhaven, *via* Southampton, and between New York and Liverpool.

And the said contractors do further covenant and agree with the United States, and bind themselves, that said ships shall be in all respects of the best form and qualities for sailing, for power, and for speed; that they shall be staunch, and built with a view to be converted into ships-of-war, in case of war, and subject to be taken by the President of the United States on appraisal, as provided in the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845; which steamships shall at any time be subject to inspection by officers appointed by the President, both during and after construction, with a view to report upon their eligibility in all respects for war purposes; that they shall combine all the

improvements in model, engine, and finish, and shall be of the best description of side-wheel ships; and that each successive ship that is built shall be so constructed as to possess the advancing improvements that may arise in steamship construction in any of its branches, and that the line shall be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, as the exigency may require, fully equal to the best state of steamship improvement attained.

And it is further covenanted and agreed by the said contractors—

First. To carry said mail within the times fixed in the annexed schedule of departures and arrivals, and so carry until said schedule is altered by the authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, as hereinafter provided, and then to carry according to said altered schedule.

Second. To carry said mail in a safe and secure manner, free from wet or other injury, in a separate apartment in each ship, to be fitted up under the order of the Department, if the Postmaster General shall require one, for the exclusive accommodation of the mail.

Third. To take the mail and every part of it from, and deliver it and every part of it into, the post office at New York, Southampton, and Havre, as the case may be.

They also undertake, covenant, and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves, to be answerable for the person to whom the said contractors shall commit the care and transportation of the mail, and accountable to the United States for any damages which may be sustained by the United States through his unfaithfulness or want of care; and that the said contractors will discharge any carrier of said mail whenever required to do so by the Postmaster General; also, that they will not transmit, by themselves or their agents, or be concerned in transmitting, commercial intelligence more rapidly than by mail; and that they will not carry, or suffer to be carried, letters or newspapers out of the mail; and that they will not, knowingly, convey any person carrying on the business of transporting letters or other mail matter, without the special consent of the Department; and further, that the said contractors will convey, without additional charge, post office blanks, mail bags, and the occasional agent of the Postmaster General, on the exhibition of his credentials.

For which service, when performed, the said New York and Havre Steamship Company are to receive, as full compensation therefor, the gross amount of United States postage (sea and inland) on the mails transported, the payment thereof to be subject to the approval of Congress, by the passage of an appropriation for that purpose; provided, however, that if the Postmaster General shall find that he has the authority to make such payment without a special appropriation, then the payments shall be made as soon as practicable after the performance of each round trip.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the said contractors that the Postmaster General may change the schedule, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation within the restrictions imposed by law for any additional service that may be thereby required.

And it is also hereby stipulated and agreed by the said contractors, that in all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when

the trip is not run; also, that fines may be imposed upon the contractors, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General in due time, for failing to take or deliver the mail or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for carrying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury, by being wet or otherwise; for refusing, after demand and tender of proper compensation, not exceeding a due proportion of the pay, to convey a mail by any steamship which the contractors run or are concerned in running on the route beyond the number of trips above specified; or for not arriving at the time set in the schedule, unless not caused by neglect or want of proper skill, or by misconduct. And for setting up or running an express to transmit letters or commercial intelligence in advance of the mail; or for transmitting, knowingly, or after being informed, any one engaged in transporting letters or mail matter in violation of the laws of the United States, a penalty of fifty dollars may be exacted for each offence, and for each article so carried.

And it is hereby further stipulated and agreed by the said contractors that the Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier or any other person having charge of the mail by their direction, when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; for setting up or running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons conveying mail matter out of the mail as aforesaid; and this contract shall, in all its parts, be subject to the terms and requisitions of an act of Congress, passed on the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act concerning public contracts," and may at any time be terminated by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress.

And it is also stipulated and agreed by the United States that no mail shall be despatched between New York and Southampton or Havre in American vessels within one week of the days of departure of the mail herein provided for.

This contract is to be for the term of one year, commencing the first day of June, 1857, and ending the first day of June, 1858.

In witness whereof, the said Postmaster General has caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed hereto, and has attested the same by his signature; and the said steamship company, by its president and their sureties, have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year set opposite their names, respectively.

AARON V. BROWN, [SEAL.]
Postmaster General.

JUNE 4, 1857.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Postmaster General, in the presence of—

HORATIO KING.

New York and Havre Steamship Company, by—

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, [SEAL.]
President.

C. H. SAND. [SEAL.]

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON. [SEAL.]

And by the other parties, in the presence of—

G. W. MCKENZIE.

I certify that the above named C. H. Sand and Mortimer Livingston are good and sufficient sureties for the amount of the foregoing contract.

ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster at New York.

Schedule days of sailing.

From New York.	From Havre.	From Southampton.
Saturday, June 27, 1857	Tuesday, July 28, 1857.....	Wednesday, July 29, 1857. ....
Saturday, July 25, 1857	Tuesday, August 25, 1857 ..	Wednesday, August 26, 1857. ..
Saturday, August 22, 1857...	Tuesday, September 22, 1857	Wednesday, September 23, 1857
Saturday, September 19, 1857	Tuesday, October 20, 1857 .	Wednesday, October 21, 1857 ..
Saturday, October 17, 1857..	Tuesday, November 17, 1857	Wednesday, November 18, 1857.
Saturday, November 14, 1857	Tuesday, December 15, 1857	Wednesday, December 16, 1857.
Saturday, December 12, 1857	Tuesday, January 12, 1858..	Wednesday, January 13, 1858 ..
Saturday, January 9, 1858...	Tuesday, February 9, 1858 .	Wednesday, February 10, 1858 .
Saturday, February 6, 1858..	Tuesday, March 9, 1858....	Wednesday, March 10, 1858....
Saturday, March 6, 1858	Tuesday, April 6, 1858.....	Wednesday, April 7, 1858.....
Saturday, April 3, 1858	Tuesday, May 4, 1858.....	Wednesday, May 5, 1858.....
Saturday, May 1, 1858	Tuesday, June 1, 1858.....	Wednesday, June 2, 1858.....
Saturday, May 29, 1858	Tuesday, June 29, 1858	Wednesday, June 30, 1858.....

No. 8, (FOREIGN.)

From New Orleans to Vera Cruz.

This article of contract, made the twenty-second day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the United States (acting in this behalf by their Postmaster General) and C. K. Garrison and J. C. Harris and C. A. Whitney, witnesseth:

That whereas C. K. Garrison has been accepted as temporary contractor, at twelve hundred and ten dollars and ninety-three cents ($1,210 93) for each round trip, for transporting the mail on route No. 8 (foreign,) from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and back, twice a month, in first class steamships of not less than eight hundred tons burden, for and during the unexpired term of the contract with Edward H. Carmick for tri-monthly service on this route, ending on 30th June, 1858, said contract having been annulled by the Postmaster General on account of repeated failures: Now, therefore, the said C. K. Garrison, and J. C. Harris and C. A. Whitney, his sureties, do, jointly and severally, undertake, covenant, and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves—

1st. To carry said mail within the times fixed in the annexed schedule of departures and arrivals, and so carry until said schedule is altered by the authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, as hereinafter provided, and then to carry according to said altered schedule.

2d. To carry said mail in a safe and secure manner, free from wet or other injury, in first class steamships of not less than eight hundred tons burden, and in a separate and convenient apartment, to be suitably fitted up, under order of the department, at the expense of the contractor, for the assorting and safe keeping of the mail, and for the sole and exclusive occupation, use and accommodation of the Post Office Department and its mail agent, if the Postmaster General shall require it for the use and accommodation of the mail and mail agent, and such mail agent is to be conveyed without further charge. In case the contractor fails to furnish such suitable accommodations, the department shall have the right to provide suitable accommodations at the expense of the contractor.

3d. To take the mail and every part of it from, and deliver it and every part of it into, each post office on the route, and into the post office at each end of the route.

They also undertake, covenant and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves, jointly and severally, as aforesaid, to be answerable for the person to whom the said contractor shall commit the care and transportation of the mail, and accountable to the United States for any damages which may be sustained by the United States through his unfaithfulness or want of care; and that the said contractor will discharge any carrier of said mail whenever required to do so by the Postmaster General; also, that he will not transmit, by himself or his agent, or be concerned in transmitting, commercial intelligence more rapidly than by mail; and that he will not carry out of the mail letters or newspapers which should go by post; and that he will not,

knowingly, convey any person carrying on the business of transporting letters or other mail matter, without the consent of the department; and further, that the said contractor will convey, without additional charge, post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the department, on the exhibition of their credentials.

They further undertake, covenant and agree with the United States, that the said contractor will collect quarterly, if required by the Postmaster General, of postmasters on said route, the balances due from them to the General Post Office, and faithfully render an account thereof to the Postmaster General in the settlement of quarterly accounts, and will pay over to the General Post Office all balances remaining in his hands.

For which services, when performed, the said C. K. Garrison, contractor, is to be paid by the said United States the sum of one thousand two hundred and ten dollars and ninety three cents for each round trip performed according to schedule, through the postmasters on the route, or otherwise, at the option of the Postmaster General of the United States; said pay to be subject, however, to be reduced or discontinued by the Postmaster General, as hereinafter stipulated, or to be suspended in case of delinquency.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the said contractor and his sureties, that the Postmaster General may increase the service or change the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation within the restrictions imposed by law for the additional service required; but the contractor may, in case of increased service or change of schedule, relinquish the contract on timely notice, if he prefer it to the change; also, that the Postmaster General may curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

It is hereby also stipulated and agreed by the said contractor and his sureties, that in all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of a trip when the trip is not run, and of not more than three times the pay of a trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running is so far behind time as to lose connexion with a depending mail, unless it is shown that the same was not caused by neglect, or want of proper skill or misconduct; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to the mode of conveyance above stipulated, and that these forfeitures may be increased into penalties of a higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure, and the importance of the mail; also, that fines may be imposed upon the contractor, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General in due time, for failing to take from or deliver at a post office the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for carrying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury, by being wet or otherwise; for refusing, after demand, to convey a mail by any steamship which the contractor runs or is concerned in running on the route beyond the number of trips above specified; or for not arriving at a time set in the schedule, unless not caused by neglect or want of proper skill, or by misconduct.

And for setting up or running an express to transmit letters or commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, or for transporting, knowingly, or after being informed, any one engaged in transporting letters or mail matter, in violation of the laws of the United States, a penalty of fifty dollars may be exacted for each offence, and for each article so carried.

And it is hereby further stipulated and agreed by the said contractor and his sureties, that the Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier or any other person having charge of the mail by his direction, when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; for setting up or running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons, conveying mail matter out of the mail as aforesaid; or whenever the contractor shall become a postmaster, assistant postmaster, or member of Congress. And this contract shall in all its parts be subject to the terms and requisitions of an act of Congress passed on the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act concerning public contracts."

In witness whereof, the said Postmaster General has caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereunto affixed, and has attested the same by his signature; and the said contractor and his sureties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year set opposite their names, respectively.

AARON V. BROWN, [SEAL.]
Postmaster General.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Postmaster General, in the presence of—
HORATIO KING.

	C. K. GARRISON.	[SEAL.]
April 25, 1857.	J. C. HARRIS.	[SEAL.]
April 25, 1857.	CHARLES A. WHITNEY.	[SEAL.]

And by the other parties hereto in the presence of—
ISAAC V. FOWLER, and
WILLIAM CALDWELL.

I do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with J. C. Harris and C. A. Whitney, and the condition of their property, and that, after full investigation and inquiry, I am well satisfied that they are good and sufficient sureties for the amount in the foregoing contract.

ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster.

The schedule of departures and arrivals.

Leave New Orleans every month on the first and fourteenth days;
Arrive at Vera Cruz same month by the fourth and seventeenth days.
Leave Vera Cruz every month on the seventh and twenty-second days;
Arrive at New Orleans same month by the tenth and twenty-fifth days.

RAILROAD CONTRACT.

No. 7, (Foreign.) $100,000 *per annum.*

This article of contract, made the 28th day of April, in the year one tho usand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the United States of America (acting in this behalf by their Postmaster General) and the Panama Railroad Company, by David Hoadly, its president, and Henry Chauncey, Henry A. Coit, and William Whitewright, jr., as sureties, witnesseth:

That whereas the said railroad company has been accepted, according to law, as contractor for transporting the mail on route No. 7, (foreign,) from Aspinwall to Panama, New Granada, and from Panama to Aspinwall, connecting at both ports with the mail steamers as frequently as the mail service may require, or the Postmaster General shall direct, at one hundred thousand dollars per year for and during the term commencing the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and ending with the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, or date of expiration of the existing contract with M. O. Roberts and others, assignees of A. G. Sloo: Now, therefore, the said Panama Railroad Company, as contractor, and the said Henry Chauncey, Henry A. Coit, and Wm. Whitewright, jr., as sureties, do, jointly and severally, undertake, covenant, and agree with the United States, and do bind themselves—

1st. That the mail (including British, Canada, and other foreign mails) shall be conveyed in a secure and safe manner, free from wet or other injury, in a separate and convenient car, and apartment of a car, suitably fitted up, furnished, warmed, and lighted, under direction of the Post Office Department, and to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, or of his authorized special agent, at the expense of the contractor, for the assorting and safe keeping of the mails, and for the exclusive use of the department and its mail agent, if the department shall employ such agent; and such agent is to be conveyed free of charge. When there is no agent of the department, the railroad company shall designate a suitable person, upon each train, to be sworn, to receive and take charge of the mails and of way bills accompanying and describing them, and duly deliver the same. And the mail shall be taken from and delivered into the post offices at the ends of the route, and to the intermediate offices, provided they are not over one-quarter of a mile from a depot or station.

2d. That if the company shall run a regular train of passenger cars more frequently than is required by the contract to carry the mail, the same increased frequency shall be given to the mail, and without increase of compensation, and the like as to the increased speed of the mail trains, if desired by the Postmaster General.

3d. That the company shall convey, free of charge, all mail bags and post office blanks, and all accredited special agents of the department, on the exhibition of their credentials.

4th. That the company shall not, by itself, nor by its agents, transmit, or be concerned in transmitting, commercial intelligence more rapidly than by mail, nor carry out of the mail letters or newspapers which should go by post, except letters in stamped envelopes, and

letters of the officers of the company, exclusively on the business of the road.

5th. That in every case of failure to perform the trip, (unless it is shown that the same was not caused by misconduct, neglect, or want of proper skill,) there may be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip; and a failure to arrive at the end of the route, so as to lose the connexion with a depending mail, shall be considered as equal to a whole trip lost, unless the detention or delay be the result of unavoidable causes.

6th. That the company shall be subject to fine for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail; for suffering the mail to be wet or otherwise injured, or lost, or destroyed, unless it shall appear that such failure, or other incident as aforesaid, was not caused by misconduct, neglect, or want of proper skill on the part of the company or its officers.

7th. That the company shall be answerable for the adequacy of the means of transportation; for the faithfulness, ability, and diligence of its agents; and for the safety, due receipt and delivery, as aforesaid. of the mails.

8th. The said United States covenant with the said company to pay, as aforesaid, at the rate aforementioned, quarterly, in the months of May, August, November, and February, or in the preceding months, at the option of the department.

9th. That the Postmaster General may annul the contract without making any allowance for repeated failures of the contractors to perform any of the stipulations of the contract; for violating the post office law, or disobeying the instructions of the department: Provided, always, that this contract shall, in all its parts, be subject to the terms and requisitions of an act of Congress passed the twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, entitled "An act concerning public contracts."

In witness whereof the said Postmaster General has caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, and has attested the same by his signature; and the said railroad company, by its president and their sureties, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year set opposite their names, respectively.

AARON V. BROWN, *Postmaster General.* [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Postmaster General, in the presence of—

HORATIO KING.

DAVID HOADLEY, *President.* [SEAL.]
HENRY CHAUNCEY. [SEAL.]
HENRY A. COIT. [SEAL.]
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr. [SEAL.]

And by the other parties in the presence of—

HENRY SMITH.
PETER VOORHIS.

I certify that the above named Henry Chauncey, Henry A. Coit and Wm. Whitewright, jr., are good and sufficient sureties for the amount of the foregoing contract.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, *Postmaster at New York.*

suggest to be made and reported upon, and I will take pleasure in aiding to carry out the views you have expressed in regard to the protection and preservation of the works in question."

The works recommended by Captain Benham for the protection of the "beach," and his estimate of the probable cost of their construction, were approved by the chief engineer on the 4th of November, 1857.

The resolution of the House of Representatives is returned herewith.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers in charge.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS,
October 26, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the department of the 30th of September, I have, during the past week, made the examination required of the "Beach of Plymouth Harbor," and would respectfully submit the following report in relation to its present condition, with the estimate of the amount of funds which I deem necessary to be appropriated to provide for its protection, to give a reasonable certainty of its security for the future.

This beach projects from the shore at the head of Plymouth bay, at about from one to two miles southeast of the town, and with a width varying from 150 to 400 feet; it continues northwards, east of, and parallel nearly to the line of shore of the central part of the town, and at about two miles distant, extending for about three miles to the channel entrance of Plymouth and Duxbury harbors.

The beach, though in some places, particularly in its southern portions of gravel or "shingle," is for the most part composed of the drift sand thrown up in storms from the outer bay, and though the upper part of the harbor, protected by this beach for the southern half or two-thirds portion of its length, is available only for vessels of a smaller size, as those engaged in the coasting or fishing trade; the remaining third of this beach at the north, gives ample protection to a good anchorage for vessels of the larger class in ordinary commerce; there being, as by the representations made to me at the place, *which is corroberated by the charts of the coast survey*, a space of some three fourths of a mile in extent, and of ample width for vessels to swing at their cables, having a depth of *fifteen* feet and upwards at low water, which would be increased to *twenty-five* feet at high tide, which, as the bottom is good, might even make this anchorage a desirable retreat in storms for mercantile vessels of the largest class.

The northern portion of this beach, which protects this anchorage, I would state, is that which appears in former years to have received the most extensive artificial protection, to which, indeed, its actual existence, (and of course this anchorage,) appears now to be due.

But it not only *exists*, but is in very good condition, having a width as shown between high water lines on the sketc' , and of this a part is covered with grass from 50 to 150 feet wide, and from 6 to 12 feet above high water line.

For the greater part, this northern portion does not need any repairs or protection of consequence now, these being required only in some places of limited extent. While the remaining two-thirds south, which until recent years, from the information given me there, had remained from all tradition uninjured, high and unbroken, and with a forest growth upon it even, is now, with a general average of height in its best parts, some three or four feet lower than the greater part of the northern third, and broken up or seriously injured, through nearly its whole extent, to such a degree that there are very few parts that I feel could be relied upon as at all secure without a protection of one or the other of the kinds I have to propose for this locality. The sea at high spring tides passing over it now in different places, gives the *assurance*, almost, that in gales the greater portion of it might be swept away, not only into the narrow channels abreast of, or west of this part, but even into the deeper water opposite the northern part of the beach. This would leave that part as an island only, affording but little protection to the anchorage above described, even if its depth of water were not seriously diminished.

The means of protection I would propose are a sort of plank box of triangular section, filled with sand, for the worst portions, which has been already found to answer a very excellent purpose here in past repairs; or for the parts requiring less defence against the sea, a simple plank fence, such as has been found very effective as a "catch sand" and beach defence near Cape Cod.

The first is composed of posts of eight or ten inches in diameter, and seven to ten feet long, (according to the size of box required,) which are halved together by threes, making triangular frames, which being set up about four feet apart, with one side horizontal, are planked with two-inch plank all round, and the box is filled with sand before the planking is finished; this box being laid upon the surface at the lowest parts, or in trenches where the beach is somewhat higher. This construction, by its weight, is secure from undermining, while the sea has never been found yet to disturb its position horizontally, or to filter through. In the three or four places where it has been tried upon this beach, I found no part where it had been injured, though the sea had forced its way around the ends in some parts, as I fear, from defects in their lines of directions, or in the manner of making their terminations. The cost of this construction, as my close inquiries have led me to estimate, and which I found corroborated by the experience of the town authorities, who have executed some work of this kind on this beach, and in the most economical manner they could devise, is about $2 50 for a linear foot for boxes of ten feet on a side, and as I judge of about $2 a foot for boxes of seven or eight feet on a side, which may suffice in some parts.

The plank fence I would propose to make with posts of the same size as above, set four feet apart, and four or five in the sand, and planked with two-inch plank for the remainder of the height, each

post, or each alternate post being braced on the rear or inner side with oblique braces, resting in the ground or against other short posts; the expense to this construction, including the excavations for posts, bracing, &c., I estimate at $1 per linear foot.

Without giving in this report the details of each particular portion where each kind of protection is required, which I have in my notes, and which is better shown in the accompanying sketch, but which I presume might not be desired here, I would state that I have carefully gone over every part of this beach myself, for its whole extent, from the beacon on the north, to the bluffs on the hill, just below the "Clifford Hotel" on the south; that I have carefully noted the measurements, distances, &c., and used my best judgement as to the expediency of the greater or less expensive of the modes of protection, and their extent for the different places. The measurements were made with a cord, and of course are approximate, but it is not doubted are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of the estimate.

The estimate of the heights and the grassed portions of the beach are for the most part, though not altogether, by the eye.

The portions of the beach for which I have estimated the more efficient protection now, or the box, having frames of triangles of ten feet on a side, are altogether about 6,530 feet. I cannot, of course, say what the extent of such portions may be by the time an appropriation can be made and become available; it must, however, if changed, be greater in extent. I estimate though only for 6,530 feet, which, at $2 50 per foot, is $16,325.

The portions, added up, for which I have thought the smaller box will suffice, are 690 feet, which, at $2 the foot, would be $1,380 additional.

The parts which I have thought would be sufficiently protected by the plank fence amount, altogether, to 3,905 feet, which, at $1 the foot, would be $3,905 more; and allowing for increased injuries by another year, and for contingencies, say $390, I judge that it is not safe to estimate for less than in all *twenty-two thousand dollars*, which is the least sum that I could advise to be appropriated to put this beach in such condition as to render it capable of resisting, effectually, the effects of the gales in this vicinity. I would state that though the estimate, as made in detail, was put at the very lowest sum that it was thought safe or judicious to rely upon, yet I would deem it advisable that the person who might eventually superintend the work should exercise his best judgment, that if possible, as it may be in some cases, during its progress, the less expensive protection may be used if deemed prudent, to a greater extent than here estimated; that a small amount of the appropriation might be reserved for one, two, or three seasons, to repair thoroughly and *without delay* any possible injuries or breaches which may occur in positions entirely unexpected after the *best judgment* shall have been used by the engineer in deciding upon the parts needing protection.

And I cannot too strongly urge, that if any appropriation is made, it should be for the *whole amount necessary for this work*. By this means the protection to the different parts of the beach can be given according to some general plan, and in such a way that the different

constructions shall mutually strengthen and support each other, or at least not do injury to the works, or the parts of the beach adjacent, such as, I regret to say, appears to have been, to a great extent, the case in the recent constructions attempted, with insufficient means, and with the endeavor to stop existing injuries, in detached parts, without regard to the future or to any plan for the whole. The result being continued and increased injuries to the beach, such as to give me the conviction that the appropriation of any sum essentially less than that here estimated, or the appropriation and expenditure of even the whole of that sum in *different* years, would be a virtual throwing away of the whole amount.

I need not say that the fact of this being the only harbor or anchorage, *land locked from every wind*, or approaching the depth of water described above, in the long stretch of coast from Boston to Cape Cod, and as I believe it is, from Cape Cod round to Long Island Sound, with the exception of the harbors of New Bedford and Newport, must make it of incalculable advantage as a refuge in cases of necessity to the shipping of the immense amount of commerce passing into Massachusetts bay, (a large portion of it coming as it does from the southward,) and must fully justify the expenditure of the sum now estimated for its protection.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Captain Engineers.

General J. G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 49.

CENSUS—MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the Census of Minnesota.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of the Interior under date of the 27th instant, with the accompanying papers, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the House on the 18th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body "whether the census of the Territory of Minnesota has been taken, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth section of the act of Congress providing for the admission of Minnesota as a State, approved February 26, 1857, and if said census has been taken and returned to him, or any department of the government, to communicate the same to this House, and if the said census has not been so taken and returned, to state the reasons, if any exist, to his knowledge, why it has not been done."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *January* 28, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 27, 1858.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries contained in the resolution adopted on the 18th instant by the House of Representatives, received this morning, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 26th February, 1857, an act was passed entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a consti-

tution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States."

By the fourth section of that act, the marshal of the United States for that Territory was directed "in the event" the constitutional convention, previously provided for, should "decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union," * * "to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as" should "be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States."

In pursuance of this law, instructions were issued, on the 28th August last, for the guidance of the marshal in performing the duty assigned him; a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked "A."

The marshal acknowledged the receipt of these instruction by letter, dated the 10th of September last, and stated that having been officially informed by the convention that it was the desire of the people of Minnesota to form a constitution and be admitted into the Union, he should proceed on the 15th of that month to take the census as required; a copy of his letter will be found herewith, marked "B."

In accordance with the instructions furnished to him he has, from time to time, forwarded to this department returns for forty-seven counties, and a portion of one other, embracing in all a population of 136,464, (see statement herewith, marked "C;") showing the number and names of the counties in the Territory, and the population of such as have been returned, with the aggregate number of inhabitants.

There yet remains, however, seven counties and a part of an eighth from which no report has been received. The marshal alleges that several causes have combined to embarrass his operations and delay the completion of the work. These difficulties are stated by him in a letter to the department, under date of December 23, a copy of which, marked "D," is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 28, 1857.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant, reporting your progress in the matter of the territorial census, and requesting an advance of $5,000, has been received.

This communication seems to indicate a misunderstanding on your part in regard to the compensation of your subordinate officers, and I therefore request your especial attention to the law of May 23, 1850, a copy of which I enclosed you in my communication of the 25th ult., and which, in the absence of any definite direction by Congress, must be regarded as limiting the discretion of the department as to the expense to be incurred in this work.

You will observe that section 3 makes it the duty of the marshal to "estimate the number of square miles in each subdivision," and section 12 allows each assistant, "as compensation for his services, after the rate of two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel, to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwelling houses in the division by the square root of the number of square miles in each division, and the product shall be taken as the number of square miles."

The law, therefore, provides a compensation for travelling and travelling expenses only within the district allotted to the officer as his field of labor. You will, accordingly, avoid assuming any expense incurred by an officer in passing from a distant point to the district assigned him.

Having referred generally to the census law of 1850, it was not deemed necessary to give in my previous letter detailed directions as to the mode of appointment or payment of your subordinate officers. It may be well, however, to remind you that these officers are to perform their duties, and certify the correctness of their returns when completed, under oath.

No appropriation has as yet been made by Congress for defraying the expenses to be incurred in this work; but I have directed a draft for $5,000, payable out of the judiciary fund, to be forwarded to you to enable you to meet immediate expenses. Upon the meeting of Congress an appropriation will be asked to cover all the necessary cost of carrying out the direction of Congress in this matter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

WM. B. GERE, Esq.,
U. S. Marshal, St. Paul, Minn. Ter.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 28, 1857.

SIR: The act of Congress approved February 26, 1857, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government," &c., after providing for the election of delegates and the meeting of a constitutional convention, proceeds in the fourth section to direct: "That, in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States."—(L. & B.'s Laws, 34, 35, and 167.)

In accordance with these requirements, it becomes my duty to direct that, whenever you are officially informed in regard to the pre-requi-

site expression of will on the part of the constitutional convention, held under the above cited law of Congress, you will proceed to take the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory of Minnesota, in the mode and under the regulations following:

1. Immediately upon receipt of official notice by the convention, you will fix upon some day as the commencement of the active duties of the enumeration, and with reference to which all the information will be taken.

2. You will cause to be printed a sufficient number of blanks in the form of that which accompanies this letter, their number being fixed in accordance with your estimate of the number of inhabitants in the Territory; together with so many copies of the instructions relating to them as will furnish one to each of your subordinate officers.

3. You will divide the Territory into suitable subdivisions or districts, making them correspond as nearly as possible to the civil divisions recognized by the laws of the Territory. In regard to their number, it may be remarked that the smaller they are the more correctly the facts will be taken; since the subjects of inquiry will be more within the individual knowledge of the officers, and the more rapidly will the general results be ascertained.

4. To each of these districts you will appoint an assistant marshal, furnishing him with a proper number of blanks and a copy of the instructions. After entering upon their duties they should inform you, from time to time, of the progress they are making, in order that you may guard against delay. You will require them to prepare a complete copy of their returns, when completed, and transmit them, with the originals, to you.

For the duties performed by these officers they will be allowed the same compensation as was allowed for similar services under the General Census Law of 1850, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

5. As the returns of the officers are received by you they should be examined, with a view to testing their accuracy and comparing the copies. You will then forward the copies, with your certificate of their correctness, to this department.

6. When the returns are complete you will at once prepare, from the originals in your hands, a statement of the number of people in the Territory, and transmit it to the secretary of the Territory, leaving the incidental facts to be aggregated in the Department of the Interior from the certified copies.

You will observe the directions contained in the instructions to your subordinate officers, in regard to the omission of Indians not taxed, and United States officers and soldiers not residing in the Territory. The large number of Indians within your bounds makes its direction a matter of much importance.

You will confer freely with the department during the progress of this work, particularly if you should be in need of further instructions in regard to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

WM. B. GERE, Esq.,
United States Marshal, Chatfield, Minnesota Territory.

P. S.—In order to secure uniformity in the work, you might print a specimen sheet, continued as commenced in pencil on the enclosed form, which would be furnished with the instructions to your officers.

Some sheets of the census of 1850 are enclosed. So far as they correspond with the form decided upon they may be of service to you.

B.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, September 10, 1857.

SIR: Your communication bearing date August 28 has been duly received, together with the accompanying instructions relative to the taking of the census of this Territory. Having received official information from the convention that it is the desire of the people of Minnesota to form a constitution, and to be admitted into the Union in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 26, 1857, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government, &c., I have fixed upon the 15th day of the present month, (September,) as the day for the commencement of the active duties of taking the census authorized by said act, and with reference to which all the information will be taken.

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. GERE,
United States Marshal for Minnesota Territory.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

C.

Population of Minnesota, by counties, as far as heard from, by the Census of September 21, 1857.

1. Houston	5,264	29. Benton	688
2. Winona	8,163	30. Stearns	2,840
3. Fillmore, in part	6,595	31. Meeker	1,014
4. Olmsted	8,458	32. Morrison	751
5. Dodge	3,680	33. Manomia*	----
6. Mower*	----	34. Washington	6,182
7. Freeborn	2,485	35. Chisago	1,763
8. Farribault	689	36 Pine	102
9. Waseca	2,399	37. St. Louis	1,559
10. Steele	2,598	38. Isanti	184
11. Blue Earth	3,628	39. Pierce*	----
12. Wabashaw	5,115	40. Cass	196
13. Goodhue	6,951	41. Pembina*	----
14. Rice	6,440	42. Crow Wing	176
15. Le Sueur	3,610	43. Mille Lac*	----
16. Nicollet	3,437	44. Todd	81
17. Brown	1,629	45. Buchanan	120
18. Sibley*	----	46. Carlton	239
19. Scott	5,302	47. Lake	1,212
20. Carver	3,117	48. Itasca*	----
21. Renville	245	49. Cotton Wood	173
22. McLeod	822	50. Murray	91
23. Dakota	8,158	51. Nobles	16
24. Hennepin	13,064	52. Rock	52
25. Ramsey	12,748	53. Jackson	50
26. Anoka	1,559	54. Martin	55
27. Wright	2,233	55. Pipe Stone	24
28. Sherburne	507		
		Total	136,464

* No returns.

D.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
St. Paul, Minnesota, December 23, 1857.

SIR: I have forwarded to your department, as by instructions, the census returns of the different counties of the Territory, as they have been received and examined at this office. No returns have yet been received from the counties of Mower, Waseca, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Sibley, Manomia, Pierce, Cass, Mille Lac, Itasca, Pembina, and a part of Fillmore, nearly one half of the Territory geographically, and embracing an area of 33,286 square miles.

Every exertion has been made on my part to get through with the census of the Territory, and report finally upon it before the meeting of Congress. Many causes have operated to produce the delay. The work was commenced too late in the season for a latitude like this, where travelling in the winter, over northern prairies, is a matter both difficult and hazardous.

It was, moreover, very difficult to get proper and competent officers to undertake the work for the compensation provided by the law of Congress for the census of 1850.

In many counties, of large extent and few inhabitants, the compensation will not more than cover, if it does at all, the travelling expenses of the assistants. The expense is necessarily much greater in this Territory than in the States.

Several of the assistants who commenced the work threw it upsome on account of the inadequate compensation, and others from sickness and business engagements. The assistant for Sibley county, after being engaged in making the enumeration for more than a month, refused to make his returns, and burned them rather than the government should have them for the pay. All of these causes have made my returns backward. I have written, however, and sent to the assistants of the counties not heard from, and appointed new ones in three counties, and will forward their returns as soon as they are received and examined.

I would respectfully request that an appropriation be made to defray the expense of this census in a more liberal rule than that of 1850.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. GERE,
United States Marshal.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 50.

REVENUE LAWS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

A revision and codification of the revenue laws.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 29, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 3d March, 1857, "that House Bill No. 187, being the bill to revise and codify the revenue and navigation laws of the United States, be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his supervision, and that he be further instructed to report the same to the next Congress, at the commencement of its regular session, with such alterations or amendments as he shall deem expedient," I have the honor to report that House Bill No. 187, "establishing the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and ports of delivery in the same, and for other purposes," has passed under my revision, and for the better understanding of the subject, and to facilitate legislation upon such provisions as may meet the approbation of Congress, I have embraced each chapter of the original in a separate bill; said bills numbering fourteen in all, which are herewith respectfully submitted.

It is not deemed necessary specially to remark on the amendments suggested; they are but few in number, and will be readily seen on a comparison of the bill referred by the House of Representatives with the amended bills.

I would respectfully urge the early action of Congress on the subject. As the law now stands, there are conflicting provisions, which give rise to much difficulty and embarrassment in the practical operations of the department. Besides, there are regulations of the depart-

ment which could be more efficiently enforced when incorporated into the law as the present bills propose shall be done in several instances.

In relation to the organization of collection districts and ports of entry and delivery, I have confined myself merely to a revision of the chapter on that subject in the bill referred by the House, leaving the number and arrangement of districts and ports unchanged.

The bill referred to the department by the resolution of the House is herewith respectfully returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A BILL establishing the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and ports of delivery in the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. District number one shall be called the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at Moose cove, on the Atlantic; thence by a straight line northwestwardly, until it intersects the line dividing Washington and Hancock counties at the south shore of the Schoodic lakes; thence north along the line dividing the counties of Washington and Penobscot to the line of the county of Aroostook; thence west by the line of the county of Aroostook to the northwest line of the State of Maine, including that part of the county of Washington and all of Aroostook east of said line, and extending to the eastern boundary of the State of Maine, including all the shores, rivers, bays, inlets, and waters, connecting with and emptying into the bay of Passamaquoddy. Eastport and Lubec to be the port of entry, and Calais, Pembroke, Baring, Fort Fairfield, Houlton, Madawaska, Fort Kent, and Robinston to be ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 2. District number two shall be called the district of Machias, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the fallowing boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at Moose cove, on the Atlantic; thence along the coast, including the shores, bays, inlets, and waters of the same, to the mouth of the Narraguagus river; thence up the same by its several courses and distances to its source, or so far that a northeast line will strike the line of the district of Passamaquoddy at the southern shore of the Schoodic lakes; thence by the line of the district of Passamaquoddy to Moose cove, on the Atlantic, to the place of beginning, including both shores of the Narraguagus river and all the waters within said described boundaries. Machias shall be the port of entry for said district, and Jonesport, Columbia, and Millbridge, ports of delivery for the same.

SEC. 3. District number three shall be called the district of Frenchman's Bay, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the mouth of the Narraguagus river, on the Narraguagus bay; thence along the coast, including all the islands, bays, shores, rivers, inlets, waters, and harbors, so far as to include Sedgwick point; thence by a line running northward, so as to include all the waters east of said point and emptying into Frenchman's bay, and so as to include Blue Hill and Surrey, and to exclude the waters emptying into the Penobscot river; thence by a line northward, including the waters emptying into the Union river, and so as to strike the southeastern corner of the county of Penobscot; thence by the line dividing the counties of Penobscot and Hancock, until it strikes the line of Washington county at Schoodic lakes; thence by

the lines of the Passamaquoddy and Machias districts to the place of beginning, including all the shores and waters within said boundaries, and the two islands called Long island and Swan's island. Ellsworth shall be the port of entry, and Blue Hill, Southwest Harbor, Sullivan, and Goldsboro', ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 4. District number four shall be called the district of Penobscot, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at Long Island, on the Atlantic ocean, and to include said island; thence to the Penobscot bay, and to include the shores, waters, harbors, and inlets on the eastern side of said bay; thence up the Penobscot river to the town of Bucksport, inclusive; thence by a line due east until it strikes the line of the district of Frenchman's Bay; and thence by said line to the Atlantic ocean at Long Island and place of beginning, including all the waters, shores, bays, inlets, islands, except Matinicus island, and harbors, within the said described boundaries. Castine shall be the port of entry for said district, and Deer island and Bucksport, ports of delivery.

SEC. 5. District number five shall be called the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at an inlet on the Penobscot bay, below the town of Camden; thence by a line southwardly until it strikes the county line between the counties of Waldo and Lincoln; thence by said line to the first corner on the same in the town of Liberty; thence by a line northward to the source of Marsh river; thence down said river to the Penobscot river; thence down the same to the place of beginning, including the west side of the Penobscot bay and river, and all the waters, rivers, shores, inlets, bays, and harbors within the boundaries above described. Belfast shall be the port of entry, and Prospect, Searsport, Camden, and Vinal Haven, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 6. District number six shall be called the district of Bangor, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Marsh river, exclusive, on the Penobscot river, below the town of Frankfort; thence up Marsh river to the source of the same; thence by a northwestwardly line to the southwest corner of Penobscot county; thence by the western lines of Penobscot and Piscataquis counties, to include in said district the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis and all the territory east of said line not included in the districts of Passamaquoddy and Frenchman's Bay, with the rivers, waters, shores, bays, and harbors within said described boundaries, except the Moosehead lake, which is excluded. Bangor shall be the port of entry, and Frankfort and Hampden, ports of delivery for said district. When deemed necessary, an inspector to be appointed for the Houlton roads.

SEC. 7. District number seven shall be called the district of Waldoborough, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the Penobscot bay, west of and excluding Fox islands; thence along the Atlantic ocean, easterly of the

island of Manhegan to Booth bay, exclusive; thence up to the Damariscota river to its source, or until a northeastwardly line will strike the south corner of the district of Belfast at Liberty, inclusive of all the territory bounding upon its westerly bank, with the exceptions of Booth bay and Edgecomb; thence by the line of the district of Belfast to the place of beginning at the Penobscot bay, and to include the Matinicus islands, and all the islands, rivers, waters, bays, inlets, harbors, and shores within said boundaries, with the exceptions herein named. Waldoborough shall be the port of entry, and Damariscota, Newcastle, Thomaston, Cushing, Friendship, Bristol, Bremen, St. George, Matinicus island and Rockland, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 8. District number eight shall be called the district of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at Booth bay, inclusive; thence up the Damariscota river to its source, exclusive; thence by the line of the Waldoborough district to the south corner of the Belfast district; thence westwardly by the county line of Waldo county to the line of Kennebeck county; thence by a southwardly line to Cape Newaggen, on the Atlantic, so as to include Whitefield, Alna, Wiscasset, Edgecomb, Westport and Booth bay, and all the shores, bays, islands, inlets, rivers, and waters included within the foregoing boundaries. Wiscasset shall be the port of entry, and Booth bay, Edgecomb, and Westport ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 9. District number nine shall be called the district of Bath, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and for the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at Jewell's island on the Atlantic; thence by a northwardly line so as to exclude Harpswell, Brunswick, Durham, Danville, and Freeport, and strike the Androscoggin river at a point east from the town of Poland; thence by the courses of said river upwards until it strikes the boundary line between the States of New Hampshire and Maine; thence northward by the boundary line of the State of Maine to a point where the line of the district of Passamaquoddy intersects the same; thence easterly by the dividing line of the counties of Aroostook and Somerset, until it strikes the district of Bangor; thence southwardly by the lines of the districts of Bangor, Belfast, and Wiscasset, to Cape Newaggen, on the Atlantic ocean, and to include all the islands, bays, inlets, harbors, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Bath shall be the port of entry, and Hallowell, Georgetown, Bowdoinham, Augusta, Gardiner, Topsham, Richmond, Phipsburg, and Arrowsic, ports of delivery.

SEC. 10. District number ten shall be called the district of Portland, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at a point on the Atlantic southwest of the town of Portland. where the line dividing the counties of York and Cumberland strikes the Atlantic; thence by the line dividing said counties and the line dividing York and Oxford counties to the line dividing he States of Maine and New Ham pshire; thence north by said boun-

dary line to the point where the boundary line of the district of Bath intersects it, and to include all the territory north and east of said line not included in the district of Bath. Portland shall be the port of entry, and North Yarmouth, Harpswell and Brunswick, Scarborough, and Freeport, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 11. District number eleven shall be called the district of Saco, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the point on the Atlantic ocean where the dividing line between Cumberland and York counties strikes it; thence along the Atlantic to the point where the southern line of the town of Biddeford touches the same; thence by the line of the towns of Biddeford and Hollis to the Little Ossippee river; thence by said river, and by the line of the town of Parsonfield, to the dividing line between the States of New Hampshire and Maine; thence north by the said dividing line to where the line of Oxford county intersects it; and from thence by the line of Oxford, Cumberland and York counties to the place of beginning on the Atlantic ocean, including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Saco shall be the port of entry, and Biddeford a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 12. District number twelve shall be called the district of Kennebunk, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the southwestwardly line of the district of Saco, on the Atlantic; thence along the same so far as to include the town of Wells; thence by the lines of the towns of Wells, Sanford, Shapleigh, and Acton, to the line dividing the States of New Hampshire and Maine, and to include said towns; thence north by said line to the point where the line of the district of Saco intersects said line; thence by the line of the district of Saco to the Atlantic and place of beginning; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Kennebunk shall be the port of entry, and Cape Porpoise, Wells, and Ogunquit, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 13. District number thirteen shall be called the district of York, in the State of Maine, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: The towns of Lebanon, North Berwick, Berwick, South Berwick, York, Elliot, and Kittery, and all the county of York not included in the districts of Saco and Kennebunk, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, and waters within said territory. York shall be the port of entry, and Cape Neddick a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 14. District number fourteen shall be called the district of New Hampshire, and the territory within the State of New Hampshire shall constitute said district, and the boundary lines of the said State form the limits thereof, except that both shores of the Connecticut river, as far as it bounds the State of New Hampshire, shall be included in said district, and all the islands, lakes, shores, harbors, inlets, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries are embraced within the same. Porstmouth shall be the port of entry, and Dover, Concord, Newcastle,

Hampton, Rye, Exeter, Kittery, and Berwick, in the State of Maine, the ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 15. District number fifteen shall be called the district of Vermont, and the territory within the State of Vermont shall constitute said district, and the boundary lines of said State form the limits thereof, to include all such shores and waters of Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog as lie within the said State, and all other waters, rivers, shores, harbors, and inlets within the same. Burlington shall be the port of entry, and Windmill Point, Alburg, Derby, Vergennes, and Island Pond, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 16. District number sixteen shall be called the district of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing where the dividing line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts strikes the Atlantic ocean; thence by said dividing line to where it crosses the Merrimac river, and across the same; thence down the western shore of said river to the point where the county line of Essex county strikes said river; thence by said county line and Ipswich river to the mouth thereof; including all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the said described boundaries. Newburyport shall be the port of entry, and Amesbury, Salisbury, Haverhill, Newbury, and Ipswich, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 17. District number seventeen shall be called the district of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: All the territory north and east of a line commencing at a point on the Atlantic ocean equidistant from Manchester and Beverly; thence in a northwestwardly direction so as to include Hamilton, until it strikes the Ipswich river; thence down said river to the mouth thereof; including all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Gloucester to be the port of entry, and Manchester, Rockport, and Essex, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 18. District number eighteen shall be called the district of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: By a direct line from Salem, including said town, to the town of Reading, also inclusive; thence by a straight line to the town of Lowell, on the Merrimac river, inclusive; thence down said river to the district line of Newburyport district; thence by the line of the districts of Newburyport and Gloucester to Atlantic; including all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Salem shall be the port of entry, and Danvers, Lynn, Swampscott, and Beverly, ports of delivery for the same.

SEC. 19. District number nineteen shall be called the district of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof; viz: Commencing at Bass Point; thence to the mouth of the river emptying into Lynn harbor, excluding the town of Lynn; thence by a straight line to the town of Malden; thence by the rail-

road to the town of Reading; thence by the line of the district of Salem to Marblehead harbor; including all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers and waters within said boundaries. Marblehead shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 20. District number twenty shall be called the district of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the line of the Marblehead district, on the bay; thence along said line to the line of the Salem district; thence along the line of the Salem district to the Merrimac river, above the town of Lowell; thence up said river to the dividing line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts; thence west along said line to the Connecticut river; thence down said river, not including the same, to the dividing line between Connecticut and Massachusetts; thence east along the said division line and the line of Rhode Island to the northeast corner of the latter State; thence southwardly along the line of said State to a point where the county line of Norfolk county, in Massachusetts, intersects the same; thence along said county line towards the Atlantic, and continuing in such course to the Nantasket river; including all the islands, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Boston shall be the port of entry, and Medford, Cohasset, Hingham, Weymouth, Cambridge, Quincy, Chelsea, Winthrop, Charlestown, and Dorchester, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 21. District number twenty-one shall be called the district of Plymouth, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the county line between the counties of Plymouth and Barnstable, on Cape Cod bay; thence by a line in a southwardly direction, so as to exclude the towns of Wareham and Rochester, and to intersect the line of Plymouth county; thence by the line of said county and the line of the district of Boston to the Natasket river; including all the islands, bays, inlets, shores, harbors, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Plymouth shall be the port of entry, and Scituate, Duxbury, and Kingston, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 22. District number twenty-two shall be called the district of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: To include the county of Barnstable, with all the islands, bays, inlets, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of said county. Barnstable to be the port of entry, and Harwick, Chatham, Sandwich, Falmouth, Wellfleet and Provincetown, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 23. District number twenty-three shall be called the district of Edgartown, in the State of Massachusetts, and shall include within its boundaries the county of Dukes, in said State, with all the islands, bays, inlets, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within said county. Edgartown shall be the port of entry, and Holmes Hole a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 24. District number twenty-four shall be called the district of

Nantucket, and the island of Nantucket, with all its bays, inlets, harbors, shores, and waters shall constitute said district, The town of Nantucket shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 25. District number twenty-five shall be called the district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district and form the limits thereof, viz: To include all that part of the county of Bristol lying north of a line running from Watturpa pond, at the point where the line of the State of Rhode Island crosses it, to Long pond, and also all that part of the town of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, which lies north of the south line of the farm of William Slade, and of the farm of the heirs of Boylston Brayton, to Watturpa pond, and by said pond to the south line of the State of Massachusetts and the waters and shores adjoining thereto; including all the islands, bays, inlets, shores, harbors, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Fall River shall be the port of entry, and Tiverton, Somersett, and Dighton, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 26. District number twenty-six shall be called the district of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the line dividing the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the Atlantic; thence along said dividing line to Watturpa pond; thence along the line of the district of Fall River to Long pond; thence along the southern line of the district of Plymouth to where the line of the district of Barnstable intersects the same; thence along the middle of Buzzard's bay to the place of beginning; including all the islands, bays, inlets, shores, harbors, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. New Bedford shall be the port of entry, and Fair Haven, Dartmouth, Marion, Westport, Wareham, and Mattapoisett, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 27. District number twenty-seven shall be called the district of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: To include all the county of Washington, except the town of Westerly, and all of the county of Newport not included in the districts of Fall River and Bristol; to embrace also all of the waters of the Narragansett bay included within the line running from where the line dividing the counties of Washington and Kent strikes the said bay to the northernmost point of Prudence island; thence by the middle of the waters of said bay to the line of the district of Fall River below Tiverton; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the said boundaries. Newport to be the port of entry, and North Kingston and Wakefield ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 28. District number twenty-eight shall be called the district of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island; and the towns of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington, in said State, including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters thereof, shall constitute said district, and form its boundaries. Bristol shall be the port of entry, and Warren a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 29. District number twenty-nine shall be called the district of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and shall include all the counties of Providence and Kent in said State, and all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the said counties. Providence shall be the port of entry, and Pawtuxet, East Greenwich, and Warwick, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 30. District number thirty shall be called the district of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut; and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Mystic river, on the west side; thence up the said river to the line of North Stonington; thence by a line, to include North Stonington and Voluntown, to the eastern line of the State of Connecticut; thence south along said line to the point where the line of the town of Westerly, in Rhode Island, intersects the same; thence by the line of said town, and to include the same, to the bay; thence along the bay to the place of beginning, so as to include within its limits Fisher's island; including all the islands, bays, inlets, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Stonington shall be the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 31. District number thirty-one shall be called the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut; and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Extending from the Mystic river on the east to the Connecticut river on the west, and to include all the counties of Windham, Toland, and New London, except so much as is embraced in the district of Stonington; and to include all the islands, bays, inlets, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. New London shall be the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 32. District number thirty-two shall be called the district of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut; and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: To include all the counties of Hartford and Middlesex, in the State of Connecticut, and all that part of the State of Massachusetts lying west of the Connecticut river, from its mouth to the north line of the State of Massachusetts, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Middletown shall be the port of entry, and Saybook, Killingsworth, Haddam, East Haddam, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East Hartford, Windsor, East Windsor, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 33. District number thirty-three shall be called the district of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: To include all the counties of New Haven and Litchfield, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. New Haven shall be the port of entry, and Guilford, Branford, Milford, and Derby, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 34. District number thirty-four shall be called the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits

thereof, viz: To include all the county of Fairfield, in said State, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Fairfield shall be the port of entry, and Bridgeport, Stratford, Norwalk, Stamford, Greenwich, Westport, and Darien, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 35. District number thirty-five shall be called the district of New York, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: The city and county of New York, and the following counties: Kings, Queens, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Fulton, Montgomery, Schnectady, Albany, Schoharie, Greene, Delaware, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland, and all that part of Suffolk not included in Sag Harbor district; also, all that part of the State of New Jersey lying east of Newark bay and the Hackensack river, together with Staten island; including all the islands, inlets, bays, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of the same. The port of entry shall embrace within its limits the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, and New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Kinderhook, Albany, Hudson city, Troy City, Rhinebeck Landing, Cold Spring, Port Covington, and Port Jefferson, on Long Island, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 36. District number thirty-six shall be called the district of Sag Harbor, in the State of New York, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: To include all the bays, islands, harbors, rivers, shores, and waters between Oyster Pond point and Montauk point, and on both sides of Long Island, to the western lines of the towns of South Hampton and River Head, and to include the Atlantic shore as far west as the line of South Hampton, with Plum island, Great Gull island, Little Gull island, and Gardiner's island. Sag Harbor shall be the port of entry, and Greenport a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 37. District number thirty-seven shall be called the district of Champlain, in the State of New York, and shall, within its limits, embrace the counties of Clinton, Warren, Washington, Essex, and so much of Franklin as is not embraced in the district of St. Lawrence, including the shores of lake Champlain in said counties, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters within the boundaries of said counties. Plattsburg shall be the port of entry, and Whitehall, Rouse's Point, and Hogansburgh, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 38. District number thirty-eight shall be called the district of St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, and shall embrace within its limits the county of St. Lawrence, all of Franklin county lying on the St. Lawrence river, and include all the islands, bays, inlets, harbors, rivers, shores, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Ogdensburg shall be the port of entry, and Waddington and Morristown ports of delivery in said district.

SEC. 39. District number thirty-nine shall be called the district of Cape Vincent, in the State of New York, and shall embrace within its limits all that part of the county of Jefferson lying north of the Black river, except the town of Brownsville, and the waters and shores of

Chaumont bay, in said county, and include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Cape Vincent shall be the port of entry, and Clayton a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 40. District number forty shall be called the district of Sackett's Harbor, in the State of New York, and shall embrace that part of the county of Jefferson lying south of the Black river, with the town of Brownsville, and the waters and shores of Chaumont bay, in said county, and the counties of Lewis, Herkimer, and Hamilton; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Sackett's Harbor shall be the port of entry, and Brownsville the port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 41. District number forty-one shall be called the district of Oswego, in the State of New York, and shall embrace within its limits the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Cortlandt, Tompkins, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and the towns of Wolcott, Butler, Savannah, Galen, Rose, and Huron, in the county of Wayne, including all of Sodus Bay and Sodus Point, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, lakes, rivers, shores, and waters within the boundaries of said counties. Oswego shall be the port of entry, and Sodus Bay and Texas, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 42. District number forty-two shall be called the district of Genesee, in the State of New York, and shall embrace within its limits the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Alleghany, Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung, Yates, Ontario, and all that part of Wayne county not included in the district of Oswego; including the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, lakes, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Rochester shall be the port of entry, and Charlotte, Kelsey's Landing, and Pultneyville, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 43. District number forty-three shall be called the district of Niagara, in the State of New York, and shall embrace all that part of Niagara county not included in the district of Buffalo and the county of Orleans, and include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, lakes, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Lewiston shall be the port of entry, and Suspension Bridge and Youngstowns ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 44. District number forty-four shall be called the district of Buffalo, in the State of New York, and shall embrace the counties of Erie, Genesee, and Wyoming, and all the part of Niagara county which extends on Niagara river, from the Great Falls of the Niagara to Tonawanda creek; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same, except the shores of Cattaraugus creek. Buffalo shall be the port of entry, and Black Rock, Black Rock Dam, and Tonawanda, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 45. District number forty-five shall be called the district of Dunkirk, and shall embrace the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauque, and the harbors, rivers, and waters on the south shore of Lake Erie, in the State of New York, west of and including Cattaraugus creek, and the shores on the east side of said creek, and west along the shores and territory bording on Lake Erie aforesaid, to the Pennsylvania State

line, and the islands in the said lake contiguous thereto. Dunkirk shall be the port of entry, and Barcelona, Silver creek, and Cattaraugus creek shall be ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 46. District number forty-six shall be called the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and shall embrace within its limits all that part of the said State lying east of the eastern boundary lines of the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, and also the counties of Gloucester, Camden, Mercer, Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex, and so much of Burlington county as lies between a line running from the southeast corner of Camden county to the southwest corner of Monmouth county and the Delaware river, in the State of New Jersey, including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Philadelphia shall be the port of entry, and Camden, Burlington, and Trenton ports of deliver for said district.

SEC. 47. District number forty-seven shall be called the district of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, and shall embrace the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, and McKean; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, lakes, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Erie shall be the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 48. District number forty-eight shall be called the district of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, and shall embrace Newark bay, the counties of Essex, Bergen, Passaic, Morris, and Hudson, west of Hackensack river, in the State of New Jersey, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Newark shall be the port of entry, and Elizabeth a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 49. District number forty-nine shall be called the district of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, and shall embrace the waters of Raritan bay and river, and all the territory of the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Somerset, in said State; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Perth Amboy shall be the port of entry, and Keyport and New Brunswick, ports of delivery in said district.

SEC. 50. District number fifty shall be called the district of Little Egg Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, and shall embrace the Atlantic coast from a point opposite the northern point of Barnegat bay to the southern shore of Great bay, Little Egg Harbor, the Atsion river, and the territory of the county of Burlington not included in the district of Philadelphia, and the county of Ocean, in said State; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Tuckerton shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 51. District number fifty-one shall be called the district of Great Egg Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, and shall embrace the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in said State, and include all the shores of the Atlantic ocean and Delaware bay bounding said counties, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Bargaintown shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 52. District number fifty-two shall be called the district of

Bridgeton, in the State of New Jersey, and shall embrace the counties of Cumberland and Salem, in said State, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Bridgeton shall be the port of entry, and Salem a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 53. District number fifty-three shall be called the district of Delaware, and shall include all the territory and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of said State. Wilmington shall be the port of entry, and New Castle, Delaware City, and Port Penn, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 54. District number fifty-four shall be called the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and shall embrace the counties of Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Howard, Carroll, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's, in said State; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of the same. Baltimore shall be the port of entry, and Havre de Grace, Annapolis, Town Creek, St. Mary's, and Chesapeake City, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 55. District number fifty-five shall be called the district of Vienna, in the State of Maryland, and shall embrace within its limits the counties of Dorchester, Worcester, Talbot, Caroline, and Somerset, in said State; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of the same. Vienna shall be the port of entry, and Snow Hill, Oxford, Die's island, and Cambridge, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 56. District number fifty-six shall be called the district of Cherrystone, in the State of Virginia, and shall include the counties of Northampton and Accomac, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the territory of the same. Eastville shall be the port of entry for the same.

SEC. 57. District number fifty-seven shall be called the district of Potomac, and shall include both sides of the Potomac river from its mouth to the head of navigation on the same, and including the counties of Fairfax, Alexandria, Prince William, Fauquier, Loudon, Jefferson, Clarke, Berkley, Morgan, Frederick, Warren, Rappahannock, Page, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Hampshire, Hardy, Pendleton, Randolph, Barbour, Preston, Taylor, and Lewis, in the State of Virginia, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, creeks, and waters in said described territory. Alexandria shall be the port of entry, and Dumfries, Diggs' Landing, and Yeocomico, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 58. District number fifty-eight shall be called the district of Georgetown, and shall include the District of Columbia. Georgetown shall be the port of entry and Washington City a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 59. District number fifty-nine shall be called the district of Tappahannock, and shall include both sides of the Rappahannock, from its mouth to the head of the navigable waters of the same, and also the territory of the following counties in the State of Virginia, to wit: Middlesex, Lancaster, Northumberland, Essex, Richmond, West-

moreland, King George, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Louisa, Fluvana, Albemarle, Green, Orange, Madison, and Culpepper, with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, creeks, and waters within the same. Tappahannock shall be the port of entry, and Fredericksburg a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 60. District number sixty shall be called the district of Yorktown, and shall extend from the point forming the south shore of the mouth of the Rappahannock river to the point forming the north shore of the mouth of the Back river, on the Chesapeake bay, and to include the waters of the York river from its mouth to the head of navigation on the same, and also the territory of the counties of York, Gloucester, James, Queen, New Kent, King William, Mathews, and King and Queen, in the State of Virginia, and all islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, creeks, and waters within the same. Yorktown shall be the port of entry, and Cumberland a port of delivery for the same.

SEC. 61. District number sixty-one shall be called the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and shall include within its limits the counties of Charles City, Henrico, Hanover, Goochland, Powhatan, Amelia, Halifax, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham, Appomattox, Campbell, Pittsylvania, Amherst, Nelson, Augusta, Rockbridge, Highland, Bath, Bedford, Henry, Franklin, Roanoke, Botetourt, Allegheny, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, Giles, Craig, Montgomery, Floyd, Patrick, Pulaski, Carrol, Wythe, Grayson, Smith, Tazewell, Washington, Russell, Lee, Scott, and that part of Chesterfield not included in the Petersburg district, including both sides of the James river from the lower line of the county of Surry, upwards, in the State of Virginia; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the territory of the same. Richmond shall be the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 62. District number sixty-two shall be called the district of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, and shall include the counties of Surry, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, (excluding the James river,) and that part of Chesterfield lying south of a line running from the mouth of Deep creek to the mouth of the Appomattox river, to be so run as to include Port Walthal; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Petersburg shall be the port of entry, and Port Walthal a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 63. District number sixty-three shall be called the district of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and shall embrace the Chesapeake bay and Atlantic ocean from the Back river to the dividing line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and the waters of the James river so far up as to the lower line of the county of Surry, including the city of Norfolk and the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, Elizabeth City, Warwick, and Greensville; with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Norfolk and Portsmouth, shall be the ports of entry, and Smithfield and Hampton, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 64. District number sixty-four shall be called the district of Pasquotank, in the State of North Carolina, and the territories within the following boundaries shall constitute said district, and form the limits thereof, viz: Commencing at the point on the Atlantic ocean where the dividing line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina strike the same; thence by said dividing line to the line dividing the counties of Gates and Pasquotank; thence along the line of Pasquotank county to the waters of the Little river; thence down the same, inclusive, to its mouth; thence across Albemarle sound to the western shore of Alligator river at the mouth; thence up the western shore of and including Alligator river, to the county line of Hyde county; thence by said county line, eastward to Pamlico sound; thence by a line following the same course to the Atlantic ocean; thence by the same to the place of beginning; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Elizabeth City shall be the port of entry and delivery for the same.

SEC. 65. District number sixty-five shall be called the district of Albemarle, in the State of North Carolina, and shall embrace within its limits the counties of Hertford, Gates, Chowan, and Perquimans, in said State, and the north shore of the Albemarle sound to a point opposite the mouth of the Roanoke river; and from thence both shores of said sound, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Edenton shall be the port of entry and delivery for the same.

SEC. 66. District number sixty-six shall be called the district of Pamlico, in the State of North Carolina, and shall embrace the counties of Granville, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Edgecomb, Pitt, Beaufort, and Hyde, excluding the Neuse river, and including all the waters of the Pamlico river, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the said described boundaries, and not included in the district of Cape Hatteras. Washington shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 67. District number sixty-seven shall be called the district of Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and shall embrace the counties of Wake, Johnston, Wayne, all that part of Green south of Moccasin river, Lenoir, Jones, and Craven; including all the waters of the Neuse river to its mouth, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described territory. Newbern shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 68. District number sixty-eight shall be called the district of Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, and shall embrace the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin, Washington, and that part of Tryel lying west of Alligator river, including the south shore of Albemarle sound from the mouth of Alligator river to the south shore of the Cashie river at its mouth, and including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of said counties. Plymouth shall be the port of entry, and Windsor and Columbia, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 69. District number sixty-nine shall be called the district of Cape Hatteras, in the State of North Carolina, and shall embrace

within its limits the county of Carteret, Cedar island, Core sound, Pamlico sound, the southern boundary of Pascotank district on the Atlantic, to Bogue inlet, inclusive; including Swansboro', and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of said boundaries. Ocracoke shall be the port of entry, and Beaufort, Middletown, and Swansboro', ports of delivery for said district

SEC. 70. District number seventy shall be called the district of Cape Fear, in the State of North Carolina, and the territory within the following boundaries shall constitute said district and form the limits thereof, viz: Including the Atlantic coast from Bogue inlet, exclusive, to the line dividing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina; thence by said division line to the Great Pedee river; thence by the waters of said river, the Yadkin and Arrarat rivers, exclusive, to the State line dividing Virginia and North Carolina; thence by said division line eastward to the eastern line of Person county; thence by the lines of the districts of Pamlico, Cape Hatteras and Newbern, to the place of beginning, and embracing all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters, within the limits of said boundaries. Wilmington shall be the port of entry and delivery for the same.

SEC. 71. District number seventy-one shall be called the district of Winyaw, in the State of South Carolina, and shall include all of the shores and waters of Long bay, from Little river inlet to the mouth of the South Santee river, both inclusive; and all that part of the State of South Carolina lying east and north of the Santee and Wateree rivers, both inclusive; and all that part of the State of North Carolina lying west of the Yadkin and Arrarat rivers, both inclusive; and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of said boundaries. Georgetown shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 72. District number seventy-two shall be called the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and shall embrace all of said State west of the Santee and Wateree rivers, except the county of Beaufort, and shall extend on the Atlantic coast from the mouth of the South Santee river to the mouth of the Combahee river, both exclusive; and shall include the northern shore of the St. Helena sound, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the limits of said boundaries. Charleston shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 73. District number seventy-three shall be called the district of Broad River, in the State of South Carolina, and shall embrace the county of Beaufort, in said State, and extend to the Atlantic coast from the mouth of the Combahee river, inclusive, along the south shore of the St. Helena sound, to the mouth of the Savannah river, exclusive, including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Beaufort shall be the port of entry and delivery for the same.

SEC. 74. District number seventy-four shall be called the district of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, and shall extend from the mouth of the Savannah river, inclusive, along the Atlantic coast so far as to

embrace St. Catharine's island; thence to the mouth of Medway river, inclusive, to include within its limits both sides of the Savannah river to the State line, and counties of Bryan, Chatham, Effingham, Bullock, Emanuel, Scriven, Burke, Jefferson, Richmond, Warren, Columbia, Wilks, Lincoln, Taliaferro, Greene, Oglethrop, Elbert, Hart, Madison, Franklin, Habersham, Rabun, Union, Lumpkin, Hall, Jackson, Clarke, Walton, Morgan, Jasper, Butts, Newton, Henry, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Forsyth, Cherokee, Gilmer, Murray, Walker, Dade, Chattooga, Gordon, Whitfield, Catoosa, Fannin, Pickins, Polk, Floyd, Cass, Paulding, Cobb, Carroll, Campbell, Fayette, Fulton, Coweta, and Heard, in said State; together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Savannah shall be the port of entry, and Sunbury and Hardwick, ports of delivery for the said district.

SEC. 75. District number seventy-five shall be called the district of Darien, in the State of Georgia, and shall extend from Sapelo sound, including Sapelo river, along the Atlantic coast to Jykill sound, and to include Little Santilla river; embracing all the territory of the State of Georgia not included in the district of Savannah, except the counties of Early, Decatur, Baker, Thomas, Lowndes, Clinch, Ware, Charlton, and Camden, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described territory. Brunswick shall be the port of entry, and Darien a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 76. District number seventy-six shall be called the district of St. Mary's, in the State of Georgia, and shall extend from Jykill sound to the mouth of St. Mary's river, inclusive, to embrace all the waters of the Santilla and St. Mary's rivers, and the counties of Camden, Charlton, Ware, Clinch, Lowndes, and Thomas, in the State of Georgia; including all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. St. Mary's shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 77. District number seventy-seven shall be called the district of Fernandina, and shall embrace the county of Nassau, in Florida, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Fernandinia shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 78. District number seventy-eight shall be called the district of St. John's, in Florida, and shall embrace the St. John's river from its mouth to its source, and all the waters emptying into the same, and all the territory of the counties of Duval, St. John's, Marion, Sumpter, Putnam, Orange, and Volusia, except so much as is included in the St. Augustine district. Jacksonville shall be the port of entry, and Pilatka a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 79. District number seventy-nine shall be called the district of St. Augustine, in Florida, and shall extend along the Atlantic coast from the mouth of St. John's river, exclusive, to Indian river inlet, exclusive, including the Halifax river and so much of the land along said shores as may be necessary for the purposes of said district. St. Augustine shall be the port of entry, and New Smyrna a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 80. District number eighty shall be called the district of Key West, and shall extend from Indian river inlet, on the Atlantic coast, to the north line of the county of Hillsboro', on the Gulf of Mexico, north of Tampa bay, and to embrace within the limits thereof Indian river, the counties of Hillsboro,' Brevard, Monroe, Dade, and Manattee, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters included in said boundaries. Key West shall be the port of entry, and Miami and Tampa, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 81. District number eighty-one shall be called the district of Ocklockney, in Florida, and shall extend from the line of the district of Key West, north of Tampa bay, to the mouth of the Ocklockney river; thence up said river, including the same, to the dividing line between Georgia and Florida; thence eastwardly along said line to the St. Mary's river; thence down said river, exclusive, to the mouth of Deep creek; thence by the lines of the districts of St. John's and Fernandina to the place of beginning; embracing all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Newport shall be the port of entry, and St. Mark's, Cedar Keys, and Beyport, shall be the ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 82. District number eighty-two shall be called the district of Apalachicola, and shall embrace within its limits the shore of the Gulf of Mexico from the mouth of the Ocklockney river, exclusive, to a point south of St. Joseph's bay, and including the counties of Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Liberty, and Jackson, in Florida, and the counties of Decatur, Baker, and Early, in the State of Georgia, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Apalachicola shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 83. District number eighty-three shall be called the district of Pensacola, in Florida, and shall embrace the shore of the Gulf of Mexico from a point south of St. Joseph's bay, exclusive, to the western boundary line of Florida, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters in Florida, west of the eastern boundary lines of Washington and Holmes counties. Pensacola shall be the port of entry, and St. Andrew's bay a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 84. District number eighty-four shall be called the district of Mobile, and shall embrace so much of the Gulf of Mexico as is within the boundaries of the State of Alabama, and all of said State south of the Tennessee river, except the counties of Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Marshall, Blount, Marion, Hancock, and De Kalb; and the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Mobile shall be the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 85. District number eighty-five shall be called the district of Pearl river, and shall embrace all the shores of the Gulf of Mexico between the division line of the States of Mississippi and Alabama and the mouth of Pearl river, inclusive, and also the shores and waters of Lake Borgne, including both sides of Pearl river to its source, and all the State of Mississippi lying east of said river and running so far

north as to include the counties of Neshoba and Kemper, in said State; together with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described boundaries. Shieldsboro' shall be the port of entry and Biloxi a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 86. District number eighty-six shall be called the district of Mississippi, and shall embrace all the shores of the Gulf of Mexico bounding the State of Louisiana, the Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Ohio rivers, and their tributaries, within the following boundaries, to wit: the State of Louisiana, excluding the Sabine river; the State of Mississippi, west and north of Pearl river; the State of Tennessee, and that part of Alabama north of the Tennessee river, including said river, and south of the same so far as to embrace the counties of Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Marshall, Blount, Marion, Hancock, and De Kalb; the State of Kentucky, and that part of Virginia not included in the district of Potomac and Richmond; all that part of the State of Ohio not included in the districts of Miami, Sandusky, and Cleveland; all that part of Pennsylvania not included in the districts of Philadelphia and Erie; all those parts of the States of Indiana and Illinois not included in the districts of Miami, Michigan city, and Chicago; all that part of the State of Wisconsin not included in the Milwaukie and Michilimackinac districts; all that part of the Territory of Minnesota lying east of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, including said rivers; the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, lakes, shores, rivers, and waters within the same, shall constitute said district, and the territory above described form the limits thereof. New Orleans shall be the port of entry, and Bayou St. John, Port Pontchartrain, Lakeport, Lafayette, Shreveport, and Franklin, Louisiana; Little Rock, Arkansas; Natchez, Vicksburg, Columbus, and Grand Gulf, in Mississippi; Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville, in Tennessee; Evansville, New Albany, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and Madison, in Indiana; Louisville, Hickman, and Paducah, in Kentucky; Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Marietta, in Ohio; Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; Wheeling, in Virginia; Alton, Quincy, Cairo, Galena, and Peoria, in Illinois; Burlington, Dubuque, Davenport, Clinton, and Keokuk, in Iowa; Florence and Tuscumbia, in Alabama; Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin; St. Paul, in Minnesota; and St. Louis and Hannibal, in Missouri, shall be ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 87. District number eighty-seven shall be called the district of Cleveland, and shall embrace the shore of Lake Erie, from the mouth of Vermillion river, exclusive, to the northeastern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and including the counties of Lorain, Cuyahoga, Lake, Ashtabula, Geauga, Medina, Summit, Portage, Trumbull, Wayne, Stark, Mahoning, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Cleveland shall be the port of entry, and Fairport, Black River, Ashtabula, and Conеaut, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 88. District number eighty-eight shall be called the district of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, and shall embrace the shore of lake Erie from the mouth of Vermillion river to Maumee bay, both exclu-

sive, and include within its boundaries the counties of Ottaway, Sandusky, Erie, Huron, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandott, Crawford, Richland, and Ashland, in the State of Ohio, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Sandusky City shall be the port of entry, and Vermillion, Huron, Fremont, and Port Clinton, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 89. District number eighty-nine shall be called the district of Miami, in the State of Ohio, and shall embrace Maumee bay, and include within its limits the counties of Lucas, Wood, Fulton, Henry, Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Auglaize, and Mercer, in the State of Ohio; and Adams, Wells, Huntingdon, Whitley, Allen, De Kalb, Noble, La Grange, and Steuben counties, in the State of Indiana, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Toledo shall be the port of entry, and Perrysburg and Maumee City, port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 90. District number ninety shall be called the district of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, and shall embrace all the shores of Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, St. Clair strait, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan, as far as they form the boundaries of said State, and all of the territory of said State lying south of the straits of Mackinaw, except so much as is hereinafter included in the district of Michilimackinac, together with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Detroit shall be the port of entry, and Munroe, Trenton, Mount Clemens, Agonac, Saint Clair, Port Huron, Lexington, Saginaw, New Buffalo, Muskegon, Grand Haven, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo River, South Haven, North Black River, and Pere Marquette Bay, ports of delivery for said district

SEC. 91. District number ninety-one shall be called the district of Michilimackinac, and embrace all the north shore of lake Huron and the waters connecting it with Lake Superior belonging to the United States; also the shores of Lake Superior east of the eastern line of the county of Ontonagon, and the shores of Lake Michigan north of the entrance to Green bay, and including within its limits all that part of the State of Michigan lying north and west of the straits of Mackinaw, except the county of Ontonagon. Mackinaw shall be the port of entry, and Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette Bay, Portage Entrance, Eagle Harbor, Copper Harbor, Eagle River, Grand Traverse, Cheboygan Bay, and Superior City, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 92. District number ninety-two shall be called the district of Ontonagon, and shall include within its limits the county of Ontonagon, in Michigan, the county of La Pointe, in Wisconsin, and all that part of the Territory of Minnesota lying east of the Swan river, with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters included within said boundaries. Ontonagon shall be the port of entry, and Fond du Lac a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 93. District number ninety-three shall be called the district of Michigan City, and shall embrace so much of the southern shore of Lake Michigan as bounds the State of Indiana, with the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, La Porte, Starke, Pulaski, Jasper, Porter, and Lake, in said

State. Michigan City shall be a port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 94. District number ninety-four shall be called the district of Milwaukie, and shall embrace the western shore of Lake Michigan, so far as it forms the boundary of the State of Wisconsin, and all the waters of Green bay including within its limits all that portion of the State of Wisconsin lying east of the Wisconsin river above the town of De Korra, and all east of a line running south from De Korra to the State line, together with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Milwaukie shall be the port of entry, and Cheboygan, Racine, Kenosha, Green Bay, Manitouwoc, and Port Washington, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 95. District number ninety-five shall be called the district of Chicago, and shall embrace the shores of Lake Michigan within the State of Illinois, with the counties of Will, Cook, Du Page, Kendall, Kane, DeKalb, Boone, McHenry, and Lake, in said State, together with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said described territory. Chicago shall be a port of entry, and Waukeegan a port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 96. District number ninety-six shall be called the district of Pembina, and shall embrace all the Territory of Minnesota lying west of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, lakes, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Pembina shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 97. District number ninety-seven shall be called the district of Galveston, in the State of Texas, and shall extend on the Gulf of Mexico from the Sabine Pass, including Sabine lake, to the eastern boundary line of the county of Matagorda, and shall embrace all that part of the State of Texas lying north and east of the Colorado river, and not including the waters of said river, together with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said territory. Galveston shall be the port of entry, and Velasco and Sabine City ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 98. District number ninety-eight shall be called the district of Indianola, in the State of Texas, and shall embrace the shores of the Gulf of Mexico from the eastern boundary line of the county of Matagorda to the mouth of the San Antonio river, including the bay of Espiritu Santo, and all the territory lying between the Colorado river and the San Atonio, Medina, and Pecos rivers, including the waters of the Colorado, San Antonio, and Medina rivers, and excluding the waters of the Pecos river, including also the whole of the county of Matagorda, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the boundaries of said described district. Indianola shall be called the port of entry, and Lavaca, Saluria, and Matagorda, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 99. District number ninety-nine shall be called the district of Aransas, in the State of Texas, and shall embrace the Gulf of Mexico from the bay of Espiritu Santo, exclusive, to Corpus Christi bay, inclusive, and including all that part of the State of Texas lying between the San Antonio and Medina rivers, exclusive, and the Nueces river, inclusive, together with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores,

rivers, and waters within said described territory. Aransas shall be the port of entry, and Copano and Corpus Christi ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 100. District number one hundred shall be called the district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas, and shall embrace the Gulf of Mexico from Corpus Christi bay, exclusive, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, inclusive, and all the waters of the Rio Grande in the State of Texas, except so much thereof as is hereinafter included in the district of Paso del Norte; to include, also, all that part of the State of Texas lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces and Pecos rivers, except so much of the same as is included in the district of Paso del Norte, and including the waters of the latter, with the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Point Isabel shall be the port of entry, and Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Laredo, and Eagle Pass, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 101. District number one hundred and one shall be called the district of Paso del Norte, and shall embrace the waters of the Rio Grande from the point where the east line of the State of Chihuahua, in Mexico, strikes said river, thence upwards to its source, and the tributaries of the same within the United States, and shall include the Territory of New Mexico, including the Mesilla Valley, and all the State of Texas lying west of the eastern line of said Territory of New Mexico, together with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Franklin, in the State of Texas, shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

SEC. 102. District number one hundred and two shall be called the district of Humboldt, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the line dividing the counties of Mendocino and Humboldt to the boundary line of California and Oregon, with the counties Siskiyou, Klamath, Trinity, and Humboldt, and all the islands, harbors, bays, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Bucksport shall be the port of entry, and Union Town and Crescent City the ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 103. District number one hundred and three shall be called the district of Monterey, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the dividing line between the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo to the northern line of the county of Santa Cruz, and include within its limits the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo; with all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Monterey shall be the port of entry, and San Louis Obispo, San Simeon, and Santa Cruz, ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 104. District number one hundred and four shall be called the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the dividing line between the counties of San Francisco and Santa Cruz to the southern line of Humboldt county, and include the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, Contos Crata, Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Solano, Napa, Yolo, Colusi, Shasta, Plumas, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Sierra, Placer, Sacramento, Eldorado, Amados, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Almeda,

Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Tulare, in the State of California, and all of the Territory of Utah west of the Green river, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. San Francisco shall be the port of entry, and Benicia, Stockton, and Sacramento City, ports of delivery for the same.

SEC. 105. District number one hundred and five shall be called the district of San Pedro, in the State of California, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from the dividing line between the county of San Diego and Lower California to the northern line of the county of Santa Barbara, and include within its limits the counties of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Diego, and all of the Territory of Utah east of the Green river. San Pedro shall be the port of entry, and San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Yuma City ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 106. District number one hundred and six shall be called the district of Cape Perpetua, in Oregon Territory, and shall embrace the coast of the Pacific ocean from Kowes' Bay, exclusive, to Cape Perpetua, and all of the said Territory lying south of a line running parallel with the southern boundary line of Oregon from Cape Perpetua to the eastern boundary of Oregon, except so much as is included in the district of Port Orford, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters within said boundaries. Gardiner shall be the port of entry for said district.

SEC. 107. District number one hundred and seven shall be called the district of Astoria, and shall embrace the Pacific coast from Cape Perpetua to the straits of Juan de Fuca, in Washington Territory, and its bays and harbors, the mouth of the Columbia river, and both shores of the same, so far as it forms the boundary line of the Territory of Washington, and all of the Territory of Oregon not embraced in the districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, with so much of the coast of the Pacific ocean as bounds the same, including Pacific City, in the Territory of Washington. Astoria shall be the port of entry, and Cape Shoalwater, Pacific City, Portland, and Oregon City ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 108. District number one hundred and eight shall be called the district of Puget's Sound, in the Territory of Washington, and shall embrace the whole of said Territory, except the Pacific coast embraced in the district of Astoria, including all the islands, bays, harbors, shores, rivers, and waters within the same. Port Townsend shall be the port of entry, and Port Nesqually and Olympia ports of delivery for said district.

SEC. 109. District number one hundred and nine shall be called the district of Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, and shall extend from the line dividing said Territory and the State of California along the Pacific coast so far as to include Kowes' bay; thence east to the one hundred and twenty-third degree of longitude; thence south along said line to the line dividing the State of California and Oregon Territory; thence by said line to the place of beginning; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores, and waters embraced in said boundaries. Port Orford shall be the port of entry, and Kowes' Bay the port of delivery for said district.

SEC. 110. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall have power and authority during the recess of Congress to change ports of entry to ports of delivery whenever, in his judgment, they shall become unnecessary as ports of entry, and attach them as ports of delivery to other districts; and, with like approbation, to establish new ports of delivery in any of the districts when he shall deem it for the interest of the United States in protecting the revenue so to do.

SEC. 111. The Secretary of the Treasury, with approbation of the President, shall have full power and authority during the recess of Congress to establish ports of entry and delivery at such places as he shall deem expedient, within any territory acquired and in possession of the United States over which the revenue and collection laws have not been extended by law, and to designate the boundaries of the collection districts thus established; and all the revenue laws and penal laws of the United States relating thereto shall be extended over said districts.

SEC. 112. Whenever any dispute or inconvenience shall arise as to the actual boundary line of any collection district created by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, during the recess of Congress, decide the same; and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the establishment or change of ports of entry or delivery, or the designation of boundaries of new or existing collection districts, under the provisions of this section and the next two preceding sections of this act, shall be reported to Congress by said Secretary in his first annual report after such action shall have been had, for the affirmation of the same by Congress by law.

SEC. 113. All provisions of acts heretofore passed which prescribe the boundaries and names of collection districts and designate ports of entry and delivery be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC 114. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after the ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ———.

A BILL relating to the appointment of officers for the collection of the customs, and to provide for their compensation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION. 1. For the collection district of New York, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a collector, naval officer, surveyor of the port, and an appraiser, who shall each receive an annual salary as follows, viz: The collector, eight thousand dollars; the naval officer, five thousand dollars; the surveyor of the port, five thousand dollars; and the appraiser, three thousand five hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint for said district an auditor, who shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; and on the nomination of the collector, as many deputy collectors as he shall deem necessary for said collector, who shall each receive such annual salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint seven assistant appraisers for said district, at such annual salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars each, as he shall direct, and a sufficient number of examiners in the appraiser's office at an annual salary of not exceeding two thousand dollars each; and shall also, on the nomination of the naval officer and surveyor, respectively, appoint as many deputies for those officers as he shall deem necessary, who shall each receive such annual salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, as he shall direct. He shall also, in like manner, on the nomination of the collector, appoint for said port a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, who shall receive an annual salary of not less than eighteen hundred nor more than two thousand dollars each; and such number of inspectors as shall be necessary for the business of said port, who shall each receive a sum not exceeding four dollars per day for their services. The collector, naval officer, surveyor of the port, and appraiser, shall employ, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such number of clerks, night inspectors, laborers, and other persons in aid of the revenue, as shall be necessary to a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of their respective offices. But the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to limit their number and fix their compensation, and from time to time increase or diminish said force, as in his judgment the public interests may require.

SEC. 2. For the collection district of San Francisco, the President shall, in like manner, appoint a collector, naval officer, surveyor of the port, and an appraiser, who shall each receive an annual salary as follows, viz: The collector, eight thousand dollars; the naval officer, five thousand dollars; the surveyor of the port, five thousand dollars; and the appraiser, three thousand four hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the nomination of the collector, appoint not exceeding seven deputy collectors; one, if the Secretary shall deem it necessary, to be stationed at each of the ports of Benicia, Stockton, and Sacramento city. On the nomination of the naval officer, one

deputy naval officer; and on the nomination of the surveyor, one deputy surveyor of the port; who shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, excepting the deputy collectors who may be appointed for the ports of Benicia, Stockton, and Sacramento city, whose salary shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum. He shall also appoint a sufficient number of assistant appraisers for said port, who shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and a sufficient number of examiners in the appraiser's office, at an annual salary not to exceed two thousand dollars each. He shall, on the nomination of the collector, also appoint for said district a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum each, and as many inspectors as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day each.

SEC. 3. For the collection district of Los Angeles, in California, the President shall, in like manner, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint one clerk for said collector, who shall act as auditor in comptrolling his accounts, at a compensation not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum. He shall also, on the nomination of the collector, appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding five dollars per day each, and a competent number of inspectors, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day each.

SEC. 4. For the collection district of Monterey, in California, the President shall, in like manner, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint one clerk for said collector, who shall act as auditor in comptrolling his accounts, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, at a compensation not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum. He shall also, on the nomination of the collector, appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers as he shall deem necessary, at a salary not exceeding five dollars per day each, and a competent number of inspectors, whose compensation shall not exceed four dollars per day each.

SEC. 5. For the collection district of Astoria, the President shall, in like manner, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint one clerk for said collector, to act as auditor in comptrolling the accounts of the office, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, at an annual compensation not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the collector, appoint for said district such number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding five dollars per day each, and a competent number of inspectors, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day each.

SEC. 6. For the collection district of Puget's Sound, the President

shall, in like manner, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint one clerk for said collector, to act as auditor in comptrolling the accounts of the office, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, at an annual compensation not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the collector, appoint for said district such number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding five dollars per day, and a competent number of inspectors, whose compensation shall not exceed four dollars per day for each person so appointed.

SEC. 7. For each of the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, the President shall, in like manner, appoint a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and who shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may, if he shall deem it expedient, appoint one clerk for each of said collectors, to act as auditor in comptrolling the accounts of the office, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, at an annual compensation not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the said collectors, appoint for said districts, if in his judgment they are necessary, a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding five dollars per day each, and such number of inspectors as he shall deem expedient, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day each.

SEC. 8. For the collection districts of Galveston and Brazos de Santiago, in Texas, the President shall, in like manner, appoint a collector for each, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port. The collector for Brazos de Santiago shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the collector at Galveston an annual salary of one thousand six hundred dollars. There shall also be appointed, in like manner, for each of the districts of Indianola, Aransas, and Paso del Norte, a collector, who shall perform the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and who shall each receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may, if he shall deem it expedient, appoint for the collector of each of said districts a clerk, to act as auditor in comptrolling the accounts of the office, under such regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, and who shall receive an annual compensation not exceeding twelve hundred dollars. He shall also, on the nomination of the respective collectors, appoint for the districts named in this section, whenever in his judgment such officers are necessary, a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, whose compensation shall not exceed four dollars per day, and as many inspectors as he shall deem expedient, whose compensation shall not exceed three dollars per day for each person so appointed.

SEC. 9. The collection districts in the United States not heretofore named shall be divided into eight classes, and the districts and ports of delivery hereinafter named shall be classified as follows, to wit:

The first class shall include the districts of Mississippi, Philadel-

phia, Baltimore, and Boston, and other districts that shall hereafter collect an amount of revenue exceeding one million of dollars in any one year.

The second class shall include the district of Charleston, in South Carolina, and all other districts which shall hereafter collect, annually, five hundred thousand dollars of revenue and not exceeding one million.

The third class shall include the districts and ports of delivery of Salem, Portland, New Haven, Savannah, Mobile, Oswego, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all other districts which shall hereafter collect, annually, one hundred thousand and not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars of revenue.

The fourth class shall include the districts and ports of delivery of Buffalo, Champlain, Sandusky, Cleveland, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Louisville, Nashville, and all other districts that shall hereafter collect, annually, fifty thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars of revenue.

The fifth class shall include the districts and ports of delivery of Passamaquoddy, Portsmouth, Vermont, Gloucester, Providence, Middletown, New London, Niagara, St. Lawrence, Cape Vincent, Cape Fear, Detroit, Potomac, Pittsburg, New Albany, and all other districts that shall hereafter collect, annually, twenty thousand and not exceeding fifty thousand dollars of revenue.

The sixth class shall include the districts and ports of delivery of Bangor, Newburyport, Bristol, Sackett's Harbor, Genesee, Chicago, New Bedford, Georgetown, (D. C.,) Apalachicola, Memphis, and all other districts that shall hereafter collect, annually, ten thousand and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars of revenue.

The seventh class shall include the districts and ports of delivery of Bath, Milwaukie, Miami, Penobscot, Waldoboro', Belfast, Marblehead, Fall River, Barnstable, Edgartown, Fairfield, Stonington, Perth Amboy, Delaware, Vienna, St. Augustine, Camden, (N. C.,) Plymouth, (N. C.,) Pensacola, Key West, St. Marks, St. John's, Michilimackinac, Wheeling, Vicksburg, Evansville, and all other districts that shall hereafter collect, annually, one thousand and not exceeding ten thousand dollars of revenue.

The eighth class shall include the districts and ports of delivery of Pembina, Natchez, Machias, Frenchman's Bay, Wiscasset, Saco, Kennebunk, York, Plymouth, (Mass.,) Sag Harbor, Bridgetown, Great Egg Harbor, Little Egg Harbor, Newark, Erie, Tappahannock, Cherrystone, Yorktown, Edenton, Washington, (N. C.,) Newbern, Beaufort, Winyaw, Broad River, (S. C.,) St. Mary's, (Ga.,) Brunswick, (Ga.,) Pearl River, Grand Gulf, Knoxville, Paducah, Madison, Portsmouth, Marietta, (Ohio,) Alton, Galena, Burlington, (Iowa,) Florence, (Alabama,) Prairie du Chien, St. Paul's, (Minnesota,) Dunkirk, Michigan City, Quincy, and all other districts which shall collect less than one thousand dollars of revenue annually.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority, with the approval of the President, and it shall be his duty, annually, to transfer any district from the class in which it is here placed to the appropriate one, according to the amount of revenue collected in said

district for the current fiscal year, and the salary of the officers shall be paid accordingly. He shall also have power, with like approval of the President, to designate the class in which any new district, hereafter created, or any port of delivery at which a collector may be appointed, shall be placed, until its proper class shall be ascertained by the amount of revenue collected; and shall have power and authority, with like approval by the President, to annex any of the districts, not herein included in any one of the eight classes, to one of said classes, according to the revenue collected within the same the preceding year; and thereafter the salary and compensation of the collector and other officers of the customs for such districts shall be in accordance with the salary of the like officers of the class to which it is attached.

SEC. 11. For the districts in the first and second classes, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a collector, a naval officer, and surveyor of the port, for each district. And for the districts and ports of delivery in the third and fourth classes he shall appoint, in like manner, a collector and naval officer for each district. And a surveyor shall also be appointed for each port of entry in the third, fourth, and fifth classes, who shall also discharge the duties of an inspector of the customs when so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And for the districts and ports of delivery in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes, he shall appoint, in like manner, a collector of the customs.

SEC. 12. The collectors of customs appointed for the districts in the first class shall receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars; and those appointed for districts in the second class, an annual salary of four thousand dollars; and those appointed for districts in the third class, an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and a further compensation of one-half of one per cent. on the net amount of revenue collected in said districts; those appointed for districts in the fourth class, an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and a further compensation of one per cent. on the net amount of revenue collected in said districts; those appointed for districts in the fifth class, an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and a further compensation of two per cent. on the net amount of revenue collected in said districts; those appointed for districts in the sixth class, an annual salary of six hundred dollars, and a further compensation of three per cent. on the net amount of revenue collected for said districts; those appointed for districts in the seventh class, an annual salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, and a further compensation of six per cent. on the net amount of revenue collected in said districts; and those appointed for districts in the eighth class, an annual salary of four hundred dollars, and a further compensation of eight per cent. on the net amount of revenue collected in said districts. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority, with the approbation of the President, to grant an additional compensation to the collectors in classes numbers seven and eight, when, in his judgment, the character of the service requires it; and shall state such cases in his annual report, together with changes made in the classification from the revenue col-

lected the previous year, and the change of districts or new ports of entry established.

The collectors appointed for the several collection districts in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes shall also be allowed fees for the services by them rendered, as follows, viz: For receiving the measurement certificates, oaths, bonds, and other papers of a ship or vessel applying for a registry, issuing the certificate of registry, and recording the same, two dollars; for every necessary endorsement on a register, fifty cents; for renewing a register annually, one dollar; for granting new certificate and register in case of the change of ownership of vessel, one dollar; for every clearance granted to a ship or vessel, one dollar; which said fees shall be charged to the United States, and allowed to the collector in the settlement of his account, and paid to him in the same manner as his other compensation is allowed and paid to him; and said collector shall be required to render, monthly, to the Treasury Department, an account of all such fees, setting forth the items, the name of the vessel, and the master or owner, for whom the service was rendered, authenticated in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and which shall be by him approved before being allowed; but such additional compensation from fees to any collector shall in no case exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum; and in no case shall the compensation from all sources (except fines, penalties, and forfeitures,) of collectors in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes aforesaid, exceed the sum of three thousand dollars each per annum.

The naval officers appointed for the districts in the first class shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; those appointed for the second class shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; those appointed for the third class, an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars; and those appointed for the fourth class, an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The surveyors of the ports appointed for the districts in the first class shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; and those appointed for districts in the second class, an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and those appointed at ports of entry in the third, fourth, and fifth classes, shall each receive an annual compensation not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 13. The President shall, in like manner, appoint for each district in the first class an appraiser, who shall hold his office at the port of entry in the district for which he is appointed, and who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars. The President may, in like manner, if he shall deem it expedient, appoint an appraiser for the districts in the second and third classes, who shall be entitled to receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 14. The President shall, in like manner, appoint six appraisers at large, one of whom shall be employed for the districts on the Pacific coast; the other five shall be employed at such ports or places as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and the said appraisers shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars each, with an additional allowance for travelling expenses whenever they shall travel,

under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, on official business, the amount to be regulated and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed the actual expenses necessarily incurred.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power and authority to appoint for each appraiser in the first class three assistant appraisers, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and a sufficient number of examiners in appraiser's office, at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars each; and if the President shall appoint an appraiser in the districts of the second and third classes, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint, if in his opinion they are necessary, two assistant appraisers, at an annual salary not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars each, and a sufficient number of examiners in appraiser's office, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and and empowered to appoint for each district in the first and second classes, on the nomination of the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, respectively, as many deputies of those officers as he shall deem necessary, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars each in districts of the first class, and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars each in districts of the second class. He shall also have the authority to appoint, in like manner, deputy collectors for each collection district in the United States equal to the number of the ports of delivery in such districts not included in either of the eight classes established by this act or heretofore provided for, or as many of said ports of delivery as he shall deem expedient, and to fix the compensation of said deputies, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars each per annum; and he shall have the power to reduce the number of deputies at the respective ports of entry whenever he shall deem the number greater than the public service requires.

SEC. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to appoint for each collector in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes a clerk, to act as auditor for the district in comptrolling the accounts of the office, under such regulations as said Secretary may prescribe, in all cases in which he may deem it expedient. He shall also have the power to appoint for each district in the first and second classes, on the nomination of the collector thereof, a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at an annual salary not exceeding two thousand dollars each, and as many inspectors as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day each. He shall, in like manner, appoint for the districts in the third and fourth classes a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day each, and as many inspectors as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per day each. He shall, in like manner, have the power to appoint for the districts in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes a competent number of weighers, gaugers, and measurers at a compensation not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per day each, and as many inspectors as he shall deem necessary, at a compensation not exceeding three dollars per day each.

SEC. 18. The collectors, naval officers, surveyors of the port, and

appraisers, shall employ in their respective districts, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as many clerks, night inspectors, laborers, messengers, watchmen, and other persons, in aid of the revenue, as shall be found necessary to perform the duties required for their several offices; and the Secretary shall have the authority, from time to time, to limit the number and fix the compensation of such persons so employed.

SEC. 19. In all cases the collectors, naval officers, surveyors of the port, and appraisers appointed under this act, shall reside and hold their offices at the respective ports of entry to which they are appointed; shall personally attend to the duties of their respective offices; and shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, each (appraisers excepted) execute a bond to the United States, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties enjoined upon them respectively by law, and for the payment, according to the regulations of the Treasury Department, of all moneys by them received, from any source whatever, in their official capacity; said bonds to be according to the form prescribed by this act, to be executed in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury and subject to his approval, in the following penal sums, to wit: The collector of New York, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; the naval officer and surveyor of the port, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. The collector of San Francisco, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; the naval officer and surveyor of the port, each in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The collector at Monterey, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the collector at San Diego, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the collector at Brazos de Santiago, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars; the collector at Aransas, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; the collectors at Indianola and Paso del Norte, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each; the collector at Galveston, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars; the collectors at Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each; the collector at Astoria, in the sum of twenty thousand dollaars; and the collector at Puget's Sound, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The collectors for districts in the first class shall give bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; the naval officers and surveyors of the port in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. The collectors for the second class, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars; the naval officers and surveyors of the port, in the sum of five thousand dollars each; the collectors in the third class, in the sum of fifty thouthousand dollars each; the naval officers in the sum of five thousand dollars each; the collectors for the fourth class in the sum of thirty thousand dollars each; the naval officers in the sum of five thousand dollars each; the collectors for the fifth class in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each; the collectors for the sixth class in the sum of twenty thousand dollars each; the collectors for the seventh class in the sum of ten thousand dollars each; and the collectors for the eighth class in the sum of five thousand dollars each. The said bonds, when so executed and approved, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy of the same, under

the seal of said department, shall be evidence for any purpose for which the original might be used. No officer shall enter upon the duties of his office, or be entitled to receive any compensation until he shall have executed his bond as aforesaid; and unless said bond shall be executed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury within a reasonable time to be by him fixed, the appointment shall be considered void. The bond shall be in the following form, to wit: Know all men by these presents, that we ——— and ——— are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the just and full sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States, to which payment well and truly to be made and done we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this ——— day of ———, A.D. ——. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that, whereas the President of the United States hath, pursuant to law, appointed ——————— to the office of ——————— for the collection district of ———————, in the State of ———————, now, therefore, if the said ——————— shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of said office according to law, and in conformity especially to the laws of the United States relating to the collection of the revenue arising from customs, and shall account for and pay over to the treasury of the United States as he shall be, from time to time, directed so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, all moneys by him received in that capacity, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, ———.

SEC. 20. The collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the port, appointed under this act, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe before one of the judges of the district court of the United States, or one of the judges of the State court having jurisdiction over the district for which he is appointed, and to be administered within said district, the following oath or affirmation, viz: I, ———————, having been appointed ——————— for the collection district of ———————, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of ———————, and will give my personal attention to the same, and will use the best of my endeavors to prevent and detect fraud in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States.

Said oath or affirmation, when subscribed or duly certified by the judge before whom it is taken, shall be transmitted immediately to the Treasury Department, to be there filed and kept, and no person appointed shall enter upon the duties of his office until he has taken and subscribed said oath or affirmation, nor be entitled to any pay or emolument of office.

SEC. 21. All other officers and persons (except laborers) employed in the collection of the revenue shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective stations, take and subscribe, before the collector of the port, who is hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

I, ——— ———, having been appointed (or employed, as the case may be,) to the duties of a (clerk, inspector, deputy, or other officer, as the case may be,) do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties imposed upon me by the revenue laws of the United States to the extent of my ability, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds in relation thereto.

SEC. 22. All officers to be appointed by the President, under this act, shall be appointed for the term of four years, but shall be removable from office at pleasure. No officer shall be allowed any salary or compensation until he shall have executed his bond where required by law, taken and subscribed the oath of office, and actually entered upon the duties of the office at the place to which he is appointed.

SEC. 23. In all cases where a collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraiser, are authorized by this act to be appointed, or where more than one of said officers are authorized, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall have power to abolish any one or more of said offices, and to direct that the duties be performed by the remaining officer or officers for the district.

SEC. 24. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as, in his opinion, the interest of the United States may require, to regulate and increase the sums for which the bonds required, or which may be required by the laws of the United States, to be given by said officers, shall be given; and all bonds given in conformity with such regulations shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if given for the sums respectively mentioned in the laws requiring the same.

SEC. 25. The commissions of all officers to be commissioned under this act shall be made out, and after being signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, be recorded in the Treasury Department, and the seal affixed thereto; an exemplified copy whereof shall be evidence thereafter in any case where the original might be used.

SEC. 26. Every collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraiser shall account to the Treasury Department for all the expenses incident to his office; such accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, at such times and in such forms, and shall be supported by such proofs as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all such accounts shall be settled at the treasury like other public accounts; and every collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraiser shall, together with the accounts of the expenses of his office, render a list of clerks and others employed in the duties of his department, stating the time each was employed, the rate of compensation allowed to each and the duties which they severally performed. They shall also render an account of the sums paid for stationery, contingent expenses of their respective departments, fuel, and office rent, and so much thereof only as the Secretary of the Treasury shall have previously authorized them to expend for those purposes shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts.

SEC. 27. No person shall hold more than one office in the collection of the customs at one time, and no person holding an office or being permanently employed in any capacity in the collection of the customs shall be allowed, at the same time, to be engaged in carrying on any other business without the consent, in writing, of the Secretary of the Treasury thereto; nor shall any surety on the official bond of any officer of the customs be allowed to hold any office or employment in the collection of the revenue.

SEC. 28. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to limit the number and compensation of all deputies, weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, clerks, and other persons employed in the revenue service in any district in the United States; but such salaries shall not be increased above the amounts prescribed and limited by this act.

SEC. 29. No account for the compensation for services of any deputy, weigher, gauger, measurer, inspector, clerk, or other person employed in any duty relative to the collection of the revenue, shall be allowed, until such persons shall have certified, under oath or affirmation, that the said services have been actually performed; that he has received the full sum therein charged to his own use and benefit, and that he has not paid, deposited, or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit, or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other person or persons, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for his office or employment, or for his continuance therein, or the emolument thereof. And if any person employed in any duties in relation to the collection of the revenue shall accept or receive any fee, present, reward or compensation, other than that allowed by law, for any service he may perform for any person in that capacity, such person shall be removed from office, and shall, moreover, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 30. No person employed in the collection of the customs at a per diem compensation shall be allowed for more days than the number actually employed in the service of the United States; and a bill for such time shall be rendered, under oath, by the person so employed, accompanied by the certificate of the collector, or other chief officer of the customs, that the service was rendered as stated in the account.

SEC. 31. In all cases when the term of office of any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, shall expire by lapse of time, resignation, or removal, he shall continue to discharge the duties of the office until a successor be appointed, and shall enter upon the duties thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury; and he and his sureties shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such vacancy had occurred; but the Secretary of the Treasury may designate and depute another person to exercise the duties of the office until a regular successor is appointed, and in case he does so, shall require such bonds from said person so designated as in his judgment will secure the interests of the United States.

SEC. 32. In case of the death of any collector, naval officer, sur-

veyor, or appraiser, the principal deputy of such officer, or, if there be no deputy, the chief clerk shall perform the duties until a successor be appointed, or until the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate some other person to perform said duties; and, in the meantime, the estate of the deceased and the sureties in his bond shall be liable for the due execution of the duties of said office, and for all moneys received by him, and all property belonging to the United States that may come into his hands.

SEC. 33. In case of the appointment of deputy collectors in the district of Mississippi to ports of delivery not mentioned in the classification of districts, the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate in said appointments whether such deputy shall be the deputy of the collector at the port of entry, or the deputy of one of the collectors at a port of delivery; and, if so, of which one.

SEC. 34. Every collector, naval officer, or surveyor of the port, in cases of occasional or necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several functions, powers, and duties, by deputy duly constituted under their hands and seals, respectively, for whom, in the execution of their trust, they shall respectively be answerable. And all such appointments shall be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be subject to his approval; and all matters directed to be done to or by the collectors, naval officers, or surveyors of any district, shall or may be done to or by their respective deputies duly appointed in pursuance of law, whenever they shall require the same, and such deputies are hereby declared to be officers of the customs, and empowered to administer all oaths and affirmations which their respective principals are authorized to administer.

SEC. 35. All compensation allowed by this act, except compensation by the day, or in the form of fees, shall be computed for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, and in due proportion for any period less than a year; and no collector or other officer whose compensation is provided for in this act, and limited to a maximum, shall be allowed, in any case, a greater than a *pro rata* of such maximum for the time he may actually serve, whether the same be more or less than a year, or whether it be under one or more appointments, or before or after confirmation.

SEC. 36. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed regulating the appointment, qualifications, and duties of collectors and other officers of the customs, together with all acts and parts of acts, heretofore passed, fixing and regulating their fees, commissions, emoluments, and compensations respectively, except fines, penalties, and forfeitures, are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to vacate any commissions or appointments to officers heretofore existing, and continued by this act in force when it goes into effect; but such commissions and appointments shall remain in force until vacated and terminated in pursuance of law. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go

into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 37. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after the —— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty ——.

A BILL concerning the registry of vessels, and regulating the coasting trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Ships or vessels which shall have been registered by virtue of this act, and no others, shall be deemed and denominated ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such ships or vessels; and they shall continue to enjoy the same no longer than they shall be wholly owned and commanded by a citizen or citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for all ships or vessels of the United States, of five tons burden and upwards, registered in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and no others, to be employed in the foreign trade, the coasting trade, or the fisheries; but citizens of the United States, sole owners of foreign-built vessels, shall have a right to have the bill of sale of such vessels recorded in the proper collection district and certified by the collector in lieu of registering, and to engage in the foreign trade, upon complying with the laws of the United States in relation to master and crew, and the payment of an annual tonnage duty, in advance, of one dollar per ton, United States measurement; and any such vessel, engaging in the foreign trade without payment of said tonnage duty, or continuing it after the year for which the tonnage duty was paid, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture to the United States.

SEC. 3. The following, and no other, shall be admitted to registry as ships or vessels of the United States:

1st. Ships and other vessels built in the United States, wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States residing within the same, and commanded by a citizen thereof.

2d. Ships and other vessels captured in war by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, and purchased by a resident citizen or citizens of the United States, and wholly owned and commanded by citizens of the United States.

3d. Foreign-built steamships and other vessels wrecked upon the ocean or within the waters of the United States, or duly condemned as unseaworthy, and purchased and repaired in the United States, at a cost which shall equal two-thirds of the value of said vessel when repaired, and wholly owned and commanded by citizens of the United States.

4th. Ships and other vessels built in the United States, or which otherwise have become ships or vessels of the United States, if cap-

tured by the enemy, and possession recovered subsequently by the original owner or owners.

5th. Ships or other vessels built in the United States, or which have otherwise become ships or vessels of the United States, if sold to a foreigner or foreigners, and afterwards being in a port of the United States, repurchased and wholly owned and commanded by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and not having been engaged in any trade prohibited by the laws of the United States; but a register shall not be granted to such ship or vessel so repurchased, until there has been paid a duty on the appraised value thereof of five per cent., to be carried to the credit of the marine hospital fund.

SEC. 4. The certificate of registry, duly authenticated, shall hereafter form the only passport to be furnished by the United States to any ship or vessel, except where any other paper is or may hereafter be required for that purpose by treaty stipulations.

SEC. 5. Every ship or vessel shall be registered by the collector of the port and district to which such ship or vessel shall belong at the time of her registry; which port shall be that (in the State or Territory) at or nearest to which the owner, if there be but one, or if more than one, the husband or acting and managing owner of such ship or vessel, usually resides. And the name of the said ship or vessel, and of the port to which she shall so belong, shall be painted on each side or on her stern, on a black ground, in white letters of not less than four inches in length. And if any ship or vessel of the United States shall be found not having her name, and the name o. the port to which she belongs, painted in manner aforesaid, the owner or owners shall forfeit fifty dollars, one half to the person giving the information thereof, and the other to the use of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, when he shall deem it necessary, to authorize collectors or deputy collectors at ports of delivery to register vessels for the coasting trade or fisheries; and such collectors and deputy collectors shall make return to the collector of the district of all registers granted, and permits and manifests received by them, at such times as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of ascertaining the exact carrying capacity of every ship or vessel as nearly as possible, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to prescribe, by a Treasury circular, such rule or rules for the admeasurement of vessels as he shall deem best calculated to produce such result, and which shall be uniform in all the districts. And he is further authorized, if he shall deem it necessary, to ascertain the tonnage of vessels, to prescribe different rules to be applied to vessels of different shapes, build, and dimensions, and such rules, when so prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary, shall not be changed without the authority of law.

SEC. 7. Before any ship or vessel shall be registered, she shall be measured by a surveyor, if there be one, or by the officer he shall designate, at the port or place where the said ship or vessel may be; and, if there be no surveyor, by such person as the collector of the district within which she may be shall appoint, according to the rule prescribed. And the officer or person by whom such admeasurement shall be made, shall, for the information of, and as a voucher to, the

officer by whom the registry is to be made, grant a certificate specifying the build of such ship or vessel, her number of decks and masts, her length, breadth, depth, the number of tons she measures, and such other particulars as are usually descriptive of the identity of a ship or vessel; and that her name and the place to which she belongs, are painted on her stern or sides, in manner required by this act; which certificate shall be countersigned by an owner or by the master of such ship or vessel, or by some other person who shall attend her admeasurement on behalf of her owner or owners, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained, without which the said certificate shall not be valid. But in all cases where a ship or vessel has before been registered as a ship or vessel of the United States, it shall not be necessary to measure her anew for the purpose of obtaining another register, except such ship or vessel shall have undergone some alteration, as to her burden, subsequently to the time of her former registry. But the collector shall have power, at any time before granting a certificate or other paper, to order a remeasurement, if, in his judgment, any error has been committed in a former measurement, or that the interest of the United States requires it from any cause whatever.

SEC. 8. The person appointed to perform the duty of admeasuring vessels, if other than an officer of the customs, shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per diem for the time actually employed, and actual travelling expenses.

SEC. 9. That, in order to the registry of any ship or vessel which shall have been built within the United States, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate under the hand of the principal or master shipbuilder by whom or under whose direction the said ship or vessel shall have been built, testifying that she was built by him, or under his direction, and specifying the place where, the time when, and the person or persons for whom, and describing her build, number of decks and masts, length, breadth, depth, tonnage, and such other circumstances as are usually descriptive of the identity of a ship or vessel—which certificate shall be sufficient to authorize the removal of a new vessel from the district where she may be built to another district in the same or an adjoining State, where the owner or owners actually reside, provided it be with ballast only. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, if it be impracticable to produce said certificate, order it to be dispensed with and the facts to be otherwise proved.

SEC. 10. Previously to the registry of any ship or vessel for the foreign trade, the husband, or acting and managing owner, together with the master thereof, and one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district whose duty it is to make such registry, shall become bound to the United States, if such ship or vessel shall be of burden not exceeding fifty tons, in the sum of four hundred dollars; if of burden above fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred, in the sum of eight hundred dollars; if of burden above one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred, in the sum of twelve hundred dollars; if of burden above two hundred tons and not exceeding three hundred, in the sum of sixteen hundred dollars; and if of burden exceeding three hundred tons, in the sum of two thousand dollars,

with condition in each case that the certificate of such registry shall be solely used for the ship or vessel for which it is granted, and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any person or persons whomsoever; and that, in case such ship or vessel shall be lost or taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she may belong, the said certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up within eight days after the arrival of the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, within any district of the United States, to the collector of such district; and if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use and benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase, or otherwise become entitled to, the whole, or any part or share of, or interest in, such ship or vessel, the same being within a district of the United States, the said certificate shall in such case, within seven days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property, be delivered up to the collector of the said district; and if any such purchase, change, or transfer of property shall happen when such ship or vessel shall be at any foreign port or place, or at sea, then the said master, or person having the charge or command thereof, shall, within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the collector of such district, and every such certificate, so delivered up, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Register of the Treasury to be cancelled, who, if the same shall have been delivered up to a collector of a district other than that in which it was granted, shall cause notice of such delivery to be given to the collector of the said district.

SEC. 11. In order to the registry of any ship or vessel for the foreign trade, coasting trade, or fisheries, an oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed by the owner, or by one of the owners thereof, or ship's husband, before the officer authorized to make such registry, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, declaring the name of such ship or vessel, her burden, the place where and the year in which she was built, according to his best knowledge and belief, and declaring his or her name and place of abode, and if he or she be the sole owner of the ship or vessel, that such is the case; or if there be another owner, or other owners, that there is or are such other owner or owners, specifying his, her, or their name or names and place or places of abode, and that he, she, or they, as the case may be, being such owner or owners, is or are citizens of the United States; and that there is no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof; and that the master or commander thereof is a citizen of the United States, naming the said master or commander, and stating the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen.

SEC. 12. Previous to the issuing of a register for the coasting trade or fisheries, the husband or managing owner, together with the master thereof, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector granting the same, shall become bound to pay to the United States the respective sums in proportion to tonnage as prescribed (in the case of the bonds on the issue of a register for the foreign trade) in

case it shall appear, within two years from the date of the bond, that such ship or vessel has been employed in any trade whereby the revenue of the United States has been defrauded during the time the register granted to such ship or vessel remained in force, and the master of such ship or vessel shall also swear or affirm that he is a citizen of the United States, and that such register shall not be used for any other vessel or any other employment than that for which it is specially granted, or in any trade or business whereby the revenue of the United States may be defrauded; and the husband or managing owner shall swear or affirm that she is wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States. And in case any of the matters of fact in the aforesaid oaths or affirmations alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with the tackle, furniture, and apparel with respect to which the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made; and if the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath or affirmation, instead of said owner, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. The several matters hereinbefore required having been complied with, in order to the registering of any ship or vessel, the collector of the district comprehending the port to which she shall belong shall make and keep, in some proper book, a record or registry thereof, and shall grant an abstract or certificate of such record or registry, as nearly as may be, in the forms following:

In pursuance of an act of Congress of the United States of America for registering ships and vessels, [inserting here the name, occupation, and place of abode of the person by whom the oath or affirmation aforesaid shall have been made,] having taken and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) required by the said act, and having sworn (or affirmed) that he (or she,) and, if more than one owner, adding the words "together with," and the name or names, occupation or occupations, place or places of abode, of the other owner (or owners,) is (or are) the only owner (or owners) of the ship or vessel called the [inserting her name,] of [inserting here the port to which she may belong,] whereof [inserting here the name of the master] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was [inserting here when and where built,] and [inserting here the name and office, if any, of the person by whom she shall have been surveyed or admeasured,] having certified that the said ship or vessel has [inserting here the number of decks,] and [inserting here the number of masts,] and that her length is [inserting here the number of feet,] her breadth [inserting here the number of feet,] her depth [inserting here the number of feet,] and that she measures [inserting here her number of tons,] that she is [describing here the particular kind of vessel,

whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else, together with her build, and specifying whether she has any, or no galley or head.] And the said [naming the owner or the master, or other person acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been countersigned as aforesaid,] having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified. and sufficient security having been given, according to the said act, the said ship or vessel has been duly registered for the foreign trade at the port of [naming the port where registered.] Given under my hand and seal at [naming the said port,] this [inserting the particular,] day of, [naming the month,] in the year [specifying the number of the year in words at length.] And a certificate of registery for the coasting trade or fisheries, (the whale fisheries excepted,) shall be in the same form, but inserting, instead of the words "for the foreign trade," whenever they occur, the coasting trade, mackerel or cod fisheries, as the case may be, but adding thereto the following words, to wit: [inserting here the name of the husband or managing owner, with his occupation and place of abode, and the name of the master, with the place of his abode,] having given bond that the [insert here the description of the vessel, whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else she may be,] called the [insert here the vessel's name,] whereof the said [naming the master,] is master, burden [insert here the number of tons in words,] tons, as appears by the registry, dated at [naming the district, day, month, and year, in words at length,] shall not be employed in any trade, while this register shall continue in force, whereby the revenue of the United States shall be defrauded, and having also sworn (or affirmed) that this register shall not be used for any other vessel, or for any other employment than is herein specified, authority is hereby granted for the said [insert here the description of the vessel] called the [insert here the vessel's name] to be employed in carrying on the [inserting here coasting trade, mackerel fishery, or cod fishery, as the case may be,] for one year from the date hereof, and no longer. Given under my hand and seal, at [naming the said district,] this [inserting the particular day,] day of [naming the month,] in the year [specifying the number of the year, in words at length;] and a certificate of registry for the whale fishery shall be in the same form as a certificate of registry for the coasting trade or fishery, omitting the words "for one year from the date hereof, and no longer." But if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall himself have made oath or affirmation touching his being a citizen, the wording of the aforesaid certificate shall be varied, so as to be conformable to the truth of the case; and when a new certificate of registery is granted, in consequence of any transfer of a ship or vessel, the words shall be so varied as to refer to the former certificate of registry for her admeasurement.

SEC. 14. Registers for steamboats or vessels, owned by any company incorporated by any of the States or Territories of the United States, may be registered for the foreign or coasting trade in the name of the president or secretary of such company, the persons composing which being citizens of the United States, and such registry shall not be

vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder in such company; and upon the death, removal, or resignation of the president or secretary of any incorporated company owning any steamboat or vessel, a new register shall be taken out for such steamboat or vessel.

SEC. 15. Previously to granting a certificate of registry for any steamboat or vessel owned by any company incorporated as aforesaid, the president or secretary of such company shall swear or affirm as to the ownership of such steamboat or vesssel by such company, without designating the names of the persons composing such company; which oath or affirmation shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in such steamboat or vessel, and shall also swear or affirm that no part of such steamboat or vessel is then owned by any foreigner or foreigners; but before granting any such certificate of registry, all the other requirements of law must be complied with.

SEC. 16. The register granted to any steamboat, sloop, or other vessel navigating the waters on our northern, northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern frontiers, other than by sea, may, if desired by the owner or owners, authorize any such sloop, steamboat or other vessel to be employed either in the coasting trade or the foreign trade, or both, the form of the register to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said register to be renewable every year, but such vessel so registered shall be in every other respect liable to the rules, regulations and penalties in force as to vessels registered for the foreign or coasting trade.

SEC. 17. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, and designed as models of naval architecture, and entitled to be registered as American vessels, to be registered on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house. Such register shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but such vessels so registered shall not be allowed to transport merchandise or carry passengers for pay. And the owner of any such vessel, before taking out such register, shall give a bond, in such form and for such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, conditional that the said vessel shall not engage in any unlawful trade, or be employed otherwise than exclusively as a pleasure vessel, nor in any way violate the revenue laws of the United States, and shall comply with the laws in all other respects; and all such vessels shall be liable to be boarded and inspected by the officers of the customs, and in all respects, except as above, be subject to the laws of the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of this act; and all such registered yachts shall use a signal of the form, size and colors prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the owners thereof shall at all times permit the naval architects in the employ of the United States to examine and copy the models of said yachts.

SEC. 18. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the issue of a special license to any steamship or other vessel,

registered in pursuance of law, to engage in trade between one port in the United States and one or more ports within the same, withthe privilege of touching at one or more foreign ports during the voyage, and land and take in thereat merchandise, passengers, and their baggage, and letters and mails; but such vessels shall be provided with manifests certified by the collectors of the ports at which they shall take in their cargoes in the United States, setting forth the particulars of the cargoes, the marks, number of packages, by whom shipped, to whom consigned, at which port to be delivered; designating such goods as are entitled to the privilege of being placed in warehouse, or to allowance or bounty on exportation; and the masters of all such vessels shall comply with the provisions of law in regard to crew lists and bond for return of seamen as in case of vessels bound to a foreign port, and shall, on their arrival at any port of the United States from any foreign port at which such vessels may have touched, as herein provided, conform to the laws providing for the delivery of manifests of cargo and passengers taken on board at such foreign ports, and be subject to all the penalties therein prescribed; and all vessels and their cargoes engaged in the trade aforesaid shall become subject to all the provisions of law regulating the collection of customs on arrival at any port in the United States; but any foreign goods, wares, or merchandise, taken in at one port of the United States to be conveyed in said vessels to any other port within the same, under the provisions of law regulating the transportation of merchandise in bond, as well as any goods, wares, or merchandise on which the import duties chargeable by law shall have been duly paid, shall not become subject to any import duty by reason of the vessel in which they may arrive having touched at a foreign port during the voyage, in pursuance of the privilege granted as aforesaid.

SEC. 19. It shall not be lawful for any ship or vessel of the United States to be employed in trade or commerce upon the western coast of Africa, or between the United States or any other country and the western coast of Africa, without being special y licensed therefor, in addition to her register for the foreign trade, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which said license shall be endorsed on the certificate of registry; and if any vessel of the United States is found employed in trade or commerce on the western coast of Africa, as aforesaid, or between the United States or any other country and the western coast of Africa, or shall have been so employed after the passage of this act, without such special license duly issued and endorsed on the certificate of registry as aforesaid, such vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furuiture, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, or the value of the said vessel and of her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited, and may be recovered of the owner or owners, by due process of law, in any district or circuit court of the United States in the district or circuit within which the owner, or either of the owners, thereof shall reside. But this provision shall not be construed to affect or impair any existing provisions of law for prohibiting the slave trade.

SEC. 20. When any vessel registered for carrying on the fishery shall be intended to touch and trade at any foreign place, the master or owner of the vessel, upon application to the collector of the port

from which she is about to depart, may obtain special permission to do so, which permission shall be endorsed on her register, and certified by the collector. On the return of the vessel to the United States, having obtained such permission, the master shall make like entry, and deliver like manifests of the cargo, within the same time and under the same penalties as if she had been regularly registered for the foreign trade, and all such vessels shall be subject to the provisions of law regulating crew lists and bonds for return of seamen.

SEC. 21. When any citizen or citizens of the United States shall purchase or become owner or owners of any ship or vessel entitled to be registered by virtue of this act, such ship or vessel being within any district other than the one in which he or they usually reside, shall be entitled to be registered by the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be at the time of his or their becoming owner or owners thereof, upon his or their complying with the provisions hereinbefore prescribed in order to the registry of ships or vessels. And the oath or affirmation which is required to be taken may, at the option of such owner or owners, be taken either before the collector of the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, or before the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel may be, either of whom is hereby empowered to administer the same. But whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, the certificate of registry which shall have been obtained as aforesaid shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requirements of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels being complied with, shall grant a new one in lieu of the first; and the certificate so delivered up shall forthwith be returned by the collector who shall receive the same, to the collector who shall have granted it; and if the said first mentioned certificate of registry shall not be delivered up as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, shall severally forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry shall be thenceforth void. And in case any of the matters of fact in said oath or affirmation alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made. But if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall himself make oath or affirmation, instead of the said owner, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby or manner in which he is so a citizen. In which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 22. When any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for or on

account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, being in a district of the United States more than fifty miles distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such ship or vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering of the said ship or vessel, the said agent or attorney, first complying, on behalf and in the stead of the owner or owners thereof with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, except that in the oath or affirmation which shall be taken by the said agent or attorney, instead of swearing or affirming that he is owner, or an owner, of such ship or vessel, he shall swear or affirm that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he hath *bona fide* purchased the said ship or vessel for the person or persons whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof. And whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry which shall have been obtained as aforesaid shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requirements of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one in lieu of the first; and the certificate so delivered up shall forthwith be returned to the collector, who shall transmit the same to the collector who shall have granted it. And if the said first mentioned certificate of registry shall not be delivered up as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel at the time of said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which she may belong, shall severally forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; and the said certificate of registry shall be thenceforth void.

And, in case any of the matters of fact in the said oath or affirmation alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made. But if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall himself make oath or affirmation, instead of the said agent or attorney touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby or manner in which he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master or person having the said charge or command shall so swear or affirm shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 23. When any ship or vessel which shall have been registered pursuant to this act shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or shall be altered in form or burden by being lengthened or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in

from which she is about to depart, may obtain special permission to do so, which permission shall be endorsed on her register, and certified by the collector. On the return of the vessel to the United States, having obtained such permission, the master shall make like entry, and deliver like manifests of the cargo, within the same time and under the same penalties as if she had been regularly registered for the foreign trade, and all such vessels shall be subject to the provisions of law regulating crew lists and bonds for return of seamen.

SEC. 21. When any citizen or citizens of the United States shall purchase or become owner or owners of any ship or vessel entitled to be registered by virtue of this act, such ship or vessel being within any district other than the one in which he or they usually reside, shall be entitled to be registered by the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be at the time of his or their becoming owner or owners thereof, upon his or their complying with the provisions hereinbefore prescribed in order to the registry of ships or vessels. And the oath or affirmation which is required to be taken may, at the option of such owner or owners, be taken either before the collector of the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, or before the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel may be, either of whom is hereby empowered to administer the same. But whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, the certificate of registry which shall have been obtained as aforesaid shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requirements of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels being complied with, shall grant a new one in lieu of the first; and the certificate so delivered up shall forthwith be returned by the collector who shall receive the same, to the collector who shall have granted it; and if the said first mentioned certificate of registry shall not be delivered up as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel may belong, shall severally forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry shall be thenceforth void. And in case any of the matters of fact in said oath or affirmation alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made. But if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall himself make oath or affirmation, instead of the said owner, touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby or manner in which he is so a citizen. In which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 22. When any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for or on

account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, being in a district of the United States more than fifty miles distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such ship or vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering of the said ship or vessel, the said agent or attorney, first complying, on behalf and in the stead of the owner or owners thereof with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, except that in the oath or affirmation which shall be taken by the said agent or attorney, instead of swearing or affirming that he is owner, or an owner, of such ship or vessel, he shall swear or affirm that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he hath *bona fide* purchased the said ship or vessel for the person or persons whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof. And whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district comprehending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry which shall have been obtained as aforesaid shall be delivered up to the collector of such district, who, upon the requirements of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one in lieu of the first; and the certificate so delivered up shall forthwith be returned to the collector, who shall transmit the same to the collector who shall have granted it. And if the said first mentioned certificate of registry shall not be delivered up as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel at the time of said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which she may belong, shall severally forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; and the said certificate of registry shall be thenceforth void.

And, in case any of the matters of fact in the said oath or affirmation alleged shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made. But if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall himself make oath or affirmation, instead of the said agent or attorney touching his being a citizen, and the means whereby or manner in which he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master or person having the said charge or command shall so swear or affirm shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall himself forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 23. When any ship or vessel which shall have been registered pursuant to this act shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or shall be altered in form or burden by being lengthened or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in

every such case the said ship or vessel shall be registered anew, by her former name, according to the directions hereinbefore contained; otherwise, she shall cease to be deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and her former certificate of registry shall be delivered up to the collector to whom application for such new registry shall be made, at the time the same shall be made, to be by him transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be cancelled. And, in every such case of sale or transfer, there shall be some instrument of writing in the nature of a bill of sale, which, except the sale be by process of law, shall recite the said certificate; otherwise, the said ship or vessel shall be incapable of being so registered anew. And, in every case in which a ship or vessel is hereby required to be registered anew, if she shall not be so registered anew, she shall not be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States. And further, if her said former certificate of registry shall not be delivered up as aforesaid, except where the same may have been destroyed, lost, wrongfully withheld from the owner, or unintentionally mislaid, and an oath or affirmation thereof shall have been made, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

SEC. 24. It shall and may be lawful for the collectors of the several districts to register for the coasting trade or the fisheries any ship or vessel registered for the foreign trade, upon the certificate of registry for the foreign trade being surrendered, or to register for the foreign trade any ship or vessel registered for the coasting trade or fisheries upon the certificate of registry for the coasting trade or fisheries being surrendered.

And when any ship or vessel shall be in any other district than the one to which she belongs, the collector of such district, on the application of the master or commander thereof, and upon his taking an oath or affirmation that, according to his best knowledge and belief, the property remains as expressed in the register proposed to be surrendered, and upon his giving the bonds required for granting registers, shall make the exchange aforesaid; but in every such case the collector to whom the certificate of registry may be given up shall transmit the same to the Register of the Treasury; and the register granted in lieu thereof shall, within ten days after the arrival of such ship or vessel within the district to which she belongs, be delivered to the collector of the said district, and be by him cancelled. And if the said master or commander shall neglect to deliver the said register within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars; and if any ship or vessel registered for the coasting trade or fisheries, shall proceed on a foreign voyage without first surrendering her certificate of registry for the coasting trade or fisheries, and taking one for the foreign trade, as aforesaid, such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise so imported therein, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared and transmitted, from time to time, to the collectors of the several districts, a sufficient number of blank certificates

of registry for the foreign trade, coasting trade and fisheries, attested under the seal of the treasury and the hand of the register thereof, with water and other secret marks as the Secretary may direct, which marks shall be made known only to collectors and their deputies, and to the consuls and commercial agents of the United States, and with proper blanks to be filled by the said collectors, respectively, by whom also the said certificates shall be signed and sealed before they shall be issued; and where there is a naval officer at any port, they shall be countersigned by him; and a copy of each shall be transmitted to the register of the treasury, who shall cause a record to be kept of the same; and from and after the time this act shall take effect, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have been duly registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry, without charge, in exchange for their old certificates of registry; and it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, on the departure of any such ship or vessel, after this act shall take effect, from the district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

SEC. 26. The collector of each district shall number progressively the certificates of registry by him granted, beginning anew at the commencement of each fiscal year, and shall make a record thereof in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, and shall once in each month transmit to the Register of the Treasury copies of the certificates of registry which shall have been so granted by him, and also of such registers as shall have been given up or returned to him, respectively, in pursuance of law.

SEC. 27. No register granted to any ship or vessel shall be considered in force any longer than such ship or vessel is owned, and of the description set forth in such register, or for carrying on any other business or employment than that for which she is specially registered; and if any ship or vessel be found with a forged or altered register or special license herein authorized to be granted in certain cases, or making use of a register, or such special license, granted for any other ship or vessel, such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo found on board, shall be forfeited.

SEC. 28. If the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost, wrongfully withheld, destroyed or mislaid, the master or other person having the charge or command thereof, may make oath or affirmation before the collector of the district where such ship or vessel shall first be after such loss, destruction, withholding or mislaying, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, which oath or affirmation shall be of the form following: "I, [inserting here the name of the person swearing or affirming,] being the master (or having the charge or command) of the ship or vessel called the [inserting the name of the vessel,] do swear (or affirm) that the said ship or vessel hath been, as I verily believe, registered (for the foreign trade, coasting trade, or fisheries, as the case may be,) according to law, by the name of [inserting again the name of the vessel,] and that a certificate

of registry thereof was granted by the collector of the district of [naming the district where registered,] which certificate has been lost, (wrongfully withheld from, destroyed, or unintentionally, and by mere accident, mislaid, as the case may be,) and (except where the certificate is alleged to have been destroyed) that the same, if found again, and within my power, shall be delivered up to the collector of the district in which it was granted;" which oath or affirmation shall be subscribed by the party making the same; and upon such oath or affirmation being made, and the other requisites of this act in order to the registry of ships or vessels being complied with, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district before whom such oath or affirmation is made, to grant a new register, inserting therein that the same is issued in the place of the one lost or destroyed. But in all cases where a register shall be granted in place of the former one by any other than the collector of the district to which the ship or vessel actually belongs, such certificate of registry shall, within ten days after her first arrival within the district to which she belongs, be delivered up to the collector of the said district, who shall thereupon grant a new register in lieu thereof.

And in case the master or commander shall neglect to deliver up such register within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars, and the former register shall become null and void; and in any case when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the papers are lost in any manner, or withheld from the owner of a ship or vessel, so that they are not within his power, and cannot be by him produced, he may, upon such conditions as shall be by him prescribed, order a new registry of the said ship or vessel, or the issuing of a new certificate of the same, as the case may be.

SEC. 29. Whenever it shall appear, by satisfactory proof to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any ship or vessel hath been sold and transferred by process of law, and that the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel is retained by the former owners, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to order and direct the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel may belong to grant a new register, on the purchaser under such sale complying with such terms and conditions as are by law required for the granting of such paper, excepting only the delivering up of the former certificate of registry. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to remove the liability of any person or persons to any penalty for not surrendering up the papers belonging to any ship or vessel on a transfer or sale of the same.

SEC. 30. When the master or person having the charge or command of a ship or vessel registered pursuant to this act shall be changed, the owner, or one of the owners, or the new master of such ship or vessel, shall report such change to the collector of the district where the same shall happen, or where the said ship or vessel shall first be after the same shall have happened, and shall produce to him the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, and shall make oath or affirmation showing that such new master is a citizen of the United States, and the manner in which or means whereby he is so a citizen:

whereupon the said collector shall endorse upon the said certificate of registry a memorandum of such change, specifying the name of such new master, and shall subscribe the said memorandum with his name; and, if other than the collector of the district by whom the said certificate of registry shall have been granted, shall transmit a copy of the said memorandum to him, with notice of the particular ship or vessel to which it shall relate; and the collector of the district by whom the said certificate shall have been granted shall make a like memorandum of such change in his book of registers, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the Register of the Treasury; and if the said change shall not be reported, or if the said oath or affirmation shall not be taken as above directed, the register of such ship or vessel shall be void, and the said master, or person having the charge or command of her, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 31. When any ship or vessel, registered pursuant to law, shall, whilst such ship or vessel is without the limits of the United States, be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, on her first arrival in the United States thereafter, shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States; but all the requirements of law in order to the registry of ships or vessels shall be complied with, and a new certificate of registry obtained for such ship or vessel, within three days from the time at which the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel is required to make his final report upon her first arrival afterwards as aforesaid.

SEC. 32. If any ship or vessel heretofore registered, or which shall hereafter be registered, as a ship or vessel of the United States for the foreign trade, shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, to a subject or citizen of any foreign prince or State, and such sale or transfer shall not be made known, and her certificate of registry be surrendered in the manner heretofore directed, such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited; but if such ship or vessel shall be owned by the vendor or transferred in part only, and it shall be made to appear to the jury before whom the trial for such forfeiture shall be had, that any other owner of such ship or vessel, being a citizen of the United States, was wholly ignorant of the sale or transfer to such foreign subject or citizen, the share or interest of such citizen of the United States shall not be subject to such forfeiture, and the residue only shall be so forfeited.

SEC. 33. On the entry of every ship or vessel of the United States from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part owner shall make oath or affirmation that the register of such ship or vessel contains the name or names of all the persons who are the owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred since the granting of such register, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject, citizen, or body incorporate hath any share by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise in such ship or vessel; and if the owner or any part owner shall not reside at the port or place at which such ship or vessel shall enter

then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect; and if the owner, part owner, or master, as the case may be, shall refuse or neglect to swear or affirm as aforesaid, or, swearing or affirming, shall swear or affirm falsely, the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 34. In all cases where the master, commander, or owner of a ship or vessel shall deliver up the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, agreeably to the provisions of this act, if to the collector of the district where the same shall have been granted, the said collector shall thereupon cancel the bond which shall have been given at the time of granting such certificate of registry; or if to the collector of any other district, such collector shall grant to the said master, commander, or owner, a receipt or acknowledgement that such certificate of registry has been delivered to him, and the time when; and upon such receipt being produced to the collector by whom the certificate of registry was granted, he shall cancel the bond of the party, as if the certificate had been returned to him.

SEC. 35. The master or other person having the command or charge of any ship or vessel registered in pursuance of this act, shall, on entry of such ship or vessel, produce the certificate of such registry to the collector of the district where she shall be so entered; on failure of which, the said ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel registered as aforesaid.

SEC. 36. If any certificate of registry shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any ship or vessel not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof according to the true intent of this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate of registry or other document mentioned, described, or authorized in and by this act, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, confined in the jail or penitentiary for a period not less than three nor more than seven years, and be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation to any matter or thing required to be verified by this act, such person shall suffer the like pains and penalties as are incurred by any person or persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 37. The register granted to any ship or vessel for the coasting trade or fisheries shall be given up to the collector of the district who may have granted the same, within three days after the expiration of the time for which it was granted, in case such ship or vessel be then within the district; or if she be absent at that time, within three days after her first arrival within the district afterwards; or if she be sold out of the district, within three days after the arrival of the master within any district, to the collector of such district, taking his certificate therefor; and if the master thereof shall neglect or refuse to deliver up the register as aforesaid, he shall forfeit fifty dollars; but if such register shall have been previously given up to the collector of any other district, as authorized by this act, and a certificate thereof under the hand of such collector be produced by such master, or if

such register be lost or destroyed, wrongfully withheld, or unintentionally mislaid, so that it cannot be found, and the master of such ship or vessel shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation that such register is lost, destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, as he verily believes, and that the same, if found, shall be delivered up as is herein required, then the aforesaid penalty shall not be incurred. And if such register shall be lost, destroyed, wrongfully withheld, or unintentionally mislaid, as aforesaid, before the expiration of the time for which it was granted, upon the like oath or affirmation being made and subscribed by the master of such ship or vessel, the said collector is hereby authorized and required, upon application being made therefor, to register such ship or vessel anew, all the other requirements of the law being first complied with.

SEC. 38. It shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of any ship or vessel registered for the coasting trade or fisheries, to return such register to the collector who granted the same, at any time within the year for which it was granted, who shall thereupon cancel the same, and shall register such vessel anew upon the application of the owner or owners, and upon the conditions herein before required being complied with; and in case the term for which the former register was granted shall not be expired, an abatement of the tonnage duty shall be made, in the proportion of the time so unexpired.

SEC. 39. Every ship or vessel found trading between district and district in the United States, or between different places in the same district, or carrying on the fisheries, without being registered therefor in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, if laden with goods the growth or manufacture of the United States, or in ballast, shall be subject to the same penalties, duties, and disabilities, as vessels of the United States engaged in a foreign trade without being registered; and if she have on board any articles of foreign growth or manufacture, other than sea-stores, the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the lading found on board, shall be forfeited, in addition to the other penalties prescribed by law for neglecting to register vessels for such employment. But if a ship or vessel be at sea at the expiration of the term for which the register was given, and the master of such vessel shall swear or affirm to that fact, and shall also, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, deliver to the collector of the district in which he shall first arrive the register which shall have expired, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred.

SEC. 40. If any ship or vessel registered for the coasting trade or fisheries shall be transferred, in whole or in part, to any person who is not, at the time of such transfer, a citizen of, and resident within, the United States; or if any such ship or vessel shall be employed in any other trade than that for which she is registered, every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo found on board of her, shall be forfeited. But in all cases where the whole or any part of the lading or cargo on board of any ship or vessel shall belong, *bona fide*, to any person or persons other than the master, owner, or mariners of such ship or vessel, and upon which the duties shall have been previously paid or secured according to law, such

cargo shall be exempted from any such forfeiture under this act, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 41. If any person shall knowingly make, utter, or publish any false certificate of registry or special license, authorized to be granted by law, or shall knowingly avail himself of any such false or forged instrument, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, upon conviction for said offence in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall undergo an imprisonment of not less one year, and not exceeding five years. If the person guilty of such offence be an officer of the United States, he shall, in addition to the foregoing penalties, forever thereafter be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the authority of the United States.

SEC. 42. Whenever the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel, registered for the coasting trade or fisheries, shall expire while the vessel is within any other collection district than that to which it belongs, the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel may then be, on application of the master or commander thereof, the tonnage duty first being paid, and upon his taking an oath or affirmation that, according to his best knowledge and belief, the property remains as expressed in the expired certificate of registry, and upon his giving the bond required for granting such register, may issue a temporary certificate of registry for the same employment, in lieu of and in the form of such expired certificate. But in every such case the said collector shall transmit the surrendered certificate to the Register of the Treasury, and notify the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel belongs, of the issue of such temporary register, and of the payment of the tonnage duty as aforesaid; and the temporary register issued in lieu thereof shall, within ten days after the arrival of such ship or vessel within the district to which she belongs, be delivered to the collector of said district, and be by him cancelled; and if the said master or commander shall neglect to deliver the said temporary certificate of registry within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

SEC. 43. It shall be lawful at all times for any officer concerned in the collection of the revenue to inspect the register or other paper of any ship or vessel; and if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel shall not exhibit the same when thereunto required by such officer, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 44. It shall not be lawful for any steam or other vessel engaged in the coasting trade of the United States to take on board from any steam or other vessel, except within the limits of a port of entry or delivery, and upon a permit duly issued by the collector or other proper officer, any foreign goods, wares, or merchandise subject to duty by the laws of the United States, or to have on board any foreign goods, wares, or merchandise subject to such duty, and not named in the manifest; and any steam or other vessel so taking on board from another steam or other vessel, except as before provided, any such foreign goods, wares, or merchandise, or having on board any such foreign goods wares, or merchandise not named in the manifest, shall

be liable to seizure and forfeiture for the offence, and the master or commander shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and costs of suit for the same.

SEC. 45. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form and character of the manifest to be used in steam and other vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the United States, and from time to time so alter the same as to make them conform to the convenience of the trade and the prevention of smuggling. And if the master or commander of any steamship or other vessel engaged in the coasting trade shall fail to have and exhibit to any custom-house officer who, having authority, shall apply for the same, or to the collector of the port, the manifest prescribed as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of three hundred dollars, for which sum the vessel shall also be liable, and may be proceeded against by way of libel in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 46. For the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the seacoasts and navigable waters of the United States shall be, and the same are hereby, divided into three great coasting districts, the first to include all the collection districts on the seacoasts and navigable rivers and waters of the United States on the Atlantic between the eastern limits of the United States and southern limits of the State of Georgia; and the second to include all the other collection districts on the seacoast, Gulf of Mexico, and the navigable rivers and waters of the United States between the southern limits of the State of Georgia and the limits of the United States on the Rio Grande, in the State of Texas; and the third to include all collection districts on the seacoasts and navigable rivers and waters of the United States on the Pacific. And the master or commander of every ship or vessel, having been duly registered for carrying on the coasting trade, destined from a port in one great district to a port in another great district in the United States, except from a port in a State in one great district to a port in an adjoining State in another great district, shall, previously to a clearance for the departure of such ship or vessel from one port in a great district to another port in another great district, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of all goods, wares, and merchandise on board such ship or vessel, specifying in such manifest the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest, or package containing the same, with a particular description or designation of the goods therein contained, as known in commerce, and the quantity thereof, together with the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, and shall deliver such manifests to the collector, before whom he shall swear or affirm, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the goods therein contained, if foreign, were legally imported, and the duty thereupon paid, or that they had been shipped from warehouse after the duties had been secured, or that they were of domestic origin or production, as the case may be; and said manifest shall contain a list of all the sea stores on said vessel intended for the use of the officers and men on board of the same, and belonging to the crew of the vessel, and be so designated and certified to on oath. And, to enable the masters to make up such manifest, the owners, shippers, and consignees of the cargo on board of such vessel shall

deliver to the master thereof manifests of the same, or of the parts thereof, shipped by them respectively, specifying in such manifests the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest, or other package containing the same, with a particular description or designation of the goods therein contained, as known in commerce, and the quantity thereof, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation before the collector. Upon the production by the master of the duplicate manifests aforesaid to the collector, he shall certify the same, one of which he shall return to the said master with a permit, specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such ship or vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any ship or vessel, being laden and destined as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she may then be without the master or commander having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests of the lading on board such ship or vessel, or without having previously delivered the same to the collector, and obtaining a permit in manner as is herein required, such master or commander shall pay three hundred dollars. And, upon the request of the master or owner of any vessel taking in lading as aforesaid, the collector may, at his discretion, cause the oath to be administered, and the certificate on the manifest to be signed by a deputy at the place of her departure; and the deputy on whom that duty shall be enjoined is for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 47. And where goods, wares, or merchandise are destined from a coasting district on the Atlantic for a port or ports in the great coasting district on the Pacific, to be conveyed overland across the Isthmus of Panama, or any other interoceanic route, one of the certified manifests hereinbefore described shall accompany the goods, and shall be presented to the collector of the port of destination on the Pacific previously to the unlading of any part thereof; and the master or commander of the ship or vessel carrying the goods by this route to their destination shall swear or affirm before the collector that the manifest presented is the identical document delivered him by the owner, consignee, or agent at the first port of his departure, and embraces all the goods which were delivered on board his vessel prior to his departure as aforesaid, or if any of the goods have been since landed, said master shall make known to and particularize the same to the said collector, and if no such goods have been so landed, he shall so declare, to the truth of which he shall swear or affirm.

SEC. 48. The master or commander of every ship or vessel duly registered for carrying on the coasting trade, having on board any goods, wares, or merchandise, and proceeding from one great district in the United States to another great district within the same, except from a port in one great district to a port in an adjoining State in another great district, shall, upon arrival, and previous to the unlading of any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel, deliver to the collector residing at the port of her arrival the manifest of the cargo, certified by the collector of the district from which she sailed, to the truth of which, before such officer, he shall swear or affirm. And if there have been taken on board such ship or vessel any other or more goods than are contained in such manifest or manifests, since her de-

parture from the port from which she first sailed, or if any goods have been since landed, the said master or commander shall make known and particularize the same to the said collector; or, if no such goods have been taken on board or landed, he shall so declare, to the truth of which he shall swear or affirm; whereupon the said collector shall grant a permit for unlading a part or the whole of such cargo, as the said master or commander may request. And where a part only of the goods, wares and merchandise, brought in such ship or vessel, is intended to be landed, the said collector shall make an endorsement of such part on the back of the manifest, specifying the articles to be landed; and shall return such manifest to the master, endorsing also thereon his permission for such ship or vessel to proceed to the place of her destination; and if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel, being laden as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest at the times and in the manner herein directed, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any master or commander, as aforesaid, shall unlade, or attempt to unlade, the cargo of any vessel, or any part thereof, without having first delivered his manifest and obtained a permit for that purpose, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and the said cargo so unladen, or attempted to be unladen, shall be forfeited.

SEC. 49. But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to oblige the master or commander of any ship or vessel, registered for carrying on the coasting trade, bound from a port or place within one collection district to another port or place in the same, or from one collection district to another collection district within the same great coasting district, or from a port or place in one great coasting district to a port or place in an adjoining State in another great coasting district, having goods, wares, or merchandise on board other than merchandise transported under warehouse bond, to deliver a manifest thereof, or obtain a permit previous to her departure, or on her arrival within such district, port, or place, to make any report thereof, but such master or commander shall be provided with a manifest, by him subscribed, of the lading, of whatsoever kind, wh ch was on board such ship or vessel at the time of her departure from the district, port, or place from which she last sailed, which manifest shall be by him exhibited for the inspection of any officer of the revenue or customs, when by such officer thereunto required, and shall also inform said officer whence the ship or vessel last sailed, and how long she has been in port, when by him so interrogated; and if the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall not be provided, on his arrival in such district, with such manifest, or shall refuse to exhibit the same, or to answer the interrogatories truly, as herein required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of fifty dollars for each offence.

SEC. 50. The master or commander of every ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods coastwise, that shall put into a port other than the one to which she was bound, shall, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, if there be an officer residing at such port, and she continue there so long, make report of his arrival to such officer, with the name of the place he came from and to which he is bound, and exhibit his manifest; and, if the master of such ship or vessel

shall neglect or refuse to do the same, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

SEC. 51. If the master or commander of any ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods from one great coasting district to another great coasting district, except from a port in one great coasting district to a port in an adjoining State in another great district, having on board goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, on his arrival at the port to which he was destined, have lost or mislaid the certified manifest of the same, or the permit which was given therefor by the collector of the district from which he sailed, the collector of the district where he shall so arrive shall estimate in the usual manner the duties thereon, and require the amount of duty so estimated to be paid or secured, in the same manner as if they were imported from a foreign country. If, however, the said master or commander shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the collector receiving said duties, within six months, either the original manifest, or a certified copy of the same from the collector of the district from which the ship or vessel sailed, certifying also that such goods were legally exported in such vessel from said district, and no duty payable thereon, said money so paid shall be returned to the person legally entitled to the same, or the warehouse bond given for the same cancelled.

SEC. 52. When any ship or vessel of the United States, registered according to law for the foreign trade, shall be employed in going from one district in the United States to any other district, such ship or vessel, and the master or commander thereof, with the goods she may have on board previously to her departure from the district where she may be, and also upon her arrival in any other district, shall be subject to the same regulations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures, and the like duties are imposed on like officers as is provided by this act for ships or vessels registered for carrying on the coasting trade; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to registered ships or vessels of the United States having on board goods, wares, and merchandise, of foreign growth or manufacture, brought into the United States in such ship or vessel from a foreign port, and on which the duties have not been paid or secured according to law.

SEC. 53. No bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any ship or vessel, or part of any ship or vessel, of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs and assigns, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, be recorded in the office of the collector of the customs where such vessel is registered; and the collector of the port where any ship or vessel shall be registered, shall register any such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, as acknowledged before him, or other person authorized to take acknowledgments by the laws of the State or Territory in which the person or persons making any such instrument, as aforesaid, may reside, and endorse the same on the certificate of registry; and when any bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, shall be made on any vessel not in the port where registered, the same may be acknowledged before any collector where the vessel shall be, or other person, as before provided, and endorsed on the certificate of

registry; and it shall be the duty of such collector to certify the same to the collector of the port where the vessel is registered, who shall record the same in his book of registry; but any lien by bottomry created on any vessel during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials necessary to enable such vessel to repair, or prosecute her voyage, shall not lose priority in any effect by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 54. The collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and also all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded.

SEC. 55. The collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting, alphabetically, the names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit said index and book of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate, setting forth the names of the owners of any ship or vessel registered, the parts or proportions owned by each, (if inserted in the register,) and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such ship or vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register, to wit, the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made.

SEC. 56. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to any boat or lighter not being masted, or if masted, and not decked, employed in the harbor of any town or city.

SEC. 57. The act approved the thirty-first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels;" and also the act approved the eighteenth day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same;" and also the act approved twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes;" also an act approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases," together with all subsequent acts, and parts of acts, relating thereto, are hereby repealed.

But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 58. This act will go into effect, and be in force, on and after —— day of ———, in the year ———.

A BILL for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Every master or commander of any ship or vessel bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship or vessel of the burden of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one State to a port in any other than an adjoining State, shall, before he proceed on such voyage, make an agreement, in writing or in print, with every seaman or mariner on board such ship or vessel, (except such as shall be apprentices or servants to himself or owners,) declaring the voyage or voyages, term or terms of time, for which such seaman or mariner shall be shipped, the capacity in which he is to serve, and rate of compensation. And if any master or commander of such ship or vessel shall carry out any seaman or mariner (except apprentices or servants as aforesaid) without such contract or agreement being first made and signed by the seamen and mariners, such master or commander shall forfeit twenty dollars for every such seaman or mariner —one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the United States; and such seaman or mariner not having signed such contract, shall not be bound by the regulations nor subject to the penalties and forfeitures contained in this act. At the foot of every such contract there shall be a memorandum in writing of the day and the hour on which such seaman or mariner who shall so ship and subscribe shall render himself on board to begin the voyage agreed upon. And if any such seaman or mariner shall neglect to render himself on board the ship or vessel for which he has shipped at the time mentioned in such memorandum, and if the master, commander, or other officer of the ship or vessel shall, on the day on which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log-book of such ship or vessel of the name of such seaman or mariner, and shall in like manner note the time that he so neglected to render himself, (after the time appointed,) every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit, for every hour which he shall so neglect to render himself, one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of his wages. And if any such seaman or mariner shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such ship or vessel, or, having rendered himself on board, shall afterwards desert and escape, so that the ship or vessel proceed to sea without him, every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit and pay to the master, owner, or consignee of the said ship or vessel, a sum equal to that which shall have been paid to him by advance at the time of signing the contract, over and besides the sum so advanced; both which sums shall be recoverable in any court, or before any justice or justices of any State, city, town, or county within the United States, which, by the laws thereof, have cognizance of debts of equal value, against such seaman or mariner, or his surety or sureties, in case he shall have given surety to proceed on the voyage. It shall be the duty of the owners of every such vessel to obtain from the collector of the customs of the district

from which the clearance is made, a true and certified copy of the shipping articles, containing the names of the crew, which shall be written in a uniform hand, without erasures or interlineations.

SEC. 2. Before a clearance be granted to any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the collector of the customs a list containing the names, places of birth, and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his ship's company, to which list the oath or affirmation of the captain shall be annexed, that the said list contains the names of his crew, together with the places of their birth and residence, as far as he can ascertain them, and the said collector shall deliver him a certified copy thereof. And the said master shall, moreover, enter into bond, with sufficient security, in the sum of four hundred dollars, that he shall exhibit the aforesaid certified copy of the list to the first boarding officer at the first port of the United States at which he shall arrive on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein to the said boarding officer, whose duty it shall be to examine the men with such list, and to report the same to the collector; and it shall be the duty of the collector at the said port of arrival (where the same is different from the port from which the vessel originally sailed) to transmit a copy of the list, so reported to him, to the collector of the port from which said vessel originally sailed; but the said bond shall not be forfeited on account of the said master not producing to the first boarding officer, as aforesaid, any of the persons contained in the said list who may be discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent of the United States there residing, signified in writing, under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the collector with the other persons composing the crew as aforesaid, nor on account of any such person dying or absconding, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the collector.

SEC. 3. The certified copies of the list of crew and shipping articles delivered as aforesaid by the collector shall be deemed to contain all the conditions of contract with the crew as to their service, pay, voyage, and all other things, and shall be produced by the master, and laid before any consul or other commercial agent of the United States, whenever he may deem their contents necessary to enable him to discharge the duties imposed upon him by law toward any mariner applying to him for his aid or assistance; and all interlineations, erasures, or writing in a hand different from that in which such duplicates were originally made, shall be deemed fraudulent alterations, working no change in such papers, unless satisfactorily explained in a manner consistent with innocent purposes and the provisions of law which guard the rights of mariners.

SEC. 4. All shipments of seamen made contrary to the provisions of this act shall be void; and any seaman so shipped may leave the service at any time, and demand the highest rates of wages paid to any seaman shipped for the voyage, or the sum agreed to be given him at his shipment.

SEC. 5. Every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to demand and receive, from the master or commander of the ship or vessel to which

they belong, one-third part of the wages which shall be due to him, at every port where such ship or vessel shall unlade and deliver her cargo before the voyage be ended, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract; and as soon as the voyage is ended, and the cargo or ballast be fully discharged at the last port of delivery, every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to the wages which shall be then due according to his contract; and if such wages shall not be paid within ten days after such discharge, or if any dispute shall arise between the master and seaman or mariners, touching the said wages, it shall be lawful for the judge of the district where the said ship or vessel shall be, or in case his residence be more than three miles from the place, or of his absence from the place of his residence, then for any judge or justice of the peace, to summon the master of such ship or vessel to appear before him, to show cause why process should not issue against such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, according to the course of admiralty courts, to answer for the said wages; and if the master shall neglect to appear, or, appearing, shall not show that the wages are paid, or otherwise satisfied or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute shall not be forthwith settled, in such case the judge or justice shall certify to the clerk of the court of the district that there is sufficient cause of complaint whereon to found admiralty process; and thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue process against the said ship or vessel, and the suit shall be proceeded on in the said court, and final judgment be given according to the course of admiralty courts in such cases used; and in such suit all the seamen or mariners (having cause of complaint of the like kind against the same ship or vessel) may be joined as complainants; and it shall be incumbent on the master or commander to produce the contract and log-book, if required, to ascertain any matters in dispute; otherwise the complainant shall be permitted to state the contents thereof, and the proof of the contrary shall be on the master or commander; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any seaman or mariner from having or maintaining any action at common law for the recovery of his wages, or from immediate process out of any court having admiralty jurisdiction, wherever any ship or vessel may be found, in case she shall have left the port of delivery where her voyage ended before payment of the wages, or in case she shall be about to proceed to sea before the end of the ten days next after the delivery of her cargo or ballast.

SEC. 6. If any seaman or mariner, who shall have signed a contract to perform a voyage, shall, at any port or place, desert, or shall absent himself from such ship or vessel, without leave of the master, or officer commanding in the absence of the master, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace within the United States (upon the complaint of the master) to issue his warrant to apprehend such deserter, and bring him before such justice; and if it shall then appear, by due proof, that he has signed a contract within the intent and meaning of this act, and that the voyage agreed for is not finished, altered, or the contract otherwise dissolved, and that such seaman or mariner has deserted the ship or vessel, or absented him-

self without leave, the said justice shall commit him to the house of correction, or common jail of the city, town, or place, there to remain until the said ship or vessel shall be ready to proceed on her voyage, or till the master shall require his discharge, and then be delivered to the said master, he paying all the cost of such commitment, and deducting the same out of the wages due to such seaman or mariner.

SEC. 7. If any person shall harbor or secrete any seaman or mariner belonging to any ship or vessel, knowing him to belong thereto, every such person, on conviction thereof before any court in the city, town, or county, where he, she, or they may reside, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every day during which he, she, or they shall continue so to harbor or secrete such seaman or mariner; one-half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States; and no sum exceeding one dollar shall be recoverable from any seaman or mariner by any one person for any debt contracted during the time such seaman or mariner shall actually belong to any ship or vessel, until the voyage for which such seaman or mariner engaged shall be ended.

SEC. 8. If any seaman or mariner, who shall have subscribed such contract as is hereinbefore described, shall absent himself from on board the ship or vessel in which he shall so have shipped, without leave of the master or officer commanding on board, and the mate or other officer having charge of the log-book shall make entry therein of the name of such seaman or mariner on the day on which he shall so absent himself, and if such seaman or mariner shall return to his duty within forty-eight hours, such seaman or mariner shall forfeit three days' pay for every day which he shall so absent himself, to be deducted out of his wages; but if any seaman or mariner shall absent himself for more than forty-eight hours at one time, he shall forfeit all the wages due to him, and all his goods and chattels which were on board the said ship or vessel, or in any store where they may have been lodged at the time of his desertion, to the use of the owners of the ship or vessel, and moreover shall be liable to pay to him or them all damages which he or they may sustain by being obliged to hire other seamen or mariners in his or their place; and such damages shall be recovered, with costs, in any court, or before any justice or justices having jurisdiction of the recovery of debts of the value of ten dollars or upwards.

SEC. 9. Every ship or vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or upwards, navigated by ten or more persons in the whole, and bound on a voyage without the limits of the United States, and any such vessel of the burden of seventy-five tons or upwards, navigated by six persons or more in the whole, and bound from the United States to any port in the West Indies, shall be provided with a chest of medicines, put up by some apothecary of known reputation, and accompanied by directions for administering the same; and the said medicines shall be examined by the same, or some other apothecary, once, at least, in every year, and supplied with fresh medicines in the place of such as shall have been used or spoiled; and in default of having such medicine chest so provided and kept fit for use, the master or commander of

such ship or vessel shall provide and pay for all such advice, medicine, or attendance of physicians, as any of the crew shall stand in need of, in case of sickness, at every port or place where the ship or vessel may touch or trade at during the voyage, without any deduction from the wages of such sick seaman or mariner, and shall forfeit and pay to the United States five hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. Every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, like provisions and other stores as are provided by law in the case of passenger vessels, and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage to any other country or place; and if the crew on board such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage aforesaid, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every seaman who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are or may be recovered.

SEC. 11. If the mate, or first officer under the master, and a majority of the crew of any ship or vessel bound on a voyage to any foreign port, shall, after the voyage is begun, (and before the ship or vessel shall have left the land,) discover that the said ship or vessel is too leaky, or is otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores, to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master or commander shall, upon the request of the said mate (or other officer,) and such majority, forthwith proceed to or stop at the nearest or most convenient port or place where such inquiry can be made, and shall there apply to the judge of the district court, if he shall there reside, or, if not, to some justice of the peace of the city, town, or place, taking with him two or more of the said crew who shall have made such request; and thereupon such judge or justice is hereby authorized and required to issue his precept, directed to three persons in the neighborhood, the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such ship or vessel, and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to him, the said judge or justice, in writing under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any or in what respect the said ship or vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, provisions, or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle, or apparel, will be necessary; and upon such report, the said judge or justice shall adjudge and determine, and shall endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage; and, if not, whether such repairs can be made, or deficiencies supplied, where the ship or vessel then lies, or whether it be necessary for the said ship or vessel to return to the port from whence she first sailed, to be there refitted; and the master and crew shall in all things conform to the said judgment, and the master or commander

shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs of such view, report, and judgment, to be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by the said judge or justice. But if the complaint of the said crew shall appear, upon the said report and judgment, to have been without foundation, then the said master, or the owner or consignee of said ship or vessel, shall deduct the amount thereof, and of reasonable damages for the detention, (to be ascertained by the said judge or justice,) out of the wages growing due to the complaining seamen or mariners. And if, after such judgment, such ship or vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voyage, or after procuring such men, provisions, stores, repairs, or alterations as may be directed, the said seamen or mariners, or either of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit, by warrant under his hand and seal, every such seaman or mariner who shall so refuse, to the common jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprise until he shall have paid double the sum advanced to him at the time of subscribing the contract for the voyage, together with such reasonable costs as shall be allowed by the said justice, and inserted in the said warrant, and the surety or sureties of such seaman or mariner (in case he or they shall have given any) shall remain liable for such payment; nor shall any such seaman or mariner be discharged upon any writ of *habeas corpus*, or otherwise, until such sum be paid by him or them, or his or their surety or sureties, for want of any form of commitment or other previous proceedings. But sufficient matter shall be made to appear upon the return of such *habeas corpus*, and an examination then to be had, to detain him for the causes hereinbefore assigned.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every master or commander of a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, on his arrival at a foreign port, to deposit his register and passport with the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, (if any there be at such port,) and in case of the refusal or neglect of the said master or commander to deposit the said papers, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the said consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, on such master or commander producing to him a clearance from the proper officer of the port where his ship or vessel may be, to deliver to the said master or commander all of his said papers; such master or commander having first complied with the provisions contained in this act.

SEC. 13. Whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a seaman or mariner of a ship or vessel of the United States shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, and the shipping articles, certified as aforesaid, and to pay to such consul, vice consul, commercial agent,

or vice commercial agent, for every seaman or mariner so discharged, three months' pay, over and above the wages which may then be due to such mariner or seaman, two-thirds thereof to be paid by such consul or commercial agent to each seaman or mariner so discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen or mariners of vessels of the United States who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance of seamen of vessels of the United States who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port; and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the treasury every six months by the persons receiving the same; and any consul of the United States, or in case there is none resident at the foreign port, or he is unable to discharge his duties, then any commercial agent of the United States, authorized to perform such duties, may, upon the application of both the master or any mariner of the vessel under his command, discharge such mariner, if he thinks proper, without requiring the payment of three months' wages, or any other sum of money. And any consul or commercial agent may also, on such joint application, discharge any mariner on such terms as will, in his judgment, save the United States from liability to support such mariner, if the master gives his voluntary assent to such terms and conforms thereto; and whenever a mariner is so discharged, the officer discharging him shall make an official entry thereof upon the list of the crew and the shipping articles.

SEC. 14. Whenever any master shall ship a mariner in a foreign port, he shall forthwith take the list of his crew and the duplicate of the shipping articles to the consul or person who discharges the duties of the office at that port, who shall make the proper entries thereon, setting forth the contract, and describing the person of the mariner, and thereupon the bond, originally given for the return of the men, shall embrace each person so shipped; and when any mariner shall complain that the voyage is continued contrary to his agreement, or that he has fulfilled his contract, the consul, or other commercial agent performing like duties, may examine into the same by an inspection of the articles of agreement, and if on the face of them he finds the complaint to be well founded, he shall discharge the mariner, if he desires it, and require of the master an advance, beyond the lawful claims of such mariner, of three months' wages; and, in case the lawful claims of such mariner are not paid upon his discharge, the arrears from that time shall bear an interest of twenty per centum. But if the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay. And if any master or commander of any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, during his being abroad, maliciously, and without justifiable cause, force any officer or mariner of such ship or vessel on shore, leave him behind in any foreign port or place, or refuse to bring him

home again, all such of the officers and mariners of such ship or vessel whom he carried out with him as are in condition to return, and willing to return, when he shall be ready to proceed on his homeward voyage, every master or commander so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to reclaim deserters and discountenance insubordination by every means within their power; and when the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner; and, in all cases where deserters are apprehended, the consul or commercial agent shall inquire into the facts, and if satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusual and cruel treatment, the mariner shall be discharged, and receive, in addition to his wages at the time of discharge, three months' pay; and the consul or commercial agent discharging shall enter upon the crew list and shipping articles the cause of discharge, and the particulars in which the cruelty or unusual treatment consisted, and shall subscribe his name thereto officially.

SEC. 16. If the first officer, or the second and third officers and a majority of the crew of any vessel, shall make complaint in writing that she is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea because she is leaky, or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that her provisions, stores, and supplies are not, or have not been during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome; thereupon, in any of these or like cases, the consul, or commercial agent who may discharge any duties of a consul, shall appoint two disinterested competent practical men, acquainted with maritime affairs, to examine into the causes of complaint, who shall in their report state what defects and deficiencies, if any, they find to be well founded, as well as what, in their judgment, ought to be done to put the vessel in order for the continuance of her voyage, and the inspectors so appointed shall have full power to examine the vessel and whatever is aboard of her, as far as is pertinent to their inquiry, and also to hear and receive any other proofs which the ends of justice may require; and if, upon a view of the whole proceedings, the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied therewith, he may approve the whole or any part of the report, and shall certify such approval; and if he dissents, shall also certify his reasons for so dissenting; and the inspectors in their report shall also state whether, in their opinion, the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important or essential particular, by neglect or design, or through mistake or accident; and in case it was by neglect or design, and the consul or other commercial agent approves of such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as require it, each of whom shall be entitled to three months' pay in addition to his wages to the time of discharge; but if, in the opinion of the inspectors, the defects or deficiencies found to exist have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not, in the exercise of ordinary care, have been known and provided against before the sailing of the vessel, and the

master shall, in a reasonable time, remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty; otherwise, they shall, upon their request, be discharged, and receive each one month's wages in addition to the pay up to the time of discharge, and the master shall pay all such reasonable charges in the premises as shall be officially certified to him under the hand of the consul or other commercial agent; but in case the inspectors report that the complaint is without any good and sufficient cause, the master may retain, from the wages of the complainants, in proportion to the pay of each, the amount of such charges, with such reasonable damages for detention on that account as the consul or other commercial agent directing the inquiry may officially certify.

SEC. 17. The crew of any vessel shall have the fullest liberty to lay their complaints before the consul or commercial agent in any foreign port, and shall in no respect be restrained or hindered therein by the master or any officer, unless some sufficient and valid objection exist against their landing; in which case, if any mariner desire to see the consul or commercial agent, it shall be the duty of the master to acquaint him with it forthwith, stating the reason why the mariner is not permitted to land, and that he is desired to come on board; whereupon it shall be the duty of such consul or commercial agent to repair on board and inquire into the causes of the complaint, and to proceed thereon as this act directs.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, and vice commercial agents of the United States, from time to time, to provide for the mariners and seamen of the United States who may be found destitute within their districts, respectively, sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give; and that all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take such mariners or seamen on board their ships or vessels, at the request of the said consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, or vice commercial agents, respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound, on such terms, not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed between the said master and consul or commercial agent; and the said mariners or seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels according to their several abilities; but no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burden of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same, on request or order of the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each mariner or seaman so refused, to be recovered, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such consul or commercial agent, given under his hand and official seal, shall be prima facie evidence of such

refusal in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid.

SEC. 19. If any master of a vessel shall proceed on a foreign voyage without the documents hereinbefore required, or refuse to produce them when required, or to perform the duties imposed by this act, or shall violate the provisions thereof, he shall be liable to each and every individual injured thereby, in damages, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by any person suing therefor in any court of the United States in the district where such delinquent may reside or be found; and it shall be the duty of the boarding officer to report all violations of this act to the collector of the port where any vessel may arrive, and the collector shall report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the attorney of the United States in his district.

SEC. 20. If any consul or commercial agent shall neglect or omit to perform seasonably the duties hereby imposed upon him, or shall be guilty of any malversation or abuse of power, he shall be liable to any injured person for all damage occasioned thereby; and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office, he shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years; and it shall and may be lawful for every consul, vice consul, commercial agent, and vice commercial agent of the United States, to take and receive for every certificate of discharge of any seaman or mariner in a foreign port, fifty cents; and for commission on paying and receiving the amount of wages payable on the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, two and a half per centum; and if any consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, shall, falsely and knowingly, certify that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he shall, on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years; and if any consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, shall grant a passport, or other paper, certifying that any alien, knowing him or her to be such, is a citizen of the United States, he shall, on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 21. The several provisions of this act concerning seamen, and the powers and duties of consuls in regard to them, are hereby declared subject to the provisions of the "Act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of that act.

SEC. 22. The act approved the twentieth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, entitled "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service," and also the act approved the 28th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls

and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," together with the act approved the twentieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen and the duties of consuls," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 23. This act shall go into effect, and be in force, on and after the day of , eighteen hundred and .

A BILL to regulate the duties of officers of the customs and masters of vessels on entry of vessels from foreign ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the mode and manner of keeping the accounts, records, and papers at the several offices for the collection of the customs, and the forms of returns to be made to the collector by the weighers, gaugers, measures, and inspectors, and from time to time make such changes therein as he shall deem expedient. He shall provide, at the expense of the United States, suitable books for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all such collectors and other officers of the customs; and any such officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined upon him by law, and to execute and carry into effect, as far as possible, all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the collection of the revenue, shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars, and all such damages as the United States shall suffer thereby, and shall, in addition, be removed from office.

SEC. 2. Where the forms of official documents, as prescribed by this act, or such as may be hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be substantially complied with according to the true spirit and meaning thereof, there shall be no penalty or forfeiture for a deviation therefrom; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe such additions to the said forms as may adapt them to any alterations which may be made in the law or rates of duties or manner of collecting the same.

SEC. 3. In all collection districts within which there is or shall be

an assistant treasurer, or public depositary of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority to cause all public moneys collected or received there to be paid daily, or at such other time as he may deem proper, to such assistant treasurer or public depositary, and for that purpose may prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper; and when any duty is transferred from the collector to the assistant treasurer or public depositary, the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the transfer of the clerk or clerks with the duty; and may in such districts as he may think advisable, constitute the office of the collector a registry of all duties and other public moneys collected or paid within the same, and the assistant treasurer or public depositary of the United States the receiver of the same, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and in collection districts where there shall be no assistant treasurer or public depositary, he may cause drafts to be drawn on the collector for any sums in his hands, or such sums to be transmitted by the collector or otherwise to any assistant treasurer or public depositary, and allow the cost and expense thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority to direct any outgoing collector to pay over the public money in his hands to his successor, and one collector to pay over the money to another collector, and in such cases the collector receiving the same, together with his sureties, shall be liable therefor as if for duties collected.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the collectors of the respective districts at the commencement of each month to make an estimate of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of their offices, including salaries and per diem allowance of all the persons employed, contingent expenses, stationery, return duties, bounties, and allowances, and all other moneys proper to be disbursed through a collector, for the ensuing month; and where such officers are appointed, he shall require from the naval officer, surveyor of the port and appraisers, similar estimates for the expenses of their respective offices, and make report of said estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon receipt of the same, shall cause a warrant to be issued on the Treasurer of the United States for the whole or a part thereof in favor of such collector, who shall cause the payment to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary shall direct. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, allow such estimates to be made quarterly, and in such districts as are remote from the seat of government; in all such cases they shall be made and forwarded at the commencement of each quarter.

SEC. 5. If any officer of the customs, or depositary, or receiver of public money, shall make or render any false account to the Treasury Department, or shall omit any item from said account, with intent thereby to defraud the United States, he shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined double the amount thus omitted from his account, or attempted to be withheld from the treasury; and, in addition, undergo an imprisonment in the jail or penitentiary of not less than three nor more than ten years for said offence.

SEC. 6. The several officers of the customs shall, respectively, perform the duties following, to wit: At such of the ports to which there

shall be appointed a collector, naval officer, and surveyor, the collector shall receive all reports, manifests, and documents, to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship or vessel, according to the regulations of law; shall file in his office, and register in books to be kept for that purpose, the date and amount of all manifests, together with the names of vessels and masters; shall receive the entries of all ships or vessels, and of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in them; shall, together with the naval officer where there is one, or alone where there is none, estimate the amount of the duties payable thereupon, subject to the appraisement required by law, endorsing the said amount upon the respective entries; shall take the bonds required by law; shall grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods; and shall, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, provide storehouses for the examination and safekeping of goods, wares, and merchandise, and such scales, weights, and measures as may be necessary.

The naval officer shall receive copies of all manifests and entries, together with the appraisement of the same, and shall re-estimate the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise subject to duty, (and no settlement of duties shall be made without such re-estimate,) and shall keep a separate record thereof, and shall countersign all permits, clearances, and certificates, to be granted by the collector; he shall also examine the collector's abstracts of duties and other accounts of receipts, bonds, and expenditures, and, if found right, he shall certify the same, and shall keep a record of the arrival and clearance of all ships or vessels from foreign ports.

The surveyor shall superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers, within his port, and shall, once every week, report to the collector the name or names of such inspectors, weighers, guagers, or measurers, as may be absent from or neglect to do their duty; shall visit or inspect the ships or vessels which arrive therein, and shall make a return in writing every morning to the collector, of all vessels which shall have arrived from foreign ports or places the preceding day, specifying the names and denominations of the vessels, the masters' names, whence arrived, whether laden or in ballast, whether belonging to the United States, or to what other nation belonging; whether the masters thereof have or have not complied with the law, in having the required number of manifests of the cargo on board, agreeing in substance with the provisions made necessary by law; and shall have power, and is hereby required, to put on board each of such vessels one or more inspectors, immediately after their arrival in his port. He shall also examine whether the goods imported in any ship or vessel, and the deliveries thereof, agreeably to the inspector's return thereof, correspond with the permits for landing the same; and if any error or disagreement appear, he shall report the same to the collector and naval officer. The surveyor shall also superintend the lading of all goods, wares, and merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse, or for bounty or allowance, and shall examine and report whether the kind, quantity, and quality of the goods so laden on board any vessel for exportation correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor. He shall also, from time to

and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in year, examine and try the weights, measures, and all other in- ients used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards provided by each collector at the public expense, and where dis- ments or errors are discovered, he shall report the same to the tor, and obey and execute such directions as he may receive for ting the same, agreeably to the standards aforesaid; and the surveyor shall, in all cases, be subject to the direction of the tor. And at ports to which a collector and naval officer only are ied, the said collector shall solely execute all the duties which y law enjoined upon the survey of the port where one is ap- ed; and at the ports to which a collector only is assigned, such tor shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-opera- f the naval officer is requisite. And the said collectors, naval rs, and surveyors, shall keep fair and true accounts and records their transactions as officers of the customs, in such manner orm as may, from time to time, be directed by the proper tment, or officer having the superintendence of the collection revenue of the United States; and shall, at all times, sub- ie books, papers, and accounts, to the inspection of such per- as may be appointed for that purpose; and the said collectors at all times, pay to the order of the officer who shall be au- ed to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the moneys they may respectively receive by virtue of law, and shall, once ery month, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their nts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it shall be ke such settlement; and if any collector, naval officer, or sur- , shall omit to keep fair and true accounts as aforesaid, or shall to submit forthwith the books, papers, and accounts to inspec- as aforesaid, or if any collector shall omit or refuse to render counts for settlement for a term exceeding one month after the shall have been required by the proper officer, in each and every ase the delinquent officer shall forfeit and pay for the use of the d States one thousand dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, uch other damages as the United States may sustain.

7. The collectors appointed for ports of delivery shall have the power and authority in all respects as collectors at the ports of , in all things pertaining to the business of their office, except hey shall not receive the entry of foreign goods, wares, and mer- ise, nor permit them to be unladen until after a regular entry of me shall have been made at the port of entry for the district and a t received for unlading; and the deputy collectors appointed in ance of law for ports of delivery shall perform such duties as be assigned by the collector of the district, with the approbation Secretary of the Treasury; and shall, if required, perform the of an inspector without additional compensation.

8. No goods, wares, or merchandise shall be brought into the d States from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel, the master, or person having the charge or command of such r vessel, shall have on board a manifest or manifests, in writing, l by such master or other person, containing the name or names port or ports, place or places, where the goods in such mani-

fest or manifests mentioned shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places, within the United States for which the same are respectively consigned or destined; particularly noting the goods, wares, and merchandise destined for each port or place, respectively, and the name, description, and build of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof; the port or place to which such vessel belongs, with the name or names of each owner, according to the register of the same, together with the name of the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel; and a just and particular account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise so laden or taken on board, whether in packages or stowed loose, of any kind or nature whatsoever, together with the marks and numbers, as marked on each package, and the number or quality and description of the packages, in words at length, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, keg, case, pack, truss, chest, bale, box, bandbox, bundle, parcel, cask, or package of any kind or sort, describing the same by its usual name or denomination, together with the name or names of the person or persons to whom the same are respectively consigned, agreeably to the bills of lading signed for the same, unless when the said goods are consigned to order, when it shall be so expressed in the said manifest or manifests, together with the name or names of the several passengers on board the said ship or vessel, distinguishing whether cabin or steerage passengers, or both, with their baggage, specifying the number and description of packages belonging to each, respectively; in what cabin or other place stored or kept, and the number of passengers in each cabin or other place in the ship or vessel, together with an account of the remaining sea-stores, if any. And the form of the manifest for goods, wares, and merchandise, or other articles imported, shall be as follows, to wit: Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board of the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof (insert the master's name) is master, which cargo was taken on board at (here insert the port or ports, place or places, at which the cargo was laden,) burden ——— tons, built at ———, in the State of ———, and owned by ———, merchants, at (inserting the tonnage, where built, by whom owned, and place or places of residence, as particularly detailed in the certificate of registry,) as per register granted at (here insert the port or place,) the (here insert the day of the month and year when granted,) and bound for (here insert the name of the port or place where bound to.)

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned or if to order.	Place of consignee's residence.	Ports of destination

Returned cargo, (if any articles of the outward cargo are brought back, they are to be detailed, specifying by whom shipped outward,

and to whom consigned inward.) Return of passengers and of packages belonging to them, respectively, (here insert the names of passengers, and whether cabin or steerage passengers, or in what other place accommodated, and how many in each, with the description and number of packages containing their baggage, or the tools or implements of trade,) vessel and cabin stores. (Here detail what are remaining.)

And if goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported, destined to be delivered in different districts or ports, the quantities and packages destined to be so delivered shall be inserted in successive order in the manifest as aforesaid, distinguishing the ports to which the same may be destined, and the quantities and packages for each.

SEC. 9. If any goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles, shall be imported or brought into the United States in any ship or vessel whatever, from any foreign port or place, without having a manifest or manifests on board, agreeably to the directions in the foregoing section, or which shall not be included or described therein, or shall not agree therewith, or if any article mentioned in the manifest be not found on board, in every such case the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to the value of such goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles not included in such manifest or manifests, or not found on board, as the case may be; and all such goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles not included in the manifest, belonging or consigned to the master, mate, officers, or crew, of such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; but if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, or to a major part of them where those officers are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone, where either of the said officers are not established, or to the satisfaction of the court in which a trial shall be had concerning such forfeiture, that no part of the cargo of such ship or vessel had been unshipped after it was taken on board, except such as shall have been particularly specified and accounted for in the report of the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and that the manifests had been lost or mislaid, without fraud or collusion, or that the same was or were defaced by accident, or incorrect by mistake, in every such case the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred.

SEC. 10. It shall be lawful for all collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors, and the officers of the revenue cutters, or either of them, to go on board of ships or vessels in any port of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound to the United States, whether in or out of their respective districts, for the purpose of demanding the manifests aforesaid, and of examining and searching the said ships or vessels; and the said officers, respectively, shall have free access to the cabin, and every other part of the ship or vessel; and if any box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package shall be found in the cabin, steerage, or forecastle of such ship or vessel, or in any other place separate from the residue of the cargo, it shall be the duty of the said officer to take a particular account of every such box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package, and of the marks and numbers

thereof, if any there be, and a description thereof, and, if he shall judge proper, to put a seal or seals on every such box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package; and such an account and description shall be by him forwarded, without delay, to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound. And if upon her arrival at her port of entry the boxes, trunks, chests, casks, or other packages so described, or any of them, shall be missing, or if the seals put thereon be broken, the master of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay for every such box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package so missing, or of which the seals shall be broken, the sum of two hundred dollars. And it shall also be lawful for the inspectors who may be put on board of any such ship or vessel (and it shall be their duty) to secure after sunset in each evening, or previously to their quitting the ship or vessel, the hatches, and all other communications with the hold of such ship or vessel, or any part thereof he or they may judge necessary, with locks or other proper fastenings, which locks or other fastenings shall not be opened, broken, or removed until the morning following, or after the rising of the sun, and in the presence of an inspector or inspectors, except by special license from the collector of the port and naval officer thereof, if any, for that purpose first had and obtained. And if the said locks and other fastenings, or any of them, shall be broken or removed during the night, or before the said rising of the sun, or without the presence of an inspector or inspectors, or other officers in charge, or without such license first had and obtained, or if any goods or packages shall be clandestinely landed, notice thereof shall immediately be given by the inspector or inspectors to the collector, surveyor, or other officers in charge of the district, port, or place where the vessel may be; and the master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel shall, for each of the offences aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. Every master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall, on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within any of the bays, harbors, ports, rivers, creeks, or inlets thereof, upon demand produce the manifest or manifests, in writing, which such master or other person is required as aforesaid to have on board his said ship or vessel, to such officer or officers of the customs as shall first come on board his said ship or vessel, for his or their inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy or copies thereof, (which copy or copies shall be provided and subscribed by the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel,) and the officer or officers to whom the original manifest or manifests shall have been so produced, shall respectively certify upon the back thereof that the same was or were produced, and the day and year on which the same was or were so produced, and that such copy or copies as aforesaid was or were to him or them delivered, and by them examined with the original manifest: and shall likewise certify upon the back of such copy or copies the day and year on which the same was or were delivered; and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to

spective collectors of the several districts to which the goods by manifest or manifests shall appear respectively to be consigned tined; and that the said master or other person so having the e or command of any such ship or vessel, shall in like manner ce to the officer or officers af the customs who shall first come on such ship or vessel, upon her arrival within the limits of any ct of the United States in which the cargo or any part thereof is led to be discharged or landed, for his or their inspection, such est or manifests as aforesaid; and shall also deliver to him or a true copy or copies thereof, (such copy or copies also to be pro- and subscribed by the said master or other person having the e or command of such ship or vessel,) the production of which manifest or manifests, and the delivery of which said copy or thereof shall also be certified by the said officer or officers of the ms who shall so first come on board the said ship or vessel on her l within the limits of any such district, upon the back of the riginal manifest or manifests, with the particular day and year such manifest or manifests was or were produced to such officer icers, and when he or they so received the said copy or copies of, and such officer or officers is and are hereby required forth- to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, the said copy or copies of aid manifest or manifests to the collector of such district; and aid master or person having the charge or command of the said or vessel shall afterwards produce and deliver the said original fest or manifests so certified to the said collector; and when any fest shall be produced, upon which there shall be no certificate any officer of the customs as before mentioned, the master or ander producing the same shall be required to make oath or ation that no officer has applied for, and that no endorsement een made on, any manifest of the cargo of such vessel. But ng herein contained shall be construed to require of such master ner person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, elivery of more than one copy of each manifest to the officer or rs aforesaid who shall first come on board of such ship or vessel n four leagues of the coast of the United States, aforesaid, and ther copy to such officer or officers as shall first come on board in the limits of any district for which the cargo of such ship or l, or some part thereof, shall be consigned or destined, or shall nstrued to require the delivery of any such copy to any other r; but it shall be sufficient, in respect to any such other officer, oduce and show to him the said original manifest or manifests, he certificate or certificates thereupon; and the form of the cer- te aforesaid, to be endorsed on an original manifest, shall be a ws, to wit: I (A B) certify that the within manifest was this day aced to me as the original manifest of the cargo on board the

the original manifest of the cargo on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port last from,) with the original, and find the same to agree. In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name this —— day of ———.

SEC. 12. If the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel laden as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall not, upon his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any district thereof where the cargo of such ship or vessel, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged, produce such manifest or manifests as are heretofore required, in writing, to the proper officer or officers, upon demand thereof, and also deliver such copy or copies thereof as aforesaid, according to the directions of this act in each case, or shall not give an account of the true destination of such ship or vessel, which he is hereby required to do, upon request of such officer or officers, or shall give a false account of such destination in order to evade the production of the said manifest or manifests, the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall forfeit for every such neglect, refusal, or offence a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if such officer or officers first coming on board, in each case, within the distance or limits aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to certify on the back of such manifest or manifests the production thereof, and the delivery of such copy or copies respectively as are hereinbefore directed to be delivered to such officer or officers, every such officer so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. And the officer or officers who may apply to the master or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel respecting any of the provisions in this and the foregoing sections, and who shall not receive full satisfaction therein, are hereby required to make a return in writing of the name of the vessel and master so offending in any or all of the particulars required, immediately, or as soon after as possible, to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel shall be considered to be bound.

SEC. 13. If, after the arrival of any ship or vessel so laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the districts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel shall be unladen, for any purpose whatever, from out of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, before such ship or vessel shall come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo, or some part thereof, and shall there be duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the customs to unlade the same, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the mate, or other person next in command, shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each such offence, and the goods, wares, and merchandise so unladen and unshipped shall be forfeited, except in the case of some unavoidable accident, necessity, or stress of weather; of which unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall give notice to, and, together with two or more of the officers or mariners (of

which the mate or other person next in command shall be one) on board such ship or vessel, shall make proof upon oath, before the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district within the limits of which such accident, necessity, or distress shall happen, or before the collector or other chief officer of the first district of the United States within the limits of which such ship or vessel shall afterwards arrive, if the said accident, necessity, or distress shall have happened, not within the limits of any district, but within four leagues of the coast of the United States; which oath the said collector or other chief officer is hereby authorized and required to administer.

SEC. 14. If any goods, wares or merchandise, so unladen from on board any such ship or vessel, shall be put or received into any other ship, vessel, or boat, except in the case of such accident, necessity, or distress, as aforesaid, to be notified and proved as aforesaid, the said master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship, vessel, or boat, into which the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be so put and received, and every other person aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit and pay treble the value of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, and the ship, boat, or vessel in which they shall be so put shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 15. It shall not be lawful for the master of any ship or vessel not in distress, arriving by sea from a foreign port after arrival within four leagues of any port in the United States, or within any collection district thereof, to allow any person or persons to leave the ship or vessel, or to board the same, except a pilot, officer of the revenue, or health officer, until possession thereof shall be taken by a custom-house officer, nor after possession so taken without the leave of such custom-house officer; and the master of any ship or vessel permitting a violation of this provision shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and the vessel become liable to seizure and forfeiture for the same; and any person or persons so quitting or boarding any ship or vessel shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. It shall be lawful for the collector of any district at which any ship or vessel may arrive, immediately on her first coming within such district, to put and keep on board such ship or vessel, whilst remaining within such district, or in going from one district to another, one or more inspectors, to prevent the improper discharge of the cargo or contents of such ship or vessel, and to superintend the delivery thereof, or so much thereof as shall be delivered within the United States, and to perform such other duties, according to law, as they shall be directed by the said collector or surveyor to perform, for the better securing of the collection of the duties; and collectors shall have power to put on board ships or vessels inspectors to go from one district to another, and the said inspector or inspectors shall make known to the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel the duties he or they is or are to perform; and shall suffer no goods, wares, or merchandise, of any nature or kind whatsoever, to be landed or unladen, or otherwise taken or removed from such ship or vessel without a permit in writing from the collector of the port and naval officer thereof, if there is one, first had and granted for that purpose; and the inspector

or inspectors aforesaid shall enter into a book, to be by him or each of them kept according to such a form as shall be prescribed or approved by the collector, the name or names of the person or persons in whose behalf such permits are granted, together with the particulars therein specified, and the marks, numbers, kinds, and description of the respective packages which shall be unladen pursuant thereto, and shall keep a like account in the said book of all goods, wares, and merchandise which, not having been entered within the time limited by law, or for some other cause, have been sent to the store or warehouse provided for the reception of such goods, wares, or merchandise; which book shall be delivered to the collector or surveyor, as the case may be, and kept on file for reference. And it shall be the duty of the said inspector or inspectors to attend to the delivery of the cargo or cargoes under their care at all times when the unlading or delivery of goods, wares, or merchandise is lawful, under the directions of the collector, for which purpose they shall constantly attend as directed by the collector, and remain on board the vessel or vessels, the deliveries from which they are to superintend, or at any other stations where their inspection is necessary; and said inspector or inspectors shall not quit such stations or places without the leave of the collector of the port first had and obtained for that purpose, who shall appoint another inspector (if he shall judge it necessary) to supply the place of such inspector or inspectors during his or their absence; and any inspector who shall neglect or in any manner act contrary to the duties hereby enjoined, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and for the second offence shall be displaced, and be incapable of holding any station of trust or profit under the revenue laws of the United States for a term not exceeding seven years. And no inspector or inspectors shall perform any other duties or service on board any ship or vessel, the superintendence of which is committed to him or them, for any person or persons whatever, other than what is required by law, or directed by the collector or surveyor, under the penalty of being disabled from acting any longer as an inspector of the customs; and the wages and compensation of such inspector or inspectors as may proceed from one district to another shall be defrayed by the master or other person having charge or command of the ship or vessel committed to his or their care; and every inspector or other officer of the revenue, while performing any duty on board any ship or vessel not in a port of the United States discharging her cargo, shall be entitled to receive from the master of such ship or vessel such provisions and accommodations as are usually supplied to passengers, or as the state and condition of such ship or vessel will admit, on receiving therefor fifty cents per diem; and any master of any ship or vessel who shall refuse provisions and reasonable accommodations as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the United States one hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. If any ship or vessel, which shall have arrived within the limits of any district of the United States from any foreign port or place, shall depart, or attempt to depart, from the same, unless to proceed on her way to some more interior district to which she may be bound, before report or entry shall have been made by the master

or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, with the collector of some district of the United States, the said master or other person having such charge or command shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or commander of any of the cutters hereinbefore mentioned, to arrest and bring back, or cause to be arrested and brought back, such ship or vessel to such port of the United States to which it may be most conveniently done; but if it shall be made to appear by the oath of the said master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and of the person next in command, or other sufficient proof, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which such ship or vessel shall afterwards come, or to the satisfaction of the court in which the prosecution for such penalty may be had, that the said departure, or attempt to depart, was occasioned by stress of weather, pursuit, or duress of enemies, or other necessity, the said penalty shall not be incurred.

SEC. 18. The master or commander of every ship or vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign port, bound to either a port of entry or delivery in any district, shall first come to at the port of entry of such district with his ship or vessel, and there make report and entry in writing to the collector, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, port fees, and charges, in manner provided by law, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and the master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or having goods on board of which the duties have not been paid or secured, and bound to any port on any of the navigable waters of the United States, shall take on board an inspector at the port of entry for said district, if required so to do by the collector thereof, before proceeding to such port. And if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall proceed with her to a port of delivery contrary to the directions aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; and the collector of the port of delivery shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same, duly certified to have been deposited with him, to the collector at the port of entry where said ship or vessel should have entered; and the said collectors may, whenever they judge it to be necessary for the security of the revenue, put an inspector of the customs on board any ship or vessel as aforesaid, to accompany the same until her arrival at the first port of entry or delivery in the district to which such ship or vessel may be destined. And if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to deposit a manifest in manner aforesaid, or shall refuse to receive an inspector of the customs on board, as the case shall require, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, for which the ship or vessel shall be liable, to be recovered by libel on the vessel, with costs of suit—one-half for the use of the officer with whom such manifest ought to have been deposited, and the other half to the use of the collector of the district to which the said ship or vessel may be bound; but if the manifest shall, in either of the above cases, have been previously delivered to any officer of the customs pursuant to law, the depositing of a manifest as aforesaid shall not be necessary.

manifest delivered to the collector within forty-eight hours after arrival of such ship or vessel be reported as destined or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandise as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel accordingly, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. But the said master, or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon the said goods, wares or merchandise, as the same shall be estimated by the collector and naval officer of the port where the said report shall be made, or by the collector alone where there is no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, with condition that the said goods, wares or merchandise, or any part thereof, shall not be landed within the United States, unless due entry thereof shall have been first made and the duties thereupon paid, or secured to be paid, according to law; which bonds shall be taken for the same periods, and cancelled in like manner, as bonds directed by law to be given for goods re-exported from warehouse. And the form of the said bond shall be as follows, to wit: Know all men by these presents, that we, (here insert the name of the master of the vessel, and the name or names of the sureties,) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ———, to be paid to the said United States; for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand ———, and in the ——— year of the independence of the United States.

Whereas, the following described packages of goods, wares and merchandise, (here insert the marks, numbers, denomination and number of packages, and contents, as far as may be, and if articles in bulk, the quantity and quality,) imported into the district of ———, in the (here insert denomination and name of vessel,) whereof (insert name) is master, from (insert port or place where from,) on the (insert date of vessel's entry,) as per report and manifest then delivered by the said master, and now about to be exported and conveyed in the said (insert denomination and name of vessel,) to the port of (insert the name of the port intended for;) and whereas the duties that would have become due on the said goods, wares or merchandise, had the same been unladen here, and not so exported, would have amounted to the aforesaid sum of ———: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden ——— shall and do, within —— months from the date hereof, produce to the collector of this district the certificates required by law, that the said enumerated (packages of merchandise, or articles in bulk, as the case may be) have been exported to, and landed at the aforesaid port of ———, or at any other port or place without the limits of the United States, or if neither the whole, nor any part of the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed within the limits of the United States until due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereon

paid, or secured to be paid according to law, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered in the presence of ———. But such bond shall not be required in respect to the goods on board of any ship or vessel which shall have put into the United States from distress or necessity, to be made to appear in manner hereinafter prescribed. And the collector receiving such bonds, or any other bonds taken upon the exportation of merchandise, is hereby required and enjoined, immediately after the time when, by the conditions of the same, they ought to be cancelled, to put the same in suit, if the necessary proof shall not have been produced, or further time granted therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be lawful for the collector of any district to grant permission for the landing of goods, wares and merchandise, entered for consumption, at any place within the district, the importers paying the compensation and expenses of the proper officer or officers of the customs detailed by the collector to superintend such landing.

SEC. 22. It shall be lawful for any ship or vessel in which any goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and part declared in the manifest for different districts, and the manifest verified by oath before the collector of the district where the vessel first arrives, to proceed from that district to any other district where any of said goods, wares, or merchandise may be destined; and so from district to district, in order to the entry, landing, and delivery of the same; and the duties on such of said goods only as shall be landed in any such district shall be paid or secured within the same.

SEC. 23. Before any ship or vessel shall depart from the district in which she shall first arrive for another district (provided such departure be not within forty-eight hours after her arrival within such district) with goods, wares, or merchandise brought in such ship or vessel from a foreign port or place, the duties whereof shall not have been paid or secured, the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall obtain from the collector of the district from which she shall be about to depart, (who is hereby required to grant the same,) a copy of the report and manifest made by such master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, certified by the said collector, to which copy shall be annexed a certificate of the quantity and particulars of the goods which shall appear to him to have been landed within his district, or of the quantity and particulars of the goods which remain on board and upon which the duties are to be paid, or secured to be paid, in some other district. The form of which certificate shall be as follows:

District of ———, port of ———. I certify that the within is a true copy of the report and manifest of the cargo of the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port where from,) entered at this port the (insert the day and month of entry,) as exhibited on oath (or affirmation) by the said master; that no part of the said cargo as expressed in such manifest, hath been unladen or landed at this port, (or as the case may require;) that there have been unladen and landed at this

port, and the duties paid, or secured to be paid, on the following articles; (or) that all the said cargo, as expressed in the said manifest, hath been duly entered and landed in this district, according to law, except the following articles, (here enumerate the marks, numbers, packages, and contents, or, if articles in bulk, the quantities, whether landed or remaining on board, as the case may require,) and that bond hath been here entered, as the law directs, for the delivery of the (insert the whole or remaining part, as the case may require) of the said cargo, at the (insert the port and district of destination.) Witness my hand and seal, this ——— day of ———. A. B., collector. And within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel within any other district, the said master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall make report or entry to or with the collector of such other district, producing and showing the said certified copy of his said first report, together with a certificate from each collector of any other district within which any of the goods, wares, or merchandise brought in such ship or vessel shall have been before landed, of the quantity and particulars of such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall have been so landed in each district, respectively; but the master, or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said ship or vessel shall first arrive, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties on the residue of the said goods, according to such estimate as the said collector shall form thereof, with condition that the said residue of such goods shall be duly entered and delivered in such other district or districts of the United States for which the same shall have been reported to be destined. And the form of the said bond shall be as follows: Know all men by these presents, That we (here insert the name of the master of the vessel, and the name or names of the sureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ———, to be paid to the said United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this —— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the independence of the United States the ———.

Whereas the following goods, wares, and merchandise, (here insert the marks, numbers, denomination, and number of packages and contents, as far as may be, or, if articles in bulk, the quantity and quality,) imported into the district of ———, in the (insert the denomination and name of vessel,) whereof (insert name) is master, from (insert name of port, &c.,) on the (insert date of vessel's entry,) as per report and manifest then delivered by the said master, are now intended to be exported and conveyed in the said (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) to the district of (insert the district or districts where intended to be sent;) and whereas the duties that would have become due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise, had the same been unladen, would have amounted to the aforesaid sum of ———: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden ——— shall and do, within six months from

the date hereof, produce to the collector of this district the certificates required by law, that the said enumerated (packages of merchandise, or other articles in bulk, as the case may be,) have been duly entered and delivered at the aforesaid district of ———, or any other port or district of the United States, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered in the presence of ———.

And the said bond shall be cancelled or discharged within six calendar months from the date thereof, by the production of a certifiate or certificates from the collector or collectors of the district or districts for which the said goods shall have been reported, testifying the due entry and delivery of the said goods in such district or districts, or upon due proof to the satisfaction of the collector by whom the said bond shall have been taken, and to the naval officer of such port, (if any) that such entry and delivery were prevented by some unavoidable accident or casualty; and that if the whole or any part of the said goods shall not have not been lost, that the same have been duly entered and delivered within the United States; and the form of the certificate aforesaid shall be as follows: District of ———, port of ———. I certify that there have been unladen and landed at this port, from on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert district and port where from,) the following packages of merchandise, (here detail the several packages, with their respective denominations, their marks and numbers, and, if any articles in bulk, the quantities delivered,) for which the duties have been paid (or secured) at the aforesaid port of (insert the port.) Witness my hand and seal, this — day of ———. A. B., collector. And if the master, or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall fail, by his neglect or fault, to obtain the said copy of his said report from the collector of the district from which he shall be so about to depart, or of any certificate which he ought to obtain as aforesaid, or shall neglect to produce and show the same to the collector of any other district to which the said ship or vessel shall afterwards proceed, within the time for that purpose hereinbefore specified, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States, for every such neglect or omission, five hundred dollars, for which the vessel shall be liable.

SEC. 24. It shall be lawful to import any goods, wares, or merchandise into the collection districts of the United States which are or may be established contiguous or adjacent to any foreign territory or possessions, in vessels or boats of any burden, and in rafts, carriages, sleighs, railroad cars, or other vehicles, or otherwise. And it shall be the duty of the master of any vessel, and of any person having charge of any boat or raft, and of the conductor of any railroad car, and the driver of any carriage or other vehicle, and of every other person coming from any foreign territory contiguous or adjacent to the United States with merchandise subject to duty, to deliver, immediately on his or her arrival within the United States, a manifest of the cargo or lading of any such vessel, boat, raft, carriage, sleigh, railroad car, or other vehicle, or of the merchandise so brought from such foreign territory or possessions, at the office of any collector or deputy collector

which shall be nearest to the boundary line or nearest to the road or waters by which such merchandise is brought, and every such manifest shall be verefied by the oath of such person delivering the same, which oath shall be taken before such collector or deputy collector, and state that such manifest contains a full, just, and true account of the kinds, quantities, and values of all the merchandise brought from such foreign territory or possessions; and if the master, owner, or conductor having charge of such vessel, boat, raft, carriage, sleigh, railroad car, or other vehicle, or other person bringing merchandise as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest herein required, or pass by or avoid such office, the merchandise subject to duty and so imported shall be forfeited to the United States, together with the vessel, boat, raft, carriage, sleigh, railroad car, or other vehicle, and the harness and cattle drawing the same, or the horses with their saddles and bridles, as the case may be; and such master, conductor, driver, or other importer, shall be subject to pay to the United States, in addition to the foregoing penalty, four times the value of the goods so imported.

SEC. 25. Any deputy collector stationed in any collection district contiguous or adjacent to any foreign territory or possessions, to whom a manifest of merchandise subject to duty shall be delivered as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to require of the importer of such merchandise the payment of the proper duties thereon, and said deputy collector shall account to the collector of the district, and pay over to him the amount of such duties.

SEC. 26. No duties shall be levied or collected on the importation of peltries belonging to Indians and brought by them within the territory of the United States, nor on the proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, of Indians passing or repassing the boundary lines of the United States, unless the same be goods in bales, or other large packages unusual among Indians, which shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians, nor be entitled to the exemption from duty aforesaid; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places within the territory of the United States for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked and carried to some other place or places. But this last-mentioned exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across such portages and carrying places, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same.

SEC. 27. If any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, compelled by stress of weather or other necessity, shall put into any port or place of the United States, not being destined for the same, and if the master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, together with the mate or person next in command, shall, within twenty-four hours after her arrival, make protest, in the usual form, upon oath or affirmation, before a notary public, or other person duly authorized, or before the collector of the district where the said ship or vessel shall so arrive, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, setting forth the cause or circumstance of such distress or necessity, which protest, if not made before the collector,

shall be produced to him and to the naval officer, (if any there be,) and a copy thereof lodged with him or them; and the master, or other person aforesaid, shall also, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, make report, in writing, to the said collector, of the said ship or vessel and her cargo, as is directed hereby to be done in other cases; and if it shall be made to appear to the said collector, by the certificate of the wardens of the port, or other officers usually charged with and accustomed to ascertain the condition of ships or vessels arriving in distress, if any such there be, or by the certificate of any two reputable merchants, to be named for that purpose by the said collector, if no such wardens or other officers duly qualified there be, that there is a necessity for unlading the said ship or vessel, the said collector and naval officer (where any) shall grant a permit for that purpose, and shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to oversee such unlading, who shall keep an account of the same, to be compared with the report made by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel; and all goods, wares, or merchandise so unladen shall be stored, under the direction of the said collector, who, upon the request of the master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, or of the owner or owners thereof, shall, together with the naval officer where there is one, and alone where there is none, grant permission to dispose of such part of the said cargo as may be of a perishable nature, (if any there be,) or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending such ship or vessel and her cargo. But due entry shall be made therefor, and the duties thereon, as in other cases, paid. And in case the delivery of the cargo do not agree with the report thereof made by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and if the difference or disagreement be not satisfactorily accounted for in manner prescribed by law, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall be liable to such penalties as in other like cases are by law prescribed. And the said goods, wares, or merchandise, or the remainder thereof, which shall not be disposed of as aforesaid, may afterwards be reladen on board the said ship or vessel, under the inspection of the officer who superintended the landing thereof, or other proper person; and the said ship or vessel may proceed with the same to the place of her destination, free from any other charge than for the storing and safekeeping of the said goods.

SEC. 28. If any ship or vessel, from any foreign port, be stranded or wrecked within any district in the United States other than the one to which she is destined, upon report by the captain, owner, or consignee of the same, or of the officers of the customs nearest to the place where such ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked, to the collector of the district, he shall forthwith place the vessel and cargo in charge of officers of the customs, and may grant permission for any or all of the cargo of such ship or vessel to be landed, or stored, or forwarded, in whole or in part, to its port of destination, in lighters or other vessel or vessels than that in which it was imported, with manifest duly signed by the officer of customs under whose supervision it was laden, of the part forwarded by each vessel; which merchandise shall be entitled, at the port of destination, to entry as if imported in the vessel

in which it was originally shipped, and subject in all particulars to like duties and penalties; and the expenses of the officers of customs shall be paid by the said owner or consignee.

SEC. 29. In all cases where a ship or vessel shall be prevented by ice, or other obstruction in the navigation, from getting to the port or place at which her cargo is intended to be delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel may be so obstructed, to receive the report and entry of such ship or vessel, and, with the consent of the naval officer, (where there is one,) to grant a permit, or permits, for unloading or landing the goods, wares, or merchandise imported in such ship or vessel, at any place within his district which shall appear to him most convenient and proper; and the report and entry of such ship or vessel, and her cargo, or any part thereof, and all persons concerned therein, shall be under, and subject to, the same rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and provisions, as if the said ship or vessel had arrived at the port of her destination, and had there proceeded to the delivery of her cargo.

SEC. 30. The master or commander of every foreign ship or vessel bound from a district in the United States to any other district within the same, shall, in all cases, previously to her departure from such district for the purpose of taking in a cargo for a foreign port, deliver to the collector of such district duplicate manifests of the lading on board such ship or vessel, if there be any, or if there be none he shall declare that such is the case; and to the truth of such manifests or declaration he shall swear or affirm, and also obtain a permit from the said collector authorizing him to proceed to the place of his destination. And the master or commander of every such ship or vessel, on his arrival within any district from any other district, shall, in all cases, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, and sooner, if demanded, deliver to the collector of the district where he may have arrived, a manifest of the goods laden on board such ship or vessel, if any there be, or if in ballast only, he shall so declare; and to the truth of which manifest or declaration he shall swear or affirm, and also, that such manifest contains an account of all the goods, wares, or merchandise which were on board such ship or vessel at the time, or have been since her departure from the place from which she shall be reported last to have sailed; and he shall also deliver to such collector the permit which was given him by the collector of the district from which he sailed. And if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements herein made, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States one hundred dollars.

SEC. 31. The act approved the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and also the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory," and also the act to amend the same, approved the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, together with all subsequent acts, or parts of acts, in relation thereto, are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall in any-

wise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 32. This act shall go into effect, and be in force, on and after the ——— day of ———, eighteen hundred and fifty ——.

A BILL regulating the entry of goods, the unlading of cargoes, ascertainment of quantities and damage, entry of baggage and sea stores.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act no goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to duty, shall be admitted to an entry, unless the true and proper bill of lading and invoice of the same be presented to the collector at the time of entry, or unless the same be admitted in the mode authorized and prescribed in the ensuing sections of this act. But this prohibition shall not extend to such goods, wares, or merchandise as shall have been taken from a wreck.

SEC. 2. The importer or consignee, and in case of his or her sickness or absence, his or her duly authorized agent, shall produce and file with the collecting officer of the district, on making entry of any imported goods, wares, or merchandise, a just, true, and correct invoice of the same. Where any goods, wares, or merchandise are actually purchased for exportation to the United States, they must be invoiced at their actual cost in the country where purchased; but where any goods, wares, or merchandise belonging to the manufacturer or producer thereof, or obtained otherwise than by purchase, production, or manufacture, are designed for exportation to the United States, they must be invoiced at the wholesale market value in the principal markets of the country where manufactured, produced, or obtained, at the time of their being destined and invoiced for the United States. Where the goods, wares, or merchandise are purchased in bottles, barrels, casks, sacks, packages, or other covering necessary and proper for transportation to the United States, so that the covering is included in their cost, the fact must be so stated on the face of the invoice; and where the manufacturer, producer, or other person invoices goods destined for the United States, the market value must be stated on the invoice to indicate that the bottle, barrel, cask, sack, package, or other necessary and proper covering is included in the value stated, or must give the cost of each separately; and where the goods, wares or merchandise have been purchased in an unfinished state, and before being placed in proper packages for transportation, the invoice must contain a statement of the cost of bleaching, dyeing, dressing, printing, and finishing, together with the cost of packages or covering, putting up and packing,

together with the cost of the bottle, barrel, cask, package, or other covering; and all invoices must state the cost of brokerage, where brokerage is a distinct charge, and all export duties, cost of placing the goods on board ship, cost of transportation, except land carriage or sea freight from the port or place whence exported to the United States, drayage, labor, cartage, lighterage, town dues, shipping charges, dock or wharf dues, and all charges to place the goods on board ship, also fire insurance prior to shipment, together with the charges for commission, and charges for forwarding, which shall not be less than two and a half per cent. for each; and if all these items are not stated on the face of the invoice, they must be endorsed on or appended to it, so as to form a part of it. The invoice, with all these items, must be supported by the written affidavit of the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, with his signature attached, stating that it is the true and correct invoice of the goods, wares, or merchandise, and that there is no other, to his knowledge or belief. This invoice, thus supported by the oath of the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, shall not be dispensed with, except as provided by law. But no entry shall be allowed without the party making out a statement of costs and charges, from such information as he possesses, and filing it as his declaration of value.

Invoices of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and subject to a duty *ad valorem*, shall be made out in the currency of the place or country whence the importation shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual cost, if purchased, or fair market value, if procured otherwise than by purchase, of such merchandise, as the case may be, in such foreign currency or currencies, without any respect to the value, in such foreign place or country, of the coins of the United States or foreign coins which now are or shall be by law made current within the United States. Foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated at the following rates: The franc, of France, Switzerland, and Belgium, eighteen and six-tenths cents; florin of Netherlands, forty cents; florin of southern States of Germany, forty cents; the guilder, of Netherlands, forty cents; livre tournois, of France, eighteen and one-half cents; lira, of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, sixteen cents; lira, of Tuscany, sixteen cents; lira, of Sardinia, eighteen and six-tenths cents; milrea, of Portugal, one dollar and twelve cents, milrea, of Azores, eighty-three and one-third cents; milrea, of Maderia, one hundred cents; marc banco, of Hamburg, thirty-five cents; pound sterling of Great Britain four dollars and eighty-four cents; dollars, of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, one dollar; pagoda, of India, one dollar and eighty-four cents; real vellon, of Spain, five cents; real plate, of Spain, ten cents; rupee, company, forty-four and one half cents; rupee, of British India, forty-four and one-half cents; specie dollar, of Denmark, one dollar and five cents; rix dollar or thaler, of Prussia and the northern States of Germany, sixty-eight and one-half cents; rix dollar, of Bremen, seventy-eight and three quarters cents; ruble, silver, of Russia, seventy-five cents; specie dollar, of Sweden and Norway, one dollar and six cents; florin, of Austria, forty-eight and one-half cents; ducat, of Naples, eighty cents; ounce, of Sicily, two

dollars and forty cents; tael, of China, one dollar and forty-eight cents; pound sterling of British provinces of Nova Scotia, &c., four dollars; rix dollar, banco, of Sweden and Norway, thirty-nine and three-quarters cents; livre, of Leghorn, sixteen cents. But it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be established just and proper regulations for estimating the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, in respect to which the original cost shall be exhibited in a currency that has been changed or in a depreciated currency, issued and circulated under authority of any foreign government, whether gold, silver, copper, or other metal or paper.

SEC. 3. When no invoice has been received of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported and subject to duty as aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, shall make oath of the same, and the collector of the port shall be, and he is hereby authorized, if, in his judgment, the circumstances under which such goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been imported, or any other circumstances connected therewith, render it expedient to admit the same to an entry on an appraisement thereof duly made in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. When goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States shall not have been entered in pursuance of the provisions of this act for want of an invoice, the same shall be deposited in a public or bonded warehouse, and shall there remain, at the expense and risk of the owner, until such invoice be produced; but when the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall have remained in warehouse for the period of twelve months, and no invoice shall have been produced, then the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be appraised, the duties estimated thereon, and the goods sold, and the proceeds of such sale disposed of as directed by law; but in the case of perishable goods, the collector may be authorized to sell the same at public auction on three days' notice.

SEC. 5. In all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been imported into the United States, and the invoice presented on entry thereof, one of the following oaths, according to the nature of the case, shall be administered by the collector of the port, or one of his deputies, at the time of entry, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent:

Consignee, importer, or agent's oath: I, —— ———, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of ———, are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in the ———, whereof ——— is master, from ———, for account of any person whomsoever for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any other invoice or bill of lading of the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the entry, now delivered to the collector, contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing has been on my part, nor, to my know-

ledge, on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners) is or are the true owner or owners of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (if purchased) or fair market value, (if otherwise obtained,) at the time or times, and place or places, when and where procured, (as the case may be,) of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, all the charges thereon, and no other or different discount, bounty, or drawback, but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

Owner's oath, in cases where goods, wares, or merchandise have been actually purchased: I, —— ———, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ———, contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the ———, whereof —— is master, from ———; that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, of all charges thereon, including charges of purchasing, carriages, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty, but such as has been actually allowed on the same; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them.

And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I am (with my partners or any other persons) the actual owner of said goods, wares, and merchandise by purchase, and I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

Manufacturer's or owner's oath, in cases where goods, wares, or merchandise have not been actually purchased. I, —— ———, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ——— contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the ——, whereof —— is master, from ——; that the said goods, wares, and merchandise were not actually bought by me, or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that, nevertheless, the invoice which I now produce was made by ———, manufacturers of said goods, at ———, of which firm I am a partner, having an interest of ——— in the same; and I have received no letters or advice

that the invoice does not contain a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their fair market value, including charges of purchasing, carriage, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing, at the time or times and place or places when and where procured for my account, (or for account of myself and partners,) and that I believe the cost (or value) in the invoice to be just and true; that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all charges actually paid, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty, but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

SEC. 6. No goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing at the time in the United States, and who shall have actually purchased the same, shall be admitted to entry unless the invoice be verified by the oath of the owner, or one of the owners, certifying that the said goods, wares, or merchandise were actually purchased for his account, or for account of himself and partners in the said purchase; that the invoice annexed thereto contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost thereof, and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the said invoice but such as have been actually allowed on the same; which said oath shall be administered by a consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths in the country where the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been purchased, and the same duly certified by the said consul, commercial agent, or public officer—in which latter case such official certificate shall be authenticated by a consul or commercial agent of the United States; but if there be no consul or commercial agent of the United States in the country, port, or place from which the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been imported, the authentication hereby required shall be executed by a consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be any such residing there; and if there be no such consul at the port, the said authentication shall be made by two respectable merchants, if any such there be, residing in the port or place from which the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been imported.

SEC. 7. No goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing at the time in the United States, who may not have acquired the same in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, or belonging to a person or persons who may be the manufacturer or manufacturers, in whole or in

part, of the same, shall be admitted to entry unless the invoice thereof be verified by the oath of the owner, or of one of the owners, certifying that the invoice contains a true and faithful account of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, at their actual market value or wholesale price in the principal markets of the country where produced or manufactured at the date of exportation to the United States, and of all charges thereon; and that the said invoice contains no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks, but such as have been actually allowed; which said oath must have been duly administered and authenticated in the mode prescribed by this act.

SEC. 8. No goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, subject to duty, and belonging to a person or persons residing in the United States, but who shall at the time be absent from the place where the same are intended to be entered, shall be admitted to an entry, unless the importer, consignee, or agent previously deposit, under the directions of the collector and naval officer, if there be one, and if not, according to the directions of the collector of the port at which said goods are intended to be entered, a sum equal to five per cent. upon the whole valuation of the goods, with the collector of the port, to be forfeited to the United States unless the owner shall, within four months, produce to the collector of the port where the said goods, wares, or merchandise may have been admitted to entry, a copy of the invoice verified by his oath, and unless he shall pay to the United States any excess of duty found, upon the production of such invoice, to be due; but upon the deposit above mentioned being made, the said goods may be admitted to entry, on the oath of the agent, importer, or consignee, as to the invoice value, and upon appraisement of the goods, as in other cases; and such deposit of money or such entry of the goods shall not be deemed to relieve the goods, or the owner, importer, or consignee, from any of the penalties of this act, and the sum so deposited shall be returned to the said importer, consignee, or agent, upon the production of such verified invoice within the time prescribed.

SEC. 9. In all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing in the United States, shall not be accompanied with an invoice, verified by oath, and authenticated as required by this act, as the case may be, or where it shall not be practicable to make such oath, or there shall be an immaterial informality in the oath or authentication so required, and where the collector of the port at which the goods, wares, or merchandise are, shall be satisfied that no fraud was intended in the invoice of said goods, wares, or merchandise, the same may be admitted to entry, on the oath of the importer, consignee, or agent, setting forth fully the facts, and verifying the said invoice, as fully as the circumstances of the case may admit of, and on an appraisement of the goods, as provided for by law; but, before any such entry shall be allowed, the importer, consignee, or agent, shall deposit, with the collector of the port, a sum not exceeding five per centum on the estimated valuation of such goods, to be forfeited to the United States unless a duly verified and authenticated invoice of said goods shall be presented within four months.

SEC. 10. The owner or owners, consignee or consignees, of any goods, wares, or merchandise on board of any ship or vessel, or in case of his, her, or their absence or sickness, his, her, or their known agent or factor, in his, her, or their names, within eight working days after the report of the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, to the collector of the district for which such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be destined, shall make entry thereof in writing, with the said collector, and shall, in such entry, specify the name of the vessel and master in which, and the port or place from which, such goods, wares, or merchandise were imported, the particular marks, numbers, denomination, and actual cost, or general market value, as the case may be, in pursuance of law, including charges of each particular package or parcel whereof the entry shall consist, or, if in bulk, the quantity, quality, and cost or market value, as aforesaid, including charges thereof, particularly specifying the species of money in which the invoices thereof are made out; and shall, also, produce to the said collector and naval officer (if any) the original invoice or invoices of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, or other documents received in lieu thereof, or concerning the same, in the same state in which they were received, with the bill or bills of lading for the same; which invoices shall be signed by the persons in the offices of the collector and naval officer who shall have compared and examined the same; and the said entry or entries shall, as the nature of the case will admit or require, be agreeably to form prescribed by law, or by the Secretary of the Treasury. Collectors of customs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make and put in force proper rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to facilitate the entry of goods, wares, and merchandise, and their prompt passage through the custom-house, whether by the importer, or an agent, or custom-house broker, and provide for the necessary intercourse of the importer, agent, or broker, with the proper officer, and excluding them from access to other officers, and the books, papers, and files of the office, and for the exclusion of all agents and brokers who do not produce and file written authority to act for the particular importer, and also for the exclusion of all such agents and brokers who may be detected in making fraudulent entries or other like disreputable practices, to the prejudice of the revenue.

SEC. 11. The duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be paid to the collector at the time of making entry of such ship or vessel, and it shall not be lawful to grant any permit, or to unlade any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever from such ship or vessel, until the said tonnage duty is first paid; and the register, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the officers of the customs to such ship or vessel at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived shall, previously to such entry, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made, and shall remain in his office; and on the clearance of such ship or vessel, the register and other documents shall be returned to the master or owner of such ship or vessel.

SEC. 12. In all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, imported as aforesaid, shall belong to the estates of deceased persons, or of persons insolvent, who shall have assigned the same for the benefit of their creditors, the oaths required by this act may be administered to the executor, administrator, or assignees of such persons, in the manner prescribed by law, according to the nature of the case.

SEC. 13. All oaths or affirmations to be taken upon making any of the reports or entries, or respecting any of the acts herein mentioned, whether by the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, or the owner or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, his or her factor or agent, or by any other person, shall be administered by the collector or officer to or with whom report or entry shall be made, and shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by the person swearing or affirming, and also by the person administering the said oaths or affirmations; and the collector jointly with the naval officer, or alone where there is none, shall, according to the best of his or their judgment or information, make a gross estimate of the amount of the duties on the goods, wares, or merchandise, to which the entry of any owner or consignee, his or her factor or agent, shall relate, which estimate shall be endorsed upon such entry, and signed by the officer or officers making the same. And the amount of the said estimated duties having been first paid, or secured according to law, the said collector shall, together with the naval officer where there is one, or alone where there is none, grant a permit to land the goods, wares, and merchandise, whereof entry shall have been so made; and then, and not before, it shall be lawful to land the said goods; and all permits shall specify, as particularly as may be, the goods to be delivered, namely, the number and description of the packages, whether trunk, bale, chest, box, case, pipe, hogshead, barrel, keg, or any other package whatever, with the mark and number of each package, and, as far as circumstances will admit, the contents thereof, together with the names of the vessel and master in which and the place from which they were imported; and no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be delivered by any inspector or other officer of the customs that shall not fully agree with the description thereof in such permit; and the form of all permits, for the purposes aforesaid, and for deliveries from the public stores, shall be as follows: Port of ———. To the inspector of the port, (or the keeper of the public store, as the case may require.) We certify that (insert the name of the actual owner or consignee,) has paid (or secured to be paid, as the case may be) the duties on merchandise contained in the following packages, in conformity to the entry thereof of this date, which merchandise was imported in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel, master's name, and the port from which arrived,) permission is accordingly hereby given to discharge the same, viz: (here particularly insert the mark, number, and denomination of each package, and, as far as may be, their contents, noting those articles that are to be either weighed, gauged, or measured.) A B, collector. C. B, naval officer.

SEC. 14. In all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise shall be

entered and appraised, and the duties ascertained as provided by law, the duties shall be paid in cash before the delivery thereof to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, unless said goods, wares, or merchandise shall have been entered for warehousing, or for transportation to another port, or for exportation to a foreign country, as provided by law. But if the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall desire the delivery of said goods, wares, or merchandise, or any part thereof, before the same can be appraised and the duties finally ascertained, the collector and naval officer, or the collector alone where there is no naval officer, may make an estimate of the amount of duties to be paid upon said goods, wares, or merchandise as entered by the importer, taking care that the estimate shall be sufficient to cover the duties thereon; and upon the payment of such estimate of duties, the collector may grant permits to land such goods, wares, or merchandise, except those ordered to the appraiser's stores under the provisions of law; and when the duties shall be finally ascertained, if the amount so estimated and paid as duties shall exceed the amount of duty as finally ascertained, the collector shall forthwith refund the surplus; and if the amount so estimated and paid shall be less than the ascertained duties, the owner, consignee, or agent shall forthwith pay to the collector the deficiency; and, in default of such payment, the owner, consignee, or agent shall become liable to double the amount of such deficiency, which shall be paid to the collector before a permit shall be granted for any goods, wares, or merchandise which may be subsequently imported by the said owner, consignee, or agent.

SEC. 15. No goods, wares, or merchandise, brought in any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall be unladen or delivered from such ship or vessel, within the United States, but in open day, that is to say, between the rising and setting of the sun, except by special license from the collector of the port, and naval officer of the same where there is one, nor at any time without a permit from the collector and naval officer, if any, for such unlading or delivery; and if any goods, wares, or merchandise shall be unladen or delivered from any such ship or vessel, contrary to the directions aforesaid, or any of them, the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and every other person who shall knowingly be concerned, or aiding therein, or in removing, storing, or otherwise securing the said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall forfeit and pay, each and severally, the sum of four hundred dollars for each offence, and shall be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to advertise the names of all such persons in a newspaper printed in the State in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction; and all goods, wares, or merchandise, so unladen or delivered, may be seized by any of the officers of the customs, and shall be forfeited to the United States; and where the value thereof, according to the highest market price of the same at the port or district where landed shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel, and furniture shall be subject to like seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 16. No goods, wares, or merchandise brought in any ship or

vessel from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed, gauged, measured, or appraised, shall, without the consent of the proper officer, be removed from any wharf or place upon which the same may be landed or put, before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged, measured, or appraised; and if any such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be removed from such wharf or place, unless with the consent of the proper officer had and obtained, before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged, measured, or appraised, the same may be seized by any officer of the customs, and shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 17. The weighers, gaugers, and measurers employed in the service of the revenue shall, within three days, unless sooner required, after any vessel is discharged, make returns, in duplicate, of the articles by them respectively weighed, gauged, or measured out of such vessel; and the form of the return to be made by the weighers, respectively, shall be as follows: Return of (here insert the number of packages and contents) weighed from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned, as per permit.	Marks.	Number.	Packages.	Contents and quality.	Freight.	Actual tare.

A B, weigher, district of ———, port of ———.

And the form of the return to be made by the gaugers, respectively, shall be as follows: Return of (here insert the number of casks and packages) gauged from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned, as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Casks or packages.	Gauge.	Wantage.	What casks empty, or taken to fill up others.

C D, gauger, district of ———, port of ———.

And the form of the return to be made by the measurers, respec—

tively, shall be as follows: Return of the (here insert salt or coal, as the case may be,) measured from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned, as per permit.	Number of bushels, in words at length.	Quality, whether salt or coal.	Average weight of salt per bushel.

E F, measurer, district of ———, port of ———.

And the said returns shall be kept by the weighers, gaugers, and measurers, in books to be prepared by them for that purpose, and lodged in the custom-houses.

And if any inspector, gauger, weigher, or measurer shall receive any gratuity or reward for any services performed by virtue of this act, other than is by law allowed, or if any gauger, weigher, or measurer, employed as such, shall gauge, weigh, or measure any article or articles otherwise than shall be directed by the proper officer, they shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of fifty dollars; and for the second offence shall forfeit and pay, in like manner, two hundred dollars, and be discharged from the public service.

SEC. 18. When the delivery of goods, wares, and merchandise from on board of any ship or vessel shall have been completed, copies of the accounts which have been kept or made thereof, by the officer or officers who shall have been charged with the said deliveries, shall be returned to the collector of the district, and naval officer of the same if any there be, within three days, unless sooner required by the collector, after such delivery hath been completed; but if at any other port than a port of entry, as soon as the nature of the case will admit, not exceeding fifteen days, unless the collector requires it in a shorter or gives a longer time; and the account to be returned, as aforesaid, shall comprise all deliveries made pursuant to permits, as aforesaid, and all packages of merchandise sent to the public stores; also each and every package remaining on board of such ship or vessel for the purpose of being exported therein to a foreign port or place, or to some other district of the United States. And the returns of the inspectors, to be made as aforesaid, shall be according to the following form, namely: Return of merchandise unladen under my inspection, pursuant to permits for that purpose, from on board the (insert the names of the vessel and master) from (insert the port from which the vessel arrived.)

When delivered or sent to store.	Date o. permits.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents	To whom delivered, or whether sent to store or remaining on board.	Remarks.

And the returns to be made as aforesaid shall be signed by the inspectors, respectively, under whose superintendence the deliveries shall have been made; and after examination, and on being found correct, said returns shall be countersigned or certified by the surveyor of the port, if any there be, at the port where the deliveries have been made; and the said returns shall be transmitted by him to the naval officer, if any, who shall have the same compared with the manifests and entries in his possession; and if any difference shall appear, the particulars thereof shall be noted by endorsement on the said returns; and if no difference shall appear, it shall be so noted by like endorsement, and the same transmitted to the collector of the district; and on being returned to the collector he shall cause the same to be compared with the manifests and entries of such goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall have been made by the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or his or their factor or agent; and if any difference shall appear, the same shall be noted by endorsement on such manifests, specifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference shall appear, it shall be noted by like endorsement, that the delivery hath corresponded with the entry or entries thereof, which endorsement or memorandum shall, in each case, be subscribed by the officer by whom such comparison shall have been made.

SEC. 19. If any goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported into the United States, of which entry shall have been made in the office of the collector, shall not be invoiced according to the market value or the actual cost thereof, as required by law, at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such goods, wares, or merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person so importing or making entry, shall be forfeited; and in every such case in which the said collector shall suspect that any such goods, wares, or merchandise are not invoiced at a sum equal to that for which they have usually been sold in the place or country from which they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares, or merchandise into his possession, and retain the same, with due and reasonable care, at the risk and expense of the owner or owners, consignee or consignees thereof, until their dutiable value shall have been ascertained by an appraisement, and until the duties arising therefrom, according to such valuation, shall be first paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation; but in case of a prosecution for the forfeiture aforesaid, such appraisement shall not be construed to exclude other proof, upon the trial, of the actual market value of the said goods at the place of exportation.

SEC. 20. It shall be lawful for the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, after entry made of any goods, wares, or merchandise, on suspicion of fraud, to order to be opened and examined by the appraisers any additional package or packages thereof; and if upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such examination shall cause the same to be repacked and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith; and the expense of such examination shall be paid by the said collector or other officer, and allowed in the settlement of their accounts; but if any of the packages so examined shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares, or merchandise contained in the invoice shall be forfeited; but the said forfeiture shall not be incurred if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district where the same shall happen, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident or mistake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.

SEC. 21. In order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempt from duty, as the sea-stores of a ship or vessel, the master, or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, shall particularly specify the said articles in the report or manifest to be by him made, designating them as the sea-stores of such ship or vessel; and in the oath to be taken by such master or other person, on making such report in manner before prescribed, he shall declare that the articles so specified as sea-stores are truly such, and are not intended by way of merchandise or for sale, whereupon the said articles shall be free from duty; but if it shall appear, upon examination, to the collector to whom such report and manifest shall be made and delivered, together with the naval officer where there is one, or alone where there is none, that any of said articles are not ship's stores, or that the quantities of the said articles, or any part thereof, so reported as sea-stores, are excessive, it shall be lawful for the said collector, jointly with the naval officer, or alone, as the case may be, in his or their discretion to estimate the amount of the duty on said articles which are not ship stores, and on such excess, which shall be forthwith paid by the said master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, to the said collector, on pain of forfeiting the value of said articles which are not ship stores and such excess; and if any other or greater quantity of articles are found on board such ship or vessel, as sea-stores, than are specified in such entry, or if any of the said articles shall not be ship stores, or shall be landed without a permit first obtained from the collector and naval officer of the port (where any) for that purpose, all such articles as are not ship stores, or as are not included, as aforesaid, in the report or manifest delivered on oath or affirmation as aforesaid, by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, or which shall be landed without such permit as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and may be seized, and the master or person having command of such ship or vessel shall, moreover, forfeit and pay to the United States treble

the amount or value of the articles not ship stores, or so omitted or landed.

SEC. 22. All goods, wares, or merchandise, and particularly ship stores, imported and landed from any vessel, rail-car, or other vehicle, or otherwise landed in the United States, under the superintendence of an inspector or other officer of the customs, shall be subject to such re-inspection and re-examination as the collector of the port, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall order; and if, upon such re-inspection and re-examination, such goods, wares, or merchandise or ship stores shall be found not to be of the description of goods, wares, or merchandise or ship stores authorized and intended to be landed, and not to correspond with the manifest and invoices, the same shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and in the case of ship stores, the vessel from which they are landed shall also be subject to seizure and forfeiture; and should the circumstances of the landing of the same implicate the inspector or other officer of the customs attending with connivance, he shall be dismissed from office.

SEC. 23. All articles entitled by law to be entered free of duty belonging to persons who arrive in the United States, whether personal baggage or not, shall be so entered; and to ascertain what articles ought to be exempted according to the true intent and meaning of the provision aforesaid, it is directed that due entry thereof, as of other goods, wares, or merchandise, but separate and distinct from that of any other goods, wares, or merchandise, imported from a foreign port or place, shall be made with the collector of the district in which the said articles are intended to be landed, by the owner or owners thereof, or his or their agent, expressing the persons by whom or for whom such entry is made, and particularizing the several packages and their contents, with their marks and numbers; and the person or persons who shall make the entry shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the said collector, as the case may require, in manner following, to wit:

District of ———, ss. Port of ———.

"I (here insert the name of the person making the entry) do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry subscribed by me, and hereunto annexed, contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of the contents of the several (here insert whether chests, cases, or packages.) mentioned in the said entry, imported in the (here insert the name of the vessel and master's name,) from (here insert the port from which arrived) and that they contain no goods, wares, or merchandise whatever other than the wearing apparel or other personal baggage (or, if the case require,) and the tools of the trade of (here insert his or her mechanical trade,) all of which are the property of (here insert whom belonging, and family, as the case may require,) who have arrived, or (as the case may require) who is or are shortly expected to arrive in the United States, and are not directly or indirectly imported for any other person or persons, or intended for sale, so help me God." And on compliance with the conditions aforesaid and not otherwise, a permit shall and may be granted for landing

said articles; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority to prescribe rules and regulations for the prompt examination and discharge of the baggage of passengers at the several ports of entry, and may authorize the examination by an appraiser, inspector, or examiner, who may be invested with authority to administer the proper oaths, and appraise such articles as are not entitled to pass free of duty, and to make entry in a passenger entry book of all such baggage and articles found with the baggage as by law are subject to duty, and to receive the duty thereon without formal entry of the baggage and such articles at the custom-house, and to grant permits to land the baggage and such articles; but in cases where thereis a manifest intention to commit fraud on the revenue, the Secretary may order by such regulations the baggage and such articles as are liable to duty to the custom-house for entry there, and such proceedings as the collector shall deem proper, and may prescribe by regulation the form of entry and appraisement, and the return thereof to be made to the collector.

SEC. 24. On any goods, wares, or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the United States, which may have been exported to some foreign port or place, and brought back to the said States, within three years from the date of exportation, and without change of ownership, form, or character, and upon which no bounty or allowance has been paid, no duty shall be demanded; but the regulations hereinafter prescribed for ascertaining the identity of such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be observed and complied with.

SEC. 25. Report and entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, returned as aforesaid, shall be made as in other cases of goods, wares, and merchandise imported from a foreign port or place, and proof, by oath or affirmation of the person or persons having knowledge of the facts, shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector of the district with whom such entry shall be made, jointly with the naval officer if there be a naval officer, or alone if there be no naval officer, that the said articles had been exported from the United States within three years as of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the same, and of the time when, by whom, in what ship or vessel, and for what port or place they were so exported, with the certificate of the collector or chief officer of the foreign port where said goods may have been entered; the form of which oath or affirmation shall be as follows: "District of ———, ss. Port of———. I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the several articles of merchandise mentioned in the entry hereto annexed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and *bona fide* of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, (as the case may be,) and that they were truly exported and imported as therein expressed; that the ownership thereof, in whole or in part, has not changed since the date of exportation from the United States, and that no bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted thereon, or any part thereof. So help me God. A. B. Sworn (or affirmed) before me this —— day of ———." And if the collector who may receive the entry aforesaid shall be other than the collector of the district from which the said articles shall have been exported, a certificate of the latter shall be produced to the

former, testifying the exportation thereof; the form of which shall be as follows: District of ———, port of ———. This is to certify, that there were cleared out of this port on the (insert the day of clearance) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) was master, for (insert the port or place for which cleared) the following articles of merchandise, (here enumerate the number of packages, their denomination, marks, and numbers, together with their contents,) on which no allowance or bounty hath been paid or admitted. A. B , collector. Whereupon, on proof of the identity of the goods, and that they were exported within three years, and have not changed ownership, a permit shall and may be granted for landing the same. But if the said certificate cannot be immediately produced, and if the proof otherwise required shall be made, a bond shall and may be given in the following form, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said articles are intended to be landed, in a sum equal to what the duties would be on the said articles if they were not of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States:

Know all men by these presents, that we (insert the name of the principal and sureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ———, to be paid to the United States, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this —— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ——, and in the —— year of the independence of the United States. Whereas, ——— has this day made entry at the custom-house of the port of ———, of the following articles, viz: (here particularize the packages, marks, numbers, and contents,) as per entry by him subscribed; and hath likewise sworn (or affirmed) before the collector of the said port that the said articles are of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, and that they were exported from the district of ———, in the ——, whereof —— was master, on or about the ——; and whereas the duties on the aforesaid articles, if of foreign growth or importation, would amount to the aforesaid sum of ———: The condition, therefore, of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden —— do, within six months from the date hereof, produce, or cause to be produced, to the collector of the district of ———, a certificate, under the hand and seal of the collector of the aforesaid port of ———, of the said articles having been actually exported from thence, as herein set forth, subject to no bounty or allowance, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered in the presence of ———.

And upon receiving a bond as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said collector and naval officer, where any, to grant a permit for landing of the said articles, in like manner as if the said certificate had been produced; and in default of such certificate being produced within the time limited by such bond, the collector taking the same is required and enjoined to enforce the payment thereof, as in the case of other bonds taken for duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States. But no such entry shall be allowed

without the production of the certificate of the collector or chief officer of the foreign port where said goods may have been entered.

SEC. 26. At the expiration of eight working days, if the ship or vessel be less than three hundred tons burden, and within twelve working days if it be of three hundred tons burden and less than eight hundred, and within fifteen days if it be of eight hundred tons burden and upwards, after the time within which the report of the master or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel is required to be made to the collector of a district as aforesaid, if there shall be found on board any goods, wares, or merchandise other than shall have been reported for some other district, or some foreign port or place, the collector shall take possession thereof. But with the consent of the owner or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or with the consent of the owner or master of the vessel in which the same may be imported, the said goods, wares, or merchandise may be taken possession of by the collector at any time; and all goods, wares, or merchandise taken as aforesaid shall be delivered pursuant to the order of the collector of the district, for which a certificate or receipt shall be granted in the following form:

District of ———, port of ———.

I certify that there has been received into store from on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which,) the following merchandise, to wit: (here enumerate the several packages, their denominations, marks and numbers, and if articles in bulk, the quantity,) lodged by (insert the name,) inspector, under whose care the said vessel was unladen. A. B. And the said goods shall be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner or owners thereof, for the term of six months; and if within that time no claim be made for the same, or no person shall appear to make entry thereof according to law, then the said collector shall procure an inventory of the said goods and an appraisement thereof to be made, and expose the same to sale as provided by law; but the same limitation of eight or twelve days shall not extend to ships or vessels laden with salt or coal; but if the said master or owner of any such ship or vessel, so laden with salt or coal, requires a longer time to discharge her cargo, the wages or compensation of the inspector for every day's attendance exceeding the said eight or twelve days, as the case may be, shall be paid by the said master or owner, and thereupon the collector is hereby authorized and required to allow such longer time as in his judgment he may think necessary to discharge such cargo, not exceeding fifteen days. And if by reason of the delivery of the cargo in several districts, or for other cause, more than fifteen working days shall, in the whole, be spent therein, the wages or compensation of the inspector or inspectors who may be employed on board of any ship or vessel, in respect to which such term may be so exceeded, shall, for every day of such excess, be paid by the said master or owner; and it shall be the duty of such inspectors, previously to the clearance of such ship or vessel, to render an exact account to the collector of all such compensations as shall have accrued and shall be due and payable by such master or owner.

SEC. 27. In all cases where the owners or consignees of any packet or other steam vessel shall provide in any port a suitable fire-proof warehouse, (to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury,) it shall be lawful for the collector of the port at any time after the entry of the vessel, upon the application of such owner or consignee, in writing, to permit, by special order, the cargo of such packet or steam vessel to be deposited in such storehouse at such time thereafter as he may think proper; and all goods, wares, or merchandise so deposited shall be subject to the same laws and regulations respecting the entry, delivery, and transfer from said storehouse, as they would be if remaining on board the importing vessel; and all the expenses of depositing such goods, wares, or merchandise, and guarding and keeping the same there until entered, delivered, or removed by order of the collector, shall be paid by the owner or consignee of such steamship or other vessel, and said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be entered, delivered, and removed from said warehouse within five days after they shall have been deposited there, unless the collector, by written order, give additional time; and should the owner or master of any vessel desire the discharge to be continued during the night, it shall be lawful for the collector to authorize it and to agree with the owner or master to pay a fixed additional compensation therefor, and collect and distribute the same among the custom-house officers attending to the night discharge.

SEC. 28. All goods, wares, or merchandise which shall have received damage during the voyage, to be ascertained by the proper officers of the port or district in which the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall arrive, shall, (unless the collector shall direct the appraisement on the vessel or wharf,) be conveyed to some warehouse or storehouse to be designated by the collector, in the parcels or packages containing the same, there to remain with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the owner or consignee, until the appraiser shall ascertain and certify to what extent the said goods, wares, or merchandise have been damaged, or are at the time injured; and the amount of damage so ascertained shall be deducted from the original amount subject to duty, and no allowance for damage on any goods, wares, or merchandise that have been entered and on which the duties have been paid, or secured to be paid, and for which a permit has been granted to the owner or consignee thereof, and which may, on examining the same, prove to be damaged, shall be made, unless such proof as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the custom-house of the port or place where such goods, wares, or merchandise have been landed within ten days after the landing of such merchandise.

SEC. 29. The act approved first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act supplementary to and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and for other purposes," together with all subsequent acts and parts of acts in relation thereto, are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty,

forfeiture, action or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 30. This act shall go into effect, and be in force, on and after the day of , one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A BILL regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. On the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandise from any foreign port or place into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector of the customs of the port at which the same shall have been entered, to cause the said goods, wares, or merchandise to be examined by the appraiser or the assistant appraiser, and a report thereon made to said collector, of the character, description, and component materials thereof, whereupon the said collector shall decide whether the said goods, wares, or merchandise are entitled by law to be admitted free of duty, or whether they are liable to duty, and at what rate; and his decision thereon shall be conclusive; and the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be exempted from duty, or duties shall be assessed thereon accordingly, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of such goods, wares, or merchandise shall, within five days, give notice, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, stating specifically and distinctly his grounds of objection thereto, and shall, within ten days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive, unless within the next thirty days after the Secretary's decision on the appeal, and notice thereof to the owner, consignee, or agent, suit shall be instituted against the collector, in the district court of the United States for the district in which the entry was made, to test the correctness of the decision. If the duty shall have been paid, and the decision be against the collector for the excess of duty, the same shall be refunded by order of the Secretary, together with costs; but if the duties are not paid, the entry shall be liquidated in accordance with such decision, and the costs be paid by the collector under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury; but either party may take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error or appeal, whatever may be the amount in contest.

SEC. 2. When goods, wares, or merchandise are entered at any port at which an appraiser is appointed, it shall be his duty, by himself or assistant appraiser, to appraise, estimate, and ascertain the dutiable value thereof; and when imports are entered at any port at which there is no appraiser, the collector and naval officer, if there is a naval officer at such port, and if there be none, the collector alone, shall perform the duties of an appraiser, and in like manner appraise said goods.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to establish rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful, uniform, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and just and proper entries thereof, and to regulate the sampling of the same; and to that end he may from time to time require one or more of the appraisers at large to visit the respective collection districts, and to perform therein such duties in regard to appraisements, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary may direct; and the appraisers and officers charged with appraisement at their respective ports shall conform to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; and he shall organize and employ them in the manner best calculated to ascertain the true dutiable value of merchandise, so as to prevent frauds on the revenue, and insure a full, fair, and uniform assessment and collection of duties at all the ports, as well as the prompt passage of the merchandise through the custom-house; and he is hereby authorized to invest an appraiser of any district with authority to act as appraiser at any port or ports he may designate, and for such time as he may direct, with or without the appraiser or other officer in charge of appraisement at such port.

SEC. 4. The appraisers and assistant appraisers appointed under this act shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath before the collector of the district from which they are appointed, or before one of the judges of the United States court having jurisdiction over said district, viz:

I, ———, having been appointed (an appraiser or assistant appraiser, as the case may be,) of goods, wares, and merchandise, and to act as such at the port of ———, (or as an appraiser at large for the United States, as the case may be,) do solemnly (swear or affirm) that I will faithfully perform the duties of said office without partiality, fear, favor, or affection; and that I will appraise the value of all goods, wares, and merchandise submitted to my appraisement according to the true intent and meaning of the laws of the United States imposing duties on foreign merchandise; and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent all fraud, subterfuge, or evasion of the said laws, and more especially to detect, expose, and frustrate all attempts to undervalue any goods, wares, or merchandise on which any duty is chargeable.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this ——— day of ———, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ———.

Which said oath when taken and subscribed shall be transmitted to the Treasury Department for file.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, designate the number of packages or parcels of each description of imported merchandise that shall be sent to the appraiser's store or elsewhere to be examined, but the collector, should he deem it necessary, or at the suggestion of the appraiser, may order the whole or any part thereof to be opened, examined, and appraised; and if any package or parcel on its opening be found by the appraiser to contain any article not specified in the invoice, or an article of a different character or value

from that specified in the invoice, he shall report the facts to the collector in writing; and should the collector be of opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice, or that such invoice was made up, with a fraudulent intent on the part of the owner, shipper, or agent, the contents of the entire package or parcel shall be forfeited to the United States; but if the collector shall be of opinion that no such fraudulent intent existed, then the value of such articles, together with the amount of any difference in value between the article described in the invoice and that reported by the appraiser to be contained in the package or parcel, shall be added to the entry, and duty paid thereon accordingly, and the same shall be delivered to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent; and if, on the opening of any package or packages, parcel or parcels of goods, a dificiency of any article shall be found on examination by the appraiser, and the packages or parcels are in the same condition as when shipped, the same shall be certified to the collector on the invoice, and an allowance for the same be made in estimating the duties; and it shall not be lawful for any owner, consignee, agent, or other person to be present at any examination or appraisement of any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless so required or authorized by the collector or appraiser in writing.

SEC. 6. None of the goods, wares, and merchandise aforesaid, so liable to be inspected, examined and appraised, shall be delivered to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent thereof until the package or packages, parcel or parcels aforesaid, ordered to the public stores or elsewhere for appraisment, shall have been examined, inspected, and appraised, and found to correspond with the invoice, and the invoice and packages or parcels are found to be truly and correctly made up; but the collector may, at the request of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, take bonds, with approved security, in double the estimated value of such goods, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, conditioned that they shall be delivered to the order of the collector at any time within ten days after the package or packages, parcel or parcels sent to the public store or ordered elsewhere for appraisement shall have been appraised and reported to the collector; and if the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it expedient, he may prescribe the form and penalty of a general bond, to be in force for one year, and the manner of endorsing each importation thereon, in lieu of a special, on each entry; but at no time shall goods be delivered to, or remain in the possession of, such owner, importer, consignee, or agent, under such bond, the estimated value of which shall exceed one-half of the penalty named in such bond; and if within the ten days aforesaid any of the packages or parcels so delivered to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, under bond as aforesaid, shall be opened without the consent of the collector given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the inspectors of the customs, or if the said package or packages, parcel or parcels shall not be delivered to the order of the collector according to the condition of said bond or bonds, double the estimated value of said packages or parcels shall become forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. The dutiable value of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported for sale or use in the United States, from foreign countries,

shall be the wholesale market value thereof, in the principal markets of the country, at the time of their exportation to the United States, with the additions of the several items of cost and charges required by law to appear in the invoice, and if said items of costs and charges do not appear in the invoice, or are not correct, they shall be ascertained, estimated, or corrected, and added by the appraisers to the market value, in making up the dutiable value of such imports. The time of exportation shall be when the vessel leaves the foreign port with the goods on their way to the United States, or when the goods leave the country where they are produced, procured, or purchased for the United States. On the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from a foreign country and subject to an *ad valorem* duty, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall have been imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value thereof to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, in the manner provided by law, upon which value duties shall be assessed; and the value so ascertained, estimated, and appraised, shall be duly certified in writing by the appraising officer to the collector of the customs, and be filed with the entry, and at ports where the collector and naval officer, or collector alone, as the case may be, perform the duty of appraisement, in pursuance of this act, the ascertainment, estimate, and appraisement of the dutiable value of imports shall in each case be duly certified by him or them, as the case may be, and filed with the entry. But in all cases where goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States subject to an *ad valorem* duty shall have been exported to or landed in a country where they have no market value, or a market value less than that of the country where manufactured or produced, and imported thence into the United States, the appraisers shall take the wholesale market value of the country where they were manufactured or produced, to which shall be added the cost of transportation, shipment, and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water carriage to the vessel in which the shipment is last made to the United States; and goods, wares, and merchandise having no market value in the country or place of production, shall be estimated, valued, and appraised at the wholesale market price of such articles in the principal markets of the world, that of the United States included, with the other additions, as in case of other imported goods, less freight and insurance, on the last voyage to the United States.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the appraising officer or officers, by all reasonable means within his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual market value, and the cost and charges, as required by law, any invoice, affidavit, other paper, or document to the contrary, notwithstanding; and it shall be lawful for the appraising officers, in pursuance of law, to summon and examine, upon oath or affirmation, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true foreign market value or wholesale price of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath or affirmation, to the collector or other officer of the customs, to any appraiser or other person or persons acting as appraisers in pursuance of

law, of any letters, accounts, invoices, books, papers, or other writings or documents in his possession relating to the same, for which purpose they are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations; and if any person so called shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall, if required, refuse to answer in writing any interrogatories, and subscribe his name to his deposition, or to produce the accounts, invoices, letters, books, papers, and other writings and documents aforesaid, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, he shall also be debarred from offering in testimony, on any trial of the case before any court of competent jurisdiction, any of his books, accounts, letters, or other papers touching the same, other than such books, papers, letters and accounts as were produced under such requirement; and any person who shall willfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited to the United States; and all testimony in writing or deposition taken by virtue of this section, shall be filed in the office of the collector of customs, and be preserved for future use or reference, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury whenever he shall require the same; and the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, if dissatisfied with such appraisement, and has complied with the foregoing requisitions, may, within twenty-four hours, give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction, and requesting a re-appraisement; on the receipt of which the collector shall select one discreet and experienced merchant, a citizen of the United States, familliar with the character and value of the goods in question, who, in conjunction with an appraiser at large, if the attendance of such officer is, in the opinion of the collector, practicable, shall examine and appraise the same as hereinbefore provided; and if the attendance of an appraiser at large is not practicable, he shall select two such discreet and experienced merchants, who shall make such examination and appraisement; and if the appraisers so appointed shall disagree, the collector shall decide between them, and the appraisement determined upon such appeal; and the original appraisement, if there be no appeal, shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, wares, and merchandise, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; and any merchant who shall be chosen by the collector to make any appraisement required by this act, and who shall, after due notice of such choice has been given to him, in writing, decline or neglect to assist at such appraisement, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and the costs of any prosecution that may be necessary for the recovery of the same; and any merchant duly selected, and performing appraisement aforesaid shall be entitled to receive for his services five dollars for each day so employed, such compensation to be paid by the United States, if value determined on the appeal is less than that appraised by the appraising officer or officers of the United States; but when the value so determined on the appeal shall be the same or greater than that appraised by the appraising officer or officers of the United States, the said compensation

shall be paid by the collector and charged to the owner, importer or consignee by whom the appeal is taken, and collected with the duties.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority, whenever he deems it right and proper for the true ascertainment of the dutiable value of goods, wares, or merchandise, and the identity thereof with the manifests, after entry of the vessel, and entry of the goods, wares or merchandise, in whole or in part, to cause the collector of the district to take charge of the vessel, and have all goods, wares or merchandise imported in the same taken under charge of the custom-house officers and placed in warehouse, and forthwith have the cargo compared with the manifest, and the goods identified therewith, and with the invoices, and have all the packages, without removal, opened and examined by the regular examiners of the custom-house, and appraised by the regular appraisers of the custom-house, and the dutiable value thus ascertained. And if, on the comparison and identification of the goods, wares, or merchandise with the manifest, it shall appear that any goods, wares, or merchandise have been imported in such vessel, and not named in the manifest, or that the goods wares, or merchandise do not correspond in character, quality, or quantity with the manifest, and the master or commander of the vessel shall not offer satisfactory proof that the same occurred by mistake, and without an intent to defraud the revenue, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture; and if, upon examination of the goods, wares, or merchandise, on comparing the same with the invoice, there shall be found goods, wares, or merchandise in the packages not named in the invoice, or of greater quantity than named in the invoice, or of articles differing in description or quality from those named in the invoice, and the owner, agent, or consignee shall not offer satisfactory proof that the same happened without an intent to defraud the United States, all the goods named in said invoice, together with those omitted to be named therein, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury, by appropriate regulations, may cause any appraised goods, wares and merchandise before withdrawn for consumption, or after having been bonded and warehoused, or after being warehoused and entered for transportation from one port to another within the United States, to be re-examined, re-gauged, re-measured, or re-weighed, and re-appraised by the regular officers of the port where the goods, wares, or merchandise have been entered, or at the port where they shall be delivered under transportation bond, or by special and appropriate officers selected for the purpose. The re-examination and re-ascertainment of quantity and re-appraisement shall be made on reasonable notice to the importer or owner, not exceeding three days, and shall be in the nature of an appeal on the part of the United States from the original examination, ascertainment of quantity, and appraisement, and at the cost of the United States; and such re-examination, re-ascertainment of quantity, and re-appraisement shall be binding on the importer or owner, unless appealed from by the owner or importer, as in cases of original appraisement; and when appealed from, the decision on appeal made as in those cases shall be conclusive on the parties.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for the owner, consignee or agent of imports, in making entry of the same, to adopt the invoice value, with the additional items of cost and charges required to appear in the invoice, as the owner's declaration of dutiable value, or to make such addition on the entry to the invoice cost or value, or such reduction from the invoice cost or value as, in his opinion, will raise or reduce the same to the wholesale market value thereof, including said costs and charges, in the principal markets of the country from which they were imported into the United States, at the time of their exportation; but in no case shall the dutiable value be less than the invoice, with the addition of the items of cost and charges required to be stated in the invoice, unless claimed in the entry as aforesaid; and all goods, wares, and merchandise entered at ten per cent. or more, less than their dutiable value, whether aising from there being a greater quantity of goods, or the goods being of better quality, or of greater value than stated in the invoice, or from the original or additional items of cost and charges not being correct, or having been omitted in whole or in part, shall pay an additional duty of twenty per cent. on the dutiable value of all such imports, and false or duplicate invoices at different values shall be deemed fraudulent, and subject the goods to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 12. The certificate of any appraiser or assistant appraiser of the United States, or of the collector and naval officer, or collector alone, as the case may be, acting as appraisers, in pursuance of law, of the dutiable value of any imported merchandise, required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of such merchandise required by law.

SEC. 13. The several collectors of the customs, and officers acting as collectors in pursuance of law, are hereby authorized, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, whenever they shall deem it necessary to secure and protect the revenue from fraud or under-valuation, and the same is practicable, to take the amount of duty chargeable on any articles bearing an *ad valorem* duty, in the article itself, and such goods so taken the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of the taking thereof, in the manner prescribed by law, and the proceeds arising from such sale shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 14. Whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce, or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture, or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandise may be justly liable.

SEC. 15. There shall be levied, collected, and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such non-enumerated article, the same rate of as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable.

SEC. 16. The act approved twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the import duties;" and also the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes;" also the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act approved the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, together with the act entitled "An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; "An act to amend the act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes, passed July thirty, eighteeen hundred and forty-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, together with the fifth section of the act entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 17. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ———.

A BILL to regulate the warehousing, under bond, of imported merchandise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any owner, importer, or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, other than perishable articles, gunpowder, fire-crackers, and other explosive substances, on the importation thereof, to make entry of the same for warehousing, in writing, and in such form and supported by such proof as shall be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the proper duties thereon, duly ascertained, shall be secured by a bond of the owner, importer, or consignee, with sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and the goods, wares, and merchandise so entered and bonded may be deposited, at the expense and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or if there be no public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, then, at the option of such owner, importer, consignee, or agent, in a private bonded warehouse for the storage of warehoused goods, such place of storage to be designated on the warehouse entry at the time of entering such merchandise at the custom-house; but such private bonded warehouse shall be used solely for the purpose of storing warehoused goods, and shall have been previously approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and have been placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs, who, together with the owner and proprietor of the warehouse, shall have the joint custody of all the merchandise stored in said warehouse, and all the labor on the goods so stored must be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse, under the supervision of the officer of the customs in charge of the same, at the expense of the aforesaid owner or proprietor; and cellars and vaults of stores for the storage of wines and distilled spirits and other imported merchandise suitable to be stored therein, and yards and sheds for the storage of iron, coal, mahogany, and other woods, lumber, marble, slates, and stones, and other articles specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, may, at his discretion, be constituted bonded warehouses for the storage of such articles, under the same regulations and conditions as required in the storage of other merchandise; and the cellars or vaults aforesaid shall be exclusively appropriated to the storage of merchandise duly entered for warehousing, and shall have no opening or entrance except the one from the street, on which separate and different locks of the custom-house, and the owner and proprietor of the cellars or vaults shall be placed.

SEC. 2. Before any of the stores or cellars aforesaid, owned or occupied by private individuals, shall be used as a warehouse for merchandise imported by merchants or importers, the owner, occupant, or lessee thereof shall enter into bond, in such sums and with such sureties as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating and holding the United States and its officers harmless from or on account of any risk, loss, or expense of any kind or description connected with or arising from the deposit or keeping of the merchandise in the warehouse aforesaid; and all imports deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse authorized by this act shall be at the sole and exclusive risk and expense of the owner or importer.

SEC. 3. All goods, wares, and merchandise which may be hereafter duly entered for warehousing and bonded, and all goods, wares, and merchandise now remaining in warehouse under bond, may continue in warehouse, without payment of the duties thereon, for a period of three years from the date of importation, and may, at any time within that period, be entered, agreeably to forms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for withdrawal for consumption, trans-

portation in bond to another district, or exportation to some foreign port or place, in the mode and on the conditions hereinafter prescribed; and all goods, wares, and merchandise entered for warehousing shall have the packages or covering marked for identification, at the cost of the owner, in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, and all merchandise entered for transportation from one port in the United States to another port in the same shall be put in such packages and have the same marked for identification, at the cost of the owner, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe, and all imported merchandise in warehouse may be packed or repacked in large or small packages for exportation, at the cost of the owner, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 4. The owner, importer, or consignee of any bonded goods, wares, and merchandise in warehouse, may, at any time within the period prescribed by law, make an entry with the collector, in writing, for withdrawal of the same, or part thereof, as hereinafter described, for consumption, and the legal duties, storage and charges having been paid, a permit shall be duly granted for the delivery of the same to the said owner, importer, or consignee.

SEC. 5. The owner, importer, or consignee of any bonded goods, wares, or merchandise in warehouse, may, at any time within three years from the date of importation, make due entry with the collector, in writing, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for withdrawal from warehouse, on payment of storage, other legal charges, and without payment of duties, except such additional duties as may have been assessed for under-valuation, for exportation to some port or place without the limits of the United States, on giving bond in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, with sureties satisfactory to the collector, in double the amount of the duties, conditioned that the said goods, or any part thereof, shall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United States; and that the said exporter or exporters shall produce, within the times hereinafter prescribed, such proof and certificate of the said goods, wares, and merchandise having been delivered without the limits aforesaid, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Due entry having been made, bond given, and additional duties for under-valuation, if any, and storage and charges paid as aforesaid, a permit shall be granted by the collector and naval officer, or by the collector alone if there be no naval officer, for the conveyance to, and loading the same on board, the vessel, car, or other vehicle named in the entry, under the superintendence and inspection of an officer of the customs; and the merchandise so entered, bonded, and laden, may be exported to such foreign port or place, by land or water, or partly by land and partly by water, by such routes, and under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and if the exporter or exporters shall produce the proofs, as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the due delivery and landing without the limits of the United States, within six months, if the exportation be made to any port of Europe

or America not adjacent to the United States, or within one year if made to any port of Asia or Africa, and within such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe if the exportation be made to any port or place in any foreign territory adjacent to the United States, or to ports or places not herein otherwise provided for, the bond aforesaid shall be cancelled and discharged, and not otherwise. And it shall be lawful for consuls or agents of the United States residing at the foreign ports to demand and receive twenty-five cents for administering any oath or affirmation, and two dollars for granting any certificate which the Secretary of the Treasury requires as proof of delivery of the merchandise aforesaid without the limits of the United States; but if the said consuls or agents shall demand other or greater fees than are allowed as aforesaid, their bonds shall be forfeited.

SEC. 6. If by loss by sea or by capture, or other unavoidable accident or cause, the prescribed proof of landing without the limits of the United States cannot be procured within the time prescribed by law, the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deems it necessary, extend the time within which the proof may be produced; and if so produced, may cancel the bond.

SEC. 7. If any goods, wares, or merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse, or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall not be duly exported and landed without the limits of the United States, but shall be relanded within any port or place within the limits of the United States aforesaid, all such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the ship, vessel, or vehicle from which such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be relanded, and the vessels, boats, and vehicles used in relanding the same; and all persons concerned therein shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months; and for the discovery of frauds and seizure of goods, wares, or merchandise relanded contrary to law, the several officers established by law shall have the same powers, and, in case of seizure, the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case of goods, wares, and merchandise imported contrary to law.

SEC. 8. The owner, importer, or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise in bonded warehouse, may, within the time prescribed and limited by law, make entry with the collector for the withdrawal thereof, on payment of the storage and charges only, for exportation to any port or place in any foreign adjacent territory; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise so entered, the storage and charges thereon having been duly paid, may be exported to such foreign port or place by land or water, or partly by land and partly by water, under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but the owner, importer, or consignee shall first give bond, as aforesaid, for the production of proof, in such form and within such time as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the delivery and landing of such goods, wares, and merchandise within the limits of such foreign territory; on the production of which, the said bond shall be cancelled; and if any such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be re-imported into the United States, either for the purpose of obtaining free entry, lower rate, or re-

duced amount of duty, the same shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture; and each and every person engaged in re-importing as aforesaid, such goods into the United States, shall be liable to a fine and penalty of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court in which the action for the penalty shall be tried.

SEC. 9. Any goods, wares, and merchandise in warehouse under bond, or which may hereafter be in warehouse under bond, may be withdrawn from warehouse without payment of duties, the storage and charges having been first paid, and be transported to any other port of entry, or to any port of delivery in the interior of any of the States or Territories; and any such goods may be so transported to their destination wholly by land or water, or partly by land and partly by water, over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; and may be conveyed over any foreign territory, with the consent of the sovereign power thereof; and for the purpose of better guarding against frauds upon the revenue on foreign goods transported between the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific, overland, through any foreign territory, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint special sworn agents as inspectors of the customs, to reside in said foreign territory where such goods may be landed or embarked, with power to superintend the landing or shipping of all goods passing coastwise between the ports of the Pacific and Atlantic, and whose duty it shall be, under such regulations and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to guard against the perpetration of any frauds on the revenue. But the compensation of such inspector shall not, in the aggregate, exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form of the bond to be given for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise from a port of one collection district to a port in another collection district of the United States, as provided in the preceding section; also, the time for such delivery; and for a failure to transport and deliver within the time limited any such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise to the collector at the designated port, an additional duty of one hundred per cent. shall be levied and collected, which additional duty shall be secured by such bond; and said goods, wares, and merchandise may be seized and forfeited for such failure; and any steam or other vessel, or vehicle, transporting such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, the master, owner, or conductor of which shall fail to deliver the same to the collector at the designated port, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to remit, in whole or in part, on such conditions and under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may prescribe, the additional duty aforesaid, whenever failure to transport and deliver said merchandise within the time limited in the bond shall be proved to his satisfaction to have occurred without willful negligence, or fraudulent intent, on the part of the obligors.

SEC. 11. When any goods, wares, or merchandise are to be imported into the United States, and delivered at any port of delivery at which a collector is or may be hereafter appointed, the owner, importer, or

consignee thereof, may produce to the collector of such port of delivery the bill of lading and invoice of the goods so intended to be imported, and make oath or affirmation as hereinbefore required to their cost or market value, with the cost and charges; whereupon the collector shall estimate the amount of duties accruing and chargeable on said goods, wares, and merchandise, and the owner, importer, or consignee, shall give a warehouse and transportation bond in a sum equal to the regular duties on the same, and an additional duty of one hundred per cent., as prescribed in the next preceding section, with sufficient sureties to be approved by said collector, who shall forthwith notify the collector at the port of entry at which the importation is to be made of the same, and transmit to him a certified copy of said bond and the bill of lading and invoice, and the owner, importer, consignee, or duly authorized agent, may enter said goods, wares, and merchandise at said port of entry, for warehouse and transportation to said port of delivery, by such routes, within such time, and under such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the collector at said port of entry, having caused the duties thereon to be ascertained, as in other cases, shall forthwith enter the duty on the copy of the bond sent him, and certify to the collector of the port of delivery to which the goods, wares, and merchandise are to be transported the amount of duties so ascertained; and the collector of said port of delivery shall enter the amount on the margin of said warehouse and transportation bond, and such bond shall be as valid in law as though executed by the importer, owner, or consignee, with the amount of duty ascertained and inserted in the same; and on failure to deliver the goods, wares, or merchandise to the collector at the port of delivery, as stipulated in the bond, the payment of the duty, with one hundred per cent. additional duty, mentioned in the next preceding section, shall be enforced. But the collector at the port of entry shall permit no entry, as aforesaid, to be made of goods, wares, or merchandise, so destined for a port of delivery, where the amount secured by the bond shall not be equal to the regular duties on said goods, wares, or merchandise, and an additional duty of one hundred per cent. on the same.

SEC. 12. No goods, wares, or merchandise shall be withdrawn from any warehouse in which the same may be deposited in a less quantity than an entire package, bale, cask, or box, unless in bulk; nor shall goods, wares, or merchandise imported in bulk be delivered except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight, unless by special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury; and there shall be no abatement of the duties, nor allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss, leakage, dryage, or shrinkage, sustained by any goods, wares, or merchandise whilst in transitu or deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse established or recognised by law.

When goods, wares, or merchandise entered for withdrawal for consumption, and duties paid thereon, shall be suffered by the owner, importer, or agent thereof to remain in the custody of the officers of the customs for a period of five days after payment of duties and issuing of a permit for delivery thereof, they shall be treated as un-

claimed, and at the end of one month from the date of such permit shall be sold, and the proceeds disposed of as in the case of unclaimed goods.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, by accidental fire, or other like casualty, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law and regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation, under bond, from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, to abate the amount of impost duties to which such goods may be liable; and likewise to cancel any transportation bond, or enter satisfaction thereon, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 14. All leases of stores now held by the United States for the purpose of storing warehoused or unclaimed goods, shall, on the shortest period of termination named in said leases, be cancelled, or sooner, if the Secretary of the Treasury and owner shall agree upon the terms; and no leases shall be entered into by the United States for any stores for the storage of warehoused or unclaimed goods at any port where there may exist a sufficient number of private bonded warehouses; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the leasing or hiring of such buildings or accommodations as may be required for the use of the United States appraisers for the due examination and appraisal of imported merchandise at the ports where such officers are provided by law, nor to prohibit the leasing or hiring by collectors of the customs, for short periods, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such stores as may be required for custom-house purposes at any of the smaller revenue ports of the United States; and no collector or other officer of the customs shall enter into any contract or agreement for the use of any building to be thereafter erected as a public store or warehouse; and no lease of any building to be so used shall be taken for a longer period than three years, nor shall rent be paid, in whole or in part, in any case, in advance.

SEC. 15. Unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise, required by existing laws to be taken possession of by collectors of the customs, may be stored in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in any private bonded warehouse authorized by this act; and all charges for storage, labor, and other expenses accruing on any such goods, wares, or merchandise, not to exceed the regular rates for such objects as fixed by the collector, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, must be paid before delivery of the goods, on due entry thereof by the claimant or owner; or if sold as unclaimed goods to realize the import duties, the aforesaid charges shall be paid by the collector out of the proceeds of the sale thereof, before paying such proceeds into the treasury as required by law; and any collector of the customs is hereby authorized, under such directions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell, upon due notice, at public auction, any unclaimed

goods, wares, or merchandise deposited in public warehouse, whenever the same may, from depreciation in value, damage, leakage, or other cause, in the opinion of such collector, be likely to prove insufficient on a sale thereof to pay the duties, storage and other charges, if suffered to remain in public store for the period now allowed by law in the case of unclaimed goods.

SEC. 16. If any warehoused goods shall be fraudulently concealed in, or removed from any public or private warehouse, the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such goods, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to the same penalties which are now imposed for the fraudulent introduction of goods into the United States; and if any importer or proprietor of any warehoused goods, or any person in his employ, shall by any contrivance fraudently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the goods except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or proprietor shall forfeit and pay for every such offence one thousand dollars; and any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark or marks which have been placed by any officer of the revenue on any package or packages of warehoused goods, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five hundred dollars.

SEC. 17. If any owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and entered for warehousing, shall, by himself, agent, servant, or employé, in any way prevent their delivery in warehouse, in whole or in part, such goods shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and each and every person aiding in such prevention, shall forfeit and pay, in addition, the value of the goods not delivered in warehouse.

SEC. 18. If any owner, importer, consigee, or agent of any goods, wares, or merchandise entered for warehousing in any public or bonded warehouse, shall, by any means whatever possess himself or put in possession of any purchaser, consignee, or agent, such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any part of them, without warehousing, except upon a permit duly issued, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 19. If the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any goods, wares, or merchandise, bonded in his own warehouse, or warehoused by him in any other bonded warehouse, or part of them in any warehouse of the United States, shall, in any manner whatsoever, by corrupting the warehouse officer, or other officer in charge, or otherwise, withdraw such goods, wares, or merchandise, without first obtaining a permit from the collector, the goods so withdrawn shall be forfeited to the United States; and if they cannot be seized, every such owner, agent, or consignee shall pay the duties on the same and be liable for the value of the goods so withdrawn, and a penalty of five thousand dollars for each separate act of withdrawing the same; and all the goods belonging to him remaining in said warehouse, shall be liable for the payment thereof, and may be seized and proceeded against for such purpose, and if the owner or consignee shall have a

bonded warehouse of his own, or rented one, the lease shall be vacated forthwith, and all bonded goods in the same withdrawn and deposited in other warehouses at his cost and charge, and thereafter such person shall not have the privilege of a bonded warehouse.

SEC. 20. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause each collector to open an account with each public warehouse and with each bonded warehouse, and charge to each the goods, wares, or merchandise sent to it, designating to whom the several parcels belong, and credit each public warehouse or bonded warehouse with the goods withdrawn, and by whom, and shall cause these accounts to be verified at the close of each month, by comparison with the impost books in the custom-house, and cause an abstract thereof to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in such form as he shall direct.

SEC. 21. The collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give, of all goods which remain in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same; which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be published in the principal papers in the city of Washington.

SEC. 22. All bonded goods, wares, or merchandise that shall remain in warehouse for the space of ten days beyond the time limited by law; all goods, wares, and merchandise that shall be entered for consumption, and shall remain in warehouse for the space of six months after entry without payment of duties; all goods, wares, and merchandise that shall be entered for transportation or for re-exportation, that shall remain in warehouse for the space of three months after the date of entry for such transportation or re-exportation; all goods, wares, or merchandise sent to warehouse as unclaimed, that shall remain in warehouse without entry for the space of six months; and all goods, wares, or merchandise not entered for want of an invoice, that shall remain in warehouse without entry for the space of ten days beyond the time limited in that case by law, shall be duly appraised, and an inventory made thereof, and the said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be sold by the collector at public aution, on due public notice thereof being first given in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department; and at said public sale distinct printed catalogues, descriptive of said goods, wares, or merchandise, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale, and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale, to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, together with all other charges and expenses, including interest on the duties from the date of entry at the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be applied to the payment of the duties, and any balance of money remaining over and above the full amount of duties, charges, expenses, and interest aforesaid, paid over by the collector to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same. But if no claim be made for said balance within ten days after such sale, the collector shall pay the said balance into the treasury of the

United States, there to remain for the use of the owner or owners, who shall, upon due proof of his, her, or their property, be entitled to receive the same; for which purpose the collector shall transmit with said balance a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, the name of the vessel (and master) in which and of the port or place whence they were imported, the time when and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned in the manifest or entry thereof made, and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel in which said goods, wares, and merchandise were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof. But any owner, importer, consignee, or agent, on or before the day of sale, shall have the right to pay the duties, with interest thereon and all charges; and the collector may authorize and direct an earlier appraisement and sale of articles remaining in warehouse as aforesaid, of a perishable nature, live stock, and of such as may be liable to waste, deterioration in value, or the value of which will not pay storage.

SEC 23. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to make from time to time such regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of law regulating the warehousing of imported merchandise, and secure a just accountability under the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations to each succeeding session of Congress.

SEC. 24. The act approved twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes;" also, the act approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act allowing drawback on foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fé, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States;" also, the act entitled "An act to establish a warehousing system, and to amend an act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six; also, the act approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and for other purposes;" also, the act approved the twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States," with the exception of the fourth section of said act, together with the act approved thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports and places in Mexico;" together with the act approved the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to extend the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses,

and for other purposes," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 25. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after the —— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and fifty——.

A BILL concerning navigation, and for obtaining statements of foreign commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. No goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation; but this regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not interdicted the indirect trade in vessels of the United States with such foreign nation.

SEC. 2. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of the preceding section, and the ship or vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. No goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported, under penalty of the forfeiture thereof and of the vessel conveying the same, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power; but this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the United States; but no goods, wares, or merchandise, other than those imported in such vessel from some foreign port, and which shall have not been unladen, and goods taken on board to make up her cargo destined for a foreign port, shall be carried from one port to another in the United States.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for the master or commandant of any steam vessel, or other ship or vessel of the United States engaged in the foreign or coasting trade, (or fisheries,) to ship the crew from the mariners of the port where the steamship or other vessel may be, or of any other port or place, but the master, commandant, and all the other officers of such steamship or other vessel shall be citizens of the United States; and if any such steamship or other vessel shall at any time have on board one or more of her officers not a citizen or citizens

of the United States, the said vessel shall be liable to pay to the United States a tonnage duty of fifty cents per ton on every entry, for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen; unless when by mortality, desertion, or any other cause, such officer or officers cannot be obtained at the foreign port, and the same shall be duly certified by the American consul; and should any such vessel be found a third time with any officer not a citizen of the United States, except as aforesaid, such vessel shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 5. There shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all ships or vessels which shall be entered in the United States, not entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be exempt from discriminating duties on their tonnage and cargoes, a duty of one dollar per ton; and if any foreign vessel shall arrive in the United States from any foreign port or place to and with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such foreign vessels, a duty of two dollars per ton.

SEC. 6. The Register of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries for each preceding fiscal year; which accounts shall be laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first Monday in December in every year, or as soon after as possible, and shall comprehend and state:

1st. All goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States to other countries; all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from other countries; and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States; which facts shall be stated according to the principles and in the manner hereby directed.

2d. The kinds, quantities, and values of all articles exported, and the kinds, quantities, and values of all articles imported, shall be distinctly stated in such accounts, except in cases in which it may appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that separate statements of the species, quantities, or values of any particular articles would swell the annual statements without utility; and in such cases the kinds and total values of such articles shall be stated together, or in such classes as the Secretary of the Treasury may think fit.

3d. The exports shall be so stated as to show the exports to each foreign country, and their values; and the imports shall be so stated as to show the imports from each foreign country, and their values.

4th. The exports shall be so stated as to show, separately, the exports of articles of the production or manufacture of the United States, and their values, and the exports of articles of the production or manufacture of foreign countries, and their values.

5th. The navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States shall be stated in such manner as to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries, and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels, and also the foreign nations to which such foreign tonnage belongs, and the amount of such tonnage belonging to each foreign nation;

and in such manner as also to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels departing for every particular foreign country with which the United States have any considerable commerce; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and in such manner as to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels arriving in the United States from foreign countries; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels, and also the foreign nations to which such foreign tonnage belongs, and the amount of such tonnage belonging to each foreign nation; and in such manner as also to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels arriving from every particular foreign country with which the United States have any considerable commerce; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels.

6th. The kinds and quantities of all imported articles free from duty shall be ascertained by entry, made upon oath or affirmation by the owner, or by the consignee or agent of the importer, or by actual examination, where the collector shall think such examination necessary; and the values of all such articles shall be ascertained in the same manner in which the values of imports subject to duties *ad valorem* are ascertained.

7th. The values of all imported articles subject to specific duties shall be ascertained in the manner in which the values of imports subject to duties *ad valorem* are ascertained.

8th. The collectors shall keep separate accounts of the kinds, quantities, and values of such parts of the imports subject to duties *ad valorem* as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all articles exported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear at the time of exportation in the ports of the United States from which they are exported; and all articles imported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear in the foreign ports from which they are exported for importation into the United States at the time of such exportation.

SEC. 7. Before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign place, the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo on board of such vessel shall deliver to the collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them, respectively, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation; and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them, respectively, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of articles; and such oath or affirmation shall state that such *manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all articles laden on board of such vessels by the owners, shippers, or consignors*, respectively, and that *the values of such articles are truly stated, according to their actual cost, or the values which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation;* and before a clearance shall be granted for any such vessel, the master of every such vessel, and the owners, shippers, and consignors of the cargo shall state, upon oath or affirmation, to the collector, the foreign place or country in which such cargo is truly intended to be landed: and the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and sub-

scribed in writing; but when the owner, shipper, or consignor of any goods, wares, and merchandise shall fail to produce the manifest, on oath, before referred to, such owner, shipper, or consignor shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars, and the collector shall estimate the value and grant the clearance.

SEC. 8. Every collector shall keep an accurate account of the national characters and tonnage of all vessels which depart from his district for foreign countries, and of the foreign places or countries for which such vessels depart; and also an accurate account of the national characters and tonnage of all vessels which enter his district from foreign countries, and of the foreign places or countries from which such vessels arrive; and shall make returns quarterly to the Register of the Treasury, or oftener if required by the Secretary of the Treasury, of all the facts and matters which they are hereby required to ascertain; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall give such directions to the collectors, and prescribe such rules and forms, not inconsistent with law, to be observed by them, as may appear to him proper for attaining the objects aforesaid.

SEC. 9. The forms of the annual statements hereby required shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall prescribe such forms as may be proper to exhibit the facts hereby required to be stated, in the clearest manner, and to show the actual state of commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries in each year.

SEC. 10. The act approved first March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act concerning the navigation of the United States," together with the act approved February tenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 11. This act shall go into effect, and be in force, on and after —— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ———.

A BILL regulating seizures, suits on duty bonds, and prosecution for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, their distribution and remission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the several collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors, and other officers of the customs, and they shall have full power and authority to make seizure of and secure any ship, vessel, or other vehicle, goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this or any other law of the United States

respecting the revenue which may be hereafter enacted, as well without as within their respective districts; and they shall have full power and authority to stop and examine any person or beast of burden, and stop, enter, search, and examine any ship, vessel, boat, raft, railroad car, sleigh, carriage, or vehicle of any kind whatsoever, in or on which they shall have probable cause to suspect are concealed or laden any goods, wares, or merchandise which have not been duly entered, and which, if dutiable, the duties thereon have not been paid or secured according to law, and the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law; and if they shall find any goods, wares, or merchandise in any such ship, vessel, boat, raft, railroad car, carriage, sleigh, or vehicle, or on any person or beast of burden, which they shall have probable cause to believe have not been duly entered, or which, if dutiable, the duties thereon have not been paid or secured according to law, and the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, they shall seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods, wares, and merchandise which have not been duly entered, or on which, if dutiable, the duties have not been paid or secured according to law, and the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, shall be forfeited. And if any of the said officers of the customs shall have probable reasons to suspect that there are concealed in any particular dwelling house, store, or other building, any goods, wares, or merchandise which have not been duly entered, or on which, if dutiable, the duties have not been paid or secured according to law, and the payment of them is intended to be evaded, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, he shall, upon proper application, on oath, to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant directed to such officer, who is hereby authorized to serve the same, to enter such house, store, or other building, in the day time only, and there examine and search for such goods, wares, or merchandise; and if, on such search or examination, any such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be found which there shall be probable cause for the officer making such search or examination to believe have not been duly entered, or on which, if dutiable, the duties have not been paid or secured according to law, and the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, he shall seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods, wares, and merchandise which have not been duly entered, or on which, if dutiable, the duties have not been paid or secured according to law, and the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or which have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, shall be forfeited. But the necessity of a search warrant shall in no case be considered as applicable to any carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, or other vehicle, of whatever form or construction, employed as a medium of transportation, or to packages on any animal or animals, person or persons.

SEC. 2. Any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector, when

proceeding to make any search or seizure authorized by law, shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to summon any person who shall be within ten miles of the place where such search or seizure is intended or shall be made, to aid and assist such officer in the discharge of his duty therein; and if any person being so required shall neglect or refuse to aid and assist such officer in making such search or seizure, the person so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay to the United States a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars. And such officer may also require, in cases of resistance, the assistance of the marshal of the district or any of his deputies, who shall call upon the *posse* of the district, if necessary in his or their judgment, to render effectual the execution of this act; and all citizens or male inhabitants of the district, above the age of eighteen years, and able to travel, who refuse or neglect, upon proper notice from the marshal or any of his deputies, to join such *posse*, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

SEC. 3. If any officer or other person executing or aiding or assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for anything done in virtue of the powers given by law, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if in such suit the plaintiff is nonsuited or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs; and in actions, suits, or informations to be brought, where any seizure shall be made pursuant to law, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall lie upon such claimant. And if any person shall forcibly or otherwise resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such person so offending shall, for every such offence, be fined one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year at the discretion of the court. And if any master or other person having the charge or command of, or occupying any post of authority in, any ship or vessel coming into or arriving at any port or place within the United States, shall obstruct or hinder, or shall be the cause or means of any obstruction or hindrance, with such an intent, to any officer of the customs or revenue, in going or remaining on board such ship or vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue laws of the United States, he shall forfeit for every such offence a sum of one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court. And the *onus probandi* shall lie on the defendant after probable cause is shown for such prosecution, to be judged of by the court before which the prosecution is had.

SEC. 4. All goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be seized by virtue of law, shall be put into public store and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, and shall be kept until such proceedings shall be had as by law are required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are forfeited, they shall remain

in the collector's custody until sold by the marshal, but shall not be liable to the marshal's charge for the custody thereof; and if not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the proper claimant thereof; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares, or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by law, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares, or merchandise so concealed or purchased.

SEC. 5. All duty and other bonds which shall not be satisfied on the day they may become due, shall be put in suit, and the collector shall without delay cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money due thereon, by action or suit at law in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and in all cases of insolvency or where any estate in the hands of the executors, administrators, or assignees, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt or debts due to the United States on any such bond or bonds, or for duties and charges legally due on goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, shall be first satisfied; and any executor, administrator, assignee, or other person who shall pay any debt due by the person or estate for whom or for which they are acting previously to the debt or debts due to the United States from such person or estate being first duly satisfied and paid, shall become answerable in their own person and estate for the debt or debts so due to the United States, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid; and actions or suits at law may be commenced against them for the recovery of the said debt or debts, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; but in all cases in which suits or prosecutions shall be commenced for the recovery of duties or pecuniary penalties prescribed by the laws of the United States, the person or persons against whom process may be issued shall and may be held to special bail, subject to the rules and regulations which prevail in civil suits in which special bail is required; and if the principal in any bond which shall be given to the United States for duties on goods, wares, or merchandise imported, or other penalty, either by himself, his factor, agent, or other person for him, shall be insolvent, or if such principal being deceased, his or her estate and effects which shall come to the hands of his or her executors, administrators, or assignees, shall be insufficient for the payment of his or her debts; and if in either of the said cases any surety on the said bond or bonds, or the executors, administrators, or assignees of such surety shall pay to the United States the money due upon such bond or bonds, such surety, his, or her executors, administrators, or assignees, shall have and enjoy the like advantage, priority, or preference for the recovery and the receipt of the said moneys, out of the estate and effects of such insolvent or deceased principal as are reserved and secured to the United States, and shall and may bring and maintain a suit or suits upon the said bond or bonds in law or equity, in his, her, or their own name or names, for the recovery of all moneys paid thereon; and the cases of insolvency mentioned in this section shall be deemed to extend as well to cases in which a debtor, not having sufficient property to pay all his or her debts, shall have made a voluntary assignment thereof for the benefit of his or her

creditors, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed, or absent debtor, shall have been attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of legal bankruptcy shall have been committed; and where suit shall be instituted on any bond or otherwise for the recovery of duties due to the United States, it shall be the duty of the court where the same may be pending to grant judgment at the return term, upon motion, unless the defendant shall in open court, the United States attorney being present, make oath or affirmation that an error has been committed in the liquidation of the duties so demanded, specifying the errors alleged to have been committed, and that the same have been notified, in writing, to the collector of the district, prior to the commencement of the return term aforesaid; whereupon, if the court be satisfied that a continuance until the next succeeding term is necessary for the attainment of justice, and not otherwise, a continuance may be granted until next succeeding term, and no longer; and on all bonds upon which suits shall be commenced an interest shall be allowed, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time when said bonds become due until the payment thereof; and on all duties and legal charges on imports otherwise sued for and demanded, like interest shall be allowed from the date at which said duties and charges become due and payable until the payment thereof; but the above remedies shall not be so construed as to prevent the United States from making sale of the goods to satisfy said bonds, or realizing said duties and charges according to law.

SEC 6. The collectors of the several districts shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty, to demand payment of any and all fines and penalties in and within their respective districts, for violations of the revenue, registering, navigation, and passenger laws, and to receive and give acquittances for the same, and account for and pay the same into the treasury as for money collected for duties; and when the parties refuse to pay, to report the cases to the district attorney, and prosecute the same to conviction and judgment.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons who may hereafter pay duties, or deposit any money on account of duties, before the liquidation of the duties, or after the liquidation, shall be concluded from contesting the correctness of the amount paid, unless at the time of deposit, payment, or liquidation of the duties, a protest be made by the party against such payment or liquidation, and any person or persons making such protest shall have the right, within thirty days from the time of payment, to try the legality of such payment, by and according to a due course of law; and when judgment shall be obtained against the collector, there shall be a stay of execution for ninety days; and no action shall be maintained against any collector to recover the amount of duties so paid, unless the said protest be made in writing, and signed by the claimant, at or before the payment or liquidation of said duties, setting forth distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection to the payment thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he be satisfied the duties, in whole or in part, were illegally exacted, and were paid under due protest, as aforesaid, order the same to be paid, with costs, at any time before judgment; and from and after the day this act shall go into effect no suit shall be

instituted against any officer of the revenue for any official act or thing done in the collection of the revenue or enforcement of the revenue laws, unless instituted within thirty days from the date of the act complained of.

SEC. 8. In any suit or prosecution against any person for any act or thing done by him as an officer of the customs, or any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, and judgment shall be given against the defendant or respondent, if it shall appear to the court before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order a proper entry and certificate to be made thereof, and in such case the defendant or respondent shall not be liable for costs, nor liable to execution, or to any action for damages, or to any other mode of prosecution for the act done by him as aforesaid; but such property or articles as may be held in custody by the defendant, if any, shall, after judgment, be ordered by the court to be returned to the claimant or claimants, his, her, or their agent or agents.

SEC. 9. If any suit or prosecution be commenced in any State court against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person aiding or assisting any of them, or under color thereof, for anything done, or omitted to be done, by such officer, by virtue of law, or under color thereof, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such State court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States, to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering in such circuit court, on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his appearing at the court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged; and such copies being entered, as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute, or damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have deen holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced; and no costs shall be recovered in any action instituted in a State court, where the same could have been legally instituted in a district or circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 10. All penalties accruing for any breach of this act shall be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, in the name of the United States of America, in any court competent to try the same; and the trial of any fact which may be put in issue shall be within the judicial district in which any such penalty shall have accrued; and the collector within whose district the seizure shall be made, or forfeiture or fine incurred, is hereby enjoined to cause suits for the same to be

commenced without delay and prosecuted to effect, and is, moreover, authorized to receive from the court within which such trial is had, or from the proper officer thereof, the sum or sums recovered, after deducting all proper charges to be allowed by the said court; and on the receipt thereof, the said collector shall pay the same into the treasury without delay, and transmit monthly to the treasury an account of all moneys by him received for fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and an adjustment of the account and distribution of the net proceeds shall be made at the treasury, and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And all ships or vessels, goods, wares, or merchandise which shall become forfeited in virtue of this act, shall be seized, libelled, and prosecuted, as aforesaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; which court shall cause fourteen days' notice to be given of such seizure and libel, by causing the substance of such libel, with the order of the court thereon, setting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some newspaper published near the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; for which advertisement a sum not exceeding twenty dollars shall be paid, and proclamation shall be made in such manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear and claim such ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, and give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the costs in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law; and upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, should be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and, on the return of such appraisement, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise so prayed to be delivered are appraised, and moreover produce a certificate from the collector of the district wherein such trial is had, and of the naval officer thereof, if any there be, that the duties on the goods, wares, and merchandise, or tonnage duty on the ship or vessel so claimed, have been paid or secured in like manner as if the goods, wares or merchandise, ship or vessel, had been legally entered, the court shall, by rule, order such ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise to be delivered to the said claimant; and the said bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court, and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the court shall cause the said bond to be cancelled; but if the judgment shall pass against the claimant as to the whole or any part of such ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter pay into court, or to the proper officer thereof, the amount of the said judgment with the costs, judgment shall and may be granted upon the bond, on motion in open

court, without further delay. And when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, and judgment shall be given for the claimant, or claimants, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the said court shall cause a proper entry and certificate to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant or claimants shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit, or judgment on account of such seizure or prosecution; but the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise shall after judgment, by order of said court, be returned to such claimant or claimants, his, her, or their agent or agents, if not previously returned.

SEC. 11. All ships or vessels, goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, and for which bonds shall not have been given by the claimant or claimants, agreeably to its provisions for that purpose, shall be sold by the marshal, or other proper officer of the court in which condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder, at public auction, by order of such court, and at such place as the court may appoint, giving at least fifteen days' notice in one or more of the public newspapers of the place where such sale shall be, or, if no paper is published in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place thereto, or by posted notice in writing; for which advertising a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars shall be paid. And the amount of such sales, deducting all proper charges, shall be paid within ten days after such sale, by the person selling the same, to the clerk or other proper officer of the court directing such sale, to be by him, after deducting the charges allowed by the court, paid to the collector of the district in which such seizure or forfeiture has taken place, as before directed. But goods of a perishable nature are liable to deterioration, or the value of which will not defray the expense of keeping, and live animals, may be sold forthwith, as the court shall direct.

SEC. 12. The fees of the marshal for selling any steamship or other vessel forfeited for a violation of the revenue, navigation, and passenger laws, or for the sale of any forfeited goods under the revenue laws, shall not exceed the regular commission allowed by law, including in the marshal's commission all vendue fees and other incidental charges that may be incurred in the sale.

SEC. 13. In all cases of seizure of any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall, in the opinion of the collector or other principal officer of the revenue making such seizure, be of the appraised value of one hundred dollars or less, and which shall have been so seized for having been illegally imported into the United States, the said collector of the customs, or other principal officer of the revenue making such seizure, shall proceed as follows, that is to say: he shall cause a list containing a particular description of the goods, wares, or merchandise so seized to be prepared in duplicate, and an appraisement of the same to be made by two sworn appraisers under the revenue laws, if there are such appraisers in such place of seizure; and if the said seizure be where there are no such appraisers, then by two respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States residing at the

place where the seizure may be made, and to be selected by him for said purpose; the aforesaid list and appraisement shall be properly attested by such collector or other officer and the persons making the appraisement; and for which services said appraisers shall be allowed out of the revenue the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day each. If the said goods shall be found by such appraisers to be of the value of not more than one hundred dollars, the said collector or other officer shall publish a notice for the space of three weeks in some newspaper of the county or place where the seizure was made, describing the articles, and stating the time, place, and cause of their seizure, and requiring any person or persons claiming them to appear and make such claim within thirty days from the date of the first publication of such notice; but any person or persons claiming the goods, wares, or merchandise so seized within the time specified in the notice, may file with such collector or other officer a claim stating his or their interest in the articles seized, and may execute a bond to the United States, in the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, with two sureties, to be approved of by the collector or other officer referred to, conditioned that, in case of condemnation of the articles so seized, the obligors will pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation; and upon the delivery of such bond to the collector or other officer mentioned, he shall transmit the same, with the duplicate list and description of the goods seized, to the United States district attorney for the district, who shall proceed thereon in the ordinary manner prescribed by law; but if there shall be no claim interposed and no bond given within the time above specified, the collector or other officer, as the case may be, shall give twenty days' notice of the sale of the goods, wares, or merchandise, in the manner before mentioned; and at the time and place specified in such notice shall sell the articles so seized at public auction, and, after deducting the expenses of of appraisement and sale, he shall deposit the proceeds to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but the collector may, at any time after appraisement, sell at public auction, on notice not exceeding ten days, such of the articles seized and appraised as aforesaid, for which no claim has been interposed or bond given, as are in a perishing condition, or which, if retained in the collector's custody, will not repay the cost of keeping, or other proper charges.

SEC. 14. Within one year after the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise sold without judgment or condemnation, any person or persons claiming to be interested in the goods, wares, or merchandise so sold, may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture thereof, or any of them, and a restoration of the proceeds of the said sale, which may be granted by the said Secretary upon satisfactory proof, to be furnished in such manner as he shall prescribe. But no remission or restitution shall be made, unless it shall be satisfactorily shown that the applicant, at the time of the seizure and sale of the goods in question, and during the intervening time, was absent out of the United States, or in such circumstances as prevented him from knowing of such seizure, and that he did not know of the same, and also, that the said forfeiture was incurred

without willful negligence or any intention of fraud on the part of the owner or owners of such goods.

SEC. 15. If no application for such restoration be made within one year, as hereinbefore prescribed, then at the expiration of the said time the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the proceeds of the sale of the said goods, wares, or merchandise to be distributed according to law, as in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise condemned and sold pursuant to the decree of a competent court.

SEC. 16. In every case where a forfeiture of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares, or merchandise shall accrue, it shall be the duty of the collector or other proper officer to give notice of the seizure of such ship or vessel, or of such goods, wares, or merchandise, and to insert in the same advertisement the name or names and the place or places of residence of the person or persons to whom any such ship or vessel goods, wares, or merchandise belonged or were consigned at the time of such seizure, if the same shall be known to him.

SEC. 17. Whenever any person or persons who shall have incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or shall have been interested in any vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall have been subject to any seizure, forfeiture, or disability, by force of any present or future law of the United States for the laying, levying, or collecting any duties, or by force of any present or future act concerning the registering of ships or vessels, or any act concerning the licensing of ships or vessels, and for regulating the same, or regulating the carriage of passengers, or for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, shall prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability shall have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case, and shall pray that the same shall be mitigated or remitted, the said judge shall inquire in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case; first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and to the attorney of the United States for such district, with process to compel the attendance of witnesses on either side, that each may have an opportunity of showing cause for or against the mitigation or remission thereof; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney, or in his absence an attorney employed by the collector, to appear for the United States, in all such cases, who shall be allowed a fee of ten dollars in each case; and the said judge shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such inquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, forfeiture, or penalty, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power to remit the fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and remove the disabilities

aforesaid, whenever he shall be satisfied by other proof, to be produced in writing and to be filed in the case, that there was no intention to defraud the revenue; and in all such cases he shall have discretionary power to remit the said fines, forfeitures, and penalties, in whole or in part, as to him shall seem just and equitable; and the proof required in such case shall be of such character, and taken and produced in such manner as the said Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for that purpose.

SEC. 19. The moneys arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, under the provisions of this act, and recoverable as such, when collected and paid into the treasury of the United States, shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury and paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, in the following manner, to wit: one-half to the United States, for the benefit of the marine hospital fund, one-fourth to the person making the information which led to the seizure or recovery of the penalty; and if there be no informer, the other moiety, or the remaining one-fourth, if there be an informer, to be equally divided between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor of the port, where all of said officers are appointed, and at ports where a less number are appointed, then equally among such of said officers as are appointed for the district in which the seizure shall be made or the penalty incurred; and if there be only a collector in said district, then to the collector; and no additional duties charged upon goods, wares, and merchandise, from any cause whatever, shall be distributed as aforesaid, but shall be considered duties, and belong wholly to the United States.

SEC. 20. The act approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," together with the act approved fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned,'" are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 21. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after the ——— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and fifty ——.

A BILL concerning revenue cutters, their officers, and pilots.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. The officers of the revenue cutters employed for the better security and collection of the duties imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall be appointed by the President of the United States; and there shall be to each of the said revenue cutters, one captain and not more than three lieutenants, first, second, and third, and not more than seventy men, including non-commissioned officers, gunners, and mariners; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint one engineer, and one assistant engineer, should he deem the same necessary, for each steamer in the revenue service, to perform such duties on board the same as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. The compensation of the officers of the revenue cutters shall be at the following rates, to wit: captains, fifteen hundred dollars per annum; first lieutenants, twelve hundred dollars per annum; second lieutenants, one thousand one hundred dollars per annum; third lieutenants, one thousand dollars per annum; engineers, twelve hundred dollars per annum; assistant engineers, one thousand dollars per annum. The wages of the petty officers, gunners, and mariners may be regulated fixed by the President of the United States, so as not to exceed forty dollars per month, exclusive of rations.

SEC. 3. From and after the passage of this act, no person shall be appointed to the office of captain, first, second, or third lieutenant of any revenue cutter, who does not adduce competent proof of proficiency and skill in navigation and seamanship.

SEC. 4. The officers of the revenue cutters employed for the protection of the revenue shall, respectively, be deemed officers of the customs, and shall be subject, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the direction of such collectors of the customs or other officers thereof as from time to time shall be designated by him for that purpose; they shall have power and authority, and are hereby required and directed, to go on board all ships or vessels which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and to demand, receive, and certify the manifests required by law to be on board all such ships or vessels, and to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any such ship or vessel, and to remain on board the said ships and vessels until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. It shall, likewise, be the duty of the master, or other person having at any time the command of any of the said revenue cutters, to make a weekly return to the collector or other officer of the district under whose direction they are placed, of the transactions of the cutter under their command, specifying therein the vessels that have been boarded, their names and descriptions, the names of the masters, and from what port or place they last sailed, whether laden or in ballast, whether

ships or vessels of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and whether they have the necessary manifest or manifests of their cargoes on board, and, generally, all such matters as may be necessary for the collectors or other officers of the customs to be made acquainted with; and the officers of the said cutters shall, likewise, execute and perform such other duties for the collection and security of the revenue as from time to time shall be enjoined and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not contrary to law; and the said revenue cutters shall, whenever the President of the United States shall so direct, co-operate with the navy of the United States, during which time they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the agents of the Navy Department.

SEC. 5. The cutters and boats employed in the service of the revenue shall be distinguished from other vessels by an ensign and pennant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States; and in case any ship or vessel liable to seizure or examination shall not bring-to, on being required, or being chased by any cutter or boat having displayed the pennant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain, master, or other person having command of such cutter or boat, to fire at or into such vessel which shall not bring-to after such pennant and ensign shall be hoisted, and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter or boat as a signal; and such captain, master, or other person, as aforesaid, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties or actions for damages for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain, master, or other person, aforesaid, shall be prosecuted or arrested therefor, such captain, master, or other person shall be forthwith admitted to bail; and if any ship, vessel, or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pennant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master or commander of the ship or vessel so offending shall forfeit and pay to the United States one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. The President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized to cause revenue cutters, or any suitable number of public vessels adapted to the purpose, to cruise upon the coast, in the severe portion of the season, when the public service will allow it, and to afford such aid to distressed navigators as their circumstances and necessities may require; and such public vessels shall go to sea prepared fully to render such assistance.

SEC. 7. The collectors of the respective districts may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, provide and employ such small open row and sail boats in such districts, together with the number of persons to serve in them, as shall be necessary, for the use of the surveyors and inspectors in going on board ships or vessels, and otherwise for the better detection of frauds; the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the revenue from customs.

SEC. 8. All pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors, and ports, of the United States shall continue to be regulated in conformity with

existing laws of the States, respectively, wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the States may, respectively, hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress; but it shall be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situate upon waters which are the boundary between two States, to employ any pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of either of the States bounded on the said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port, any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 9. The fourth section of the act approved seventh August, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers," and so much of the seventh section of the act approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six," as provides for the appointment and compensation of engineers and assistant engineers on board of steamers in the revenue service, together with the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act concerning pilots," are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission, of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 10. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after the —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and fifty ——.

A BILL respecting marine hospitals and health laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. In lieu of the deduction prescribed by law from the wages of mariners for the purpose of providing for sick and disabled seamen, and of certain fees now imposed by law, there shall be levied and collected from each steamship or other vessel, on the registry thereof as provided by law, and on each renewal of such registry, an hospital duty of five cents per ton; and there shall also be paid on each registered steamship or other vessel of the United States, arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, an hospital duty of five cents per ton; but such duty shall not be collected of such registered steamship or other vessel more than twice in any one calendar year.

SEC. 2. There shall be levied and collected on each steamship or other vessel, not of the United States, arriving in the United States, an hospital duty of five cents per ton; but such duty shall not be collected of any such vessel more than twice in any one calendar year.

SEC. 3. No collector of the customs shall hereafter grant to any ship

or vessel, whose register for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries shall expire, a new register before the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall have paid to the proper receiving officer at the port an hospital duty of five cents per ton.

SEC. 4. Each and every steamship or other vessel engaged in the foreign or coasting trade of the United States on board of which there are constantly and regularly employed as sailors three American boys or apprentices, under the age of eighteen years, for every four hundred registered tons thereof, shall be entitled to an abatement of one-half of the hospital duty on such vessel, on the production of proof satisfactory to the collector of the regular and constant employment as sailors of said boys or apprentices, supported by the oath of the master and mate, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, provided that not more than ten boys shall be required for any one vessel to be entitled to the reduction aforesaid; and any steamship or other vessel of less than five hundred and more than three hundred tons, on board of which there are regularly and constantly employed as sailors three American boys or apprentices, under the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to the like reduction; and every steamship or other vessel of three hundred tons burden or less, on board of which there are constantly and regularly employed as sailors two American boys or apprentices, under the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to the like reduction.

SEC. 5. The moneys so collected, together with such countervailing, discriminating, or other tonnage duties as may be levied and paid on ships or vessels, and the duty of five per centum paid on the issue of registers to American-built vessels sold to foreigners and repurchased by citizens of the United States, and all that proportion of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the United States for violations of the provisions of the revenue, registering, navigation, and passenger laws, and all fees authorized and required by law for recording and copying bills of sale, conveyances, mortgages, and hypothecations of ships and vessels or other papers, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the same be, and are hereby, appropriated for the relief of sick and diabled seamen.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any collector of the customs within whose district any marine hospital may be situated, to act, whenever so required by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the superintendent thereof; and in districts in which there shall be no marine hospital, it shall be the duty of the collector thereof to act as the agent for the disbursement of the hospital fund in said district; and the said collectors shall be governed by such regulations, and carry into effect such arrangements for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and shall render such accounts and at such times, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe and direct.

SEC. 7. All sick or disabled seamen, composing, in whole or in part, the crew of any foreign vessel entered at any port in the United States, and all sick and disabled seamen employed in the foreign, coasting trade, and fisheries of the United States, may receive hospital relief, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the several collectors of the customs and superintend-

ents of marine hospitals shall make returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and within such times as he shall prescribe, of all hospital dues received and moneys expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen at their respective ports.

SEC. 8. The quarantines and other restraints which shall be required and established by the health laws of any State, or pursuant thereto, respecting any vessels arriving in or bound to any port or district thereof, whether from a foreign port or place, or from another district of the United States, shall be duly observed by the collectors and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, appointed and employed for the several collection districts of such State, respectively, and by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers who shall command in any fort or station upon the seacoast; and all such officers of the United States shall be, and they hereby are, authorized and required faithfully to aid in the execution of quarantines and health laws, according to their respective powers and precincts, and as they shall be directed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the said Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, when a conformity to such quarantines and health laws shall require it, and in respect to vessels which shall be subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargoes, and to vary or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such reports or entries. But nothing herein shall enable any State to collect a duty of tonnage or impost, without the consent of the Congress of the United States thereto; and no part of the cargo of any ship or vessel shall, in any case, be taken out or unladen therefrom, otherwise than as by law is allowed, or according to the regulations hereinafter established.

SEC. 9. When by the health laws of any State, or by the regulations which shall be made pursuant thereto, any vessel arriving within a collection district of such State shall be prohibited from coming to the port of entry or delivery by law established for such district, and it shall be required or permitted by such health laws that the cargo of such vessel shall or may be unladen at some other place within or near to such district, the collector authorized therein, after due report to him of the whole of such cargo, may grant his especial warrant or permit for the unlading and discharge thereof, under the care of the surveyor or of one or more inspectors, at some other place where such health laws shall permit, and upon the conditions and restrictions which shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or which such collector may for the time reasonably judge expedient for the security of the public revenue; and in every such case all the articles of the cargo so to be unladen shall be deposited at the risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or other warehouses or enclosures as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner or owners, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same shall be entirely unladen or discharged; and until the goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be so deposited may be safely removed without contravening such health laws, and when such removal may be allowed, the collector having charge of such goods, wares, or

merchandise may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors, or agents, to receive all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be entered, and the duties accruing thereon shall be paid or secured according to law, upon the payment by them of a reasonable rate of storage, which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all public warehouses and enclosures.

SEC. 10. There shall be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President of the United States, suitable warehouses, with wharves and enclosures, where goods and merchandise may be unladen and deposited from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine or other restraint, pursuant to the health laws of any State as aforesaid, at such convenient place or places therein as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health laws may require.

SEC. 11. When, by the prevalence of any contagious or epedemical disease in or near the place by law established as the port of entry for any collection district, it shall become dangerous or inconvenient for the collector and the other officers of the revenue employed therein to continue the discharge of their respective offices at such port, the Secretary of the Treasury may direct and authorize the removal of the collector and the other officers employed in his department from such port to any other more convenient place within, or as near as may be to, such collection district where such collector and officers may exercise the same authorities, and shall be liable to the same duties, according to existing circumstances, as in such lawful port or district; and of such removal public notice shall be given as soon as may be.

SEC. 12. The act approved sixteenth July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," together with the subsequent acts amendatory thereof, and also the act approved February twenty-fifth, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act respecting quarantine and health laws," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action, or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 13. This act shall go into effect and be in force on and after ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ———.

A BILL regulating the importation of drugs and medicines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. All drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, including medicinal essential oils, and chemical preparations used wholly or in in part as medicines, imported into the United States from a foreign country or place, shall, before passing the custom-house, be examined and appraised, as well in reference to their quality, purity, strength, and fitness for medicinal purposes, as to their value and identity as stated in the invoice.

SEC. 2. All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, shall have the true name of the manufacturer and the place where prepared permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all such preparations imported contrary nereto shall be seized and forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. If, on an analytical examination, any drugs, medicines, or medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, including medicinal essential oils, are found to be adulterated, or in any manner deteriorated, so as to make them unfit in strength or purity for medicinal use, or unsafe and dangerous for medicinal purposes, a return to that effect shall be made by the examiner upon the invoice, and the article so noted shall not pass the custom-house, unless, on a re examination called for by the owner or consignee, it shall be declared by the report of the re-examiners that the return of the examiner is erroneous, and that the articles may properly, safely, and without danger, be used for medicinal purposes.

SEC. 4. All articles of merchandise used wholly or in part as medicines, or in the preparation of medicines, shall be subject to examination under this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from from time to time, prescribe the degree of purity and strength of all such articles as may be imported as medicines, or to be used in the preparation of medicines, as a reliable guide to the examiner and re-examination as herein provided.

SEC. 5. The owner or consignee of any articles liable to examination under this act, when dissatisfied with the examiner's return, shall have the right to call for a re-examination, at his own expense, on depositing with the collector a sum sufficient to cover the expense thereof; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the collector to procure a competent analytical chemist, possessing the confidence of the medical profession in the collection district; and said chemist shall make a careful analysis of the articles included in said return, and report upon the same under oath, and the said report shall be final; and in case it shall declare the report of the examiner to be erroneous, and the said articles to be of the required strength and purity, and that the articles may properly, safely, and without danger, be used for medicinal purpose, the articles shall be passed on payment of the duties imposed by law; but if the report of the chemist shall sustain the report of the examiner, in whole or in part, the article reported against shall remain in custody of the collector, but the owner or consignee, on

payment of the storage and other charges and expenses, and giving a bond to re-export the same without the limits of the United States, shall have the right to do so within six months from the date of entry; but, failing to re-export the same, or importing the same again into the United States, if re-exported, the collector shall cause them to be destroyed at the expense of the owner, and the owner or consignee shall be liable to pay the collector all charges and expenses as though the same had been re-exported.

SEC. 6. In order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to appoint suitably qualified persons as special examiners of drugs and medicines, as required by this act, viz: one examiner at each of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, and San Francisco, with the following annual salaries, to wit: at New York two thousand dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars at each of the other ports.

SEC. 7. The special examiners to be appointed under this act shall, before entering on the discharge of the duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to make just and true examinations and reports of all articles required by this act to be examined by them, without favor or partiality; and they shall perform any other duties the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the collector to require of them.

SEC. 8. Coffee, imported in the berry, or otherwise, and teas, shall be examined by the inspector of drugs and medicines before passing the custom-house, and if found so damaged, adulterated, or deteriorated, as, in his opinion, to be unfit for use, shall be subject to the same provisions, prohibitions, and penalties as are prescribed in this act in the case of spurious and adulterated drugs and medicines.

SEC. 9. The act approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines," is hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise prevent or obstruct the prosecution, recovery, distribution or remission of any fine, penalty, forfeiture, action or cause of action, whether of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which shall have accrued prior to the day this act shall go into effect, under and by virtue of any of the laws by this act repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

SEC. 10. This act shall go into effect, and be in force, on and after —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ——.

A BILL—examination of custom-houses, depositories, and other public offices; prohibited importations and other miscellaneous provisions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power and authority to appoint agents to examine the mint of the United States and the branches thereof, and the assay office, and their books and money accounts; also the several collection districts and the books and accounts of the different collectors; also the office of the Treasurer of the United States and the offices of the assistant treasurer thereof; also the offices of the public depositaries of the United States and the offices of the receivers of moneys accruing from the sales of public lands, and their respective books, money accounts, and the manner in which these several officers discharge their duties; also for the detection of fraud on the public revenue, and for the arrest of public defaulters, and for the detection and arrest of counterfeiters of the coin of the United States; and he may allow a compensation not exceeding six dollars per day and travelling expenses.

SEC. 2. Every collector, naval officer, and surveyor shall cause to be affixed and constantly kept in some public and conspicuous plac of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees demandable by law, and shall give a receipt for the fees he shall receive, specifying the particulars whenever required so to do; and in case of failure therein shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs in any proper court having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 3. No fees shall be charged or collected from any owner or master of a ship or vessel, or from the owner, importer, agent, or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, by the collectors of the several collection districts, except such as are hereinafter enumerated, viz:

For receiving and recording every mortgage, lien, assignment, bill of sale, transfer, or other paper or document authorized by act of Congress to be recorded, one cent for every ten words; and for the certificate of the same, twenty-five cents. For every exemplication of such record, or for a copy of any paper filed in the office in relation thereto, one cent for every ten words; and for certifying the same, twenty-five cents.

Said fees shall be paid to the collector by the person for whom the services are rendered, and shall be paid into the treasury by the collector as other public moneys. All copies of papers or records in the office of the collectors required for the use of the party or parties demanding the same, not being officers of the government or for their use, shall be paid for at the same rate and in the same manner; and every collector shall be required to render to the Treasury Department, monthly, returns of the fees so received, setting forth the items and the names of the persons from whom received.

SEC. 4. All bonds to the United States required by law, executed by one member of a firm in the name of such firm, as principals, shall equally bind the partner or partners in trade as the person or persons by whom such bond shall have been executed; and no clerk or hired

person in the employment of another shall became principal or surety to any bond to which his employer is a party.

SEC. 5. No bond required by law shall be accepted by any collector of the revenue, unless the principal be a resident of the United States, and the surety or sureties citizens thereof.

SEC. 6. Whenever an oath is required by law, persons conscientiously scrupulous shall be permitted to affirm.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to exempt the masters or owners of vessels from making and subscribing any oaths or affirmations required by any laws of the United States, not immediately relating to the collection of the duties on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise into the United States.

SEC. 8. Wherever the words "ship" or "vessel," without further designation, are used in any law of the United States, they shall each be construed to mean any ship or vessel, whether propelled by wind, steam, or otherwise.

SEC. 9. The importation of all indecent or obscene articles, prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, images, figures, transparencies, daguerreotypes, and photographs, is hereby prohibited; and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, shall be admitted to entry in which any such articles are contained; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited, by due course of law, and the prohibited articles forthwith destroyed.

SEC. 10. If any person shall knowingly and willfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle, or clandestinely introduce into the United States, any goods, wares, or merchandise subject to duty by law, without paying or accounting for the duty thereon, or shall make out or pass, or attempt to pass, through the custom-house any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice, every such person, his, her, or their aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any term of time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. If any officer of he customs, clerk, or any other person in the service of the United States under any officer of the customs, shall directly or indirectly take or receive any bribe, reward, or recompense for conniving, or shall connive at, or aid or abet in any way, any false entry of, or appertaining to any ship or vessel or its admeasurement, or of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or for the introduction or landing before entry, without the authority of the collector, of any merchandise, baggage, or luggage, or at the commission of any other act in violation of the revenue laws of the United States, or shall issue any false certificate or other document prescribed by law or Treasury regulations, and shall be convicted thereof, every such officer or other person shall forfeit and pay to the United States a sum not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompense, or reward for any such issue, deception, collusion, or fraud, shall forfeit and pay to the United States two thousand dollars for each offence; and all gifts and donations shall be construed and held

to be bribes, and punished as such. And in all cases where an oath or affirmation is required by any act of Congress from a master or other person having the command of a ship or vessel, or from any owner or consignee of any goods, wares or merchandise, his, her, or their factor or agent, and, generally, whenever an oath or affirmation is required from any person or persons whatsoever, under any act of Congress, if the person so swearing or affirming shall swear or affirm falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be liable to the pains and penalties prescribed for persons convicted of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 12. No officer of the customs, or other person employed under the authority of the United States in the collection of duties imposed by law on imports, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall own, either in whole or in part, any ship or vessel, or act as agent, attorney, or consignee for the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board the same; nor shall any officers of the customs, or other person employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, import, or become concerned, directly or indirectly, in the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing, or the transportation of passengers or emigrants, into the United States, on penalty that every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars, and be dismissed from office.

SEC. 13. Every collector who shall knowingly make any registry of any ship or vessel, and every other officer or person, appointed by or under them, who shall make any registry, or grant any license or certificate, or other document whatever, contrary to law, or shall take any other or greater fees than allowed by law, or shall receive for any service performed pursuant to law, any reward or gratuity; and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure ships or vessels, who shall willfully deliver to any collector or naval officer a false description of any ship or vessel to be registered in pursuance of law, shall, upon conviction of any such offence, forfeit to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit in the United States; and if any person authorized and required by law, in respect to his office, to perform any act or thing required by law, shall willfully neglect or refuse to do or perform the same according to law, such person, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to other penalty and disqualification, shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall thenceforward be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall, on the high seas, or on the lakes or navigable waters of the United States, extending to a port of entry or delivery, willfully, with intent to burn or destroy, set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise attempt the destruction of such ship or other vessel, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, with the intent aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment

to hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than three years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 15. It shall not be lawful for any collector, receiver of public money, or disbursing agent of the United States, or the disbursing agent of any department of the government, to withhold any portion of the public money in his hands, under pretence that he has been, or is liable to be, sued for and on account of any act or thing done by him officially, or on account of any moneys collected or received by him, or that he has a claim or claims for credits which have not been allowed him by the accounting officers, or equitable claim for credits which he designs to apply to Congress to allow; but in all such cases, such collector, receiver, or disbursing agent, shall forthwith pay such money into the treasury of the United States, upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and if any such collector, receiver, or disbursing agent of the United States, or of any department thereof, shall fail or refuse to pay such money in accordance with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the space of ten days, he shall be liable to a fine equal to one-half of the sum so withheld, and to be proceeded against under the provisions of the act "To provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money," approved sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six; and any person or persons, company or corporation, having such money in possession, and refusing to pay the same into the treasury of the United States, or to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be liable for the sum withheld, with the further penalty of fifty per cent. on the amount.

SEC. 16. In order to prevent frauds arising from collusive transfers, it is hereby declared that all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States shall, for all revenue purposes, be deemed and held to be the property of the persons to whom the said goods, wares, or merchandise may be consigned, any sale, transfer, or assignment, prior to the entry and payment, or securing the payment, of the duties on said goods, wares, or merchandise, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 17. In all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity or measure of goods, wares, or merchandise now weighed or measured or gauged, the same shall be weighed, gauged, or measured at the expense of the owner, agent or consignee.

SEC. 18. No officer of the government whose compensation is derived or paid from commissions or per centage upon his disbursements, or from fees or salary, such compensation being limited to a maximum, shall be allowed in any case a greater than a *pro rata* of such maximum for the time he may actually serve, whether the same be more or less than a year, and whether it be under one or more appointments, or before or after confirmation.

SEC. 19. No officer or other person connected with the navy of the United States shall, under any pretence, import in any ship or vessel belonging to the navy of the United States, any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to the payment of any duty; and all such goods, wares, or merchandise so imported shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 20. The presentation by any person or persons, by themselves

or agents, of any false or fraudulent voucher, with the intention of obtaining a credit in any settlement with the United States, exhibiting any claim or demand against the United States, or any officer or agent of the United States in his official capacity, shall constitute a felony, and on conviction thereof the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding the amount of the claim, credit, or demand, so falsely and fraudulently exhibited or demanded, and to an imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. Any person, company, or corporation who may or shall obtain any money or material from the United States by means of any false or fraudulent account or voucher, or shall obtain any credit with the United States by means of any false or fraudulent account or voucher, upon conviction thereof shall be held guilty of a felony and embezzlement, and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding the amount of said money or credit, or the value of said material, so falsely and fraudulently obtained, and the persons or officers of the company or corporation so offending shall be subject to an imprisonment for a term not less than one nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 22. Any officer or agent of the United States required to account with the United States for money or property, who shall render a false and fraudulent account against the United States or claim false and fraudulent credits against the United States by means of false and fraudulent vouchers, or by means of false and fraudulent proof, with intent to cheat the United States or any officer thereof, shall be held guilty of felony, and, upon conviction or indictment before the proper court, shall be fined in a sum equal to the false and fraudulent amount rendered in the account, or the false and fraudulent credit claimed, and shall, moreover, be confined in the jail or penitentiary, at hard labor, for a period not less than five nor more than fifteen years, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. Any officer or other person, whether in the employ of the United States or not, who shall take and carry from the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Attorney General's, or Postmaster General's departments, or any of the divisions of said departments, or from any custom-house, post office, or from any land office, or any other office of the United States government, or any officer thereof, any money, record, book, deed, lease, contract, account, voucher, or other paper or evidence of a claim against the United States, or for a credit against the United States, with intent to steal the same, or with intent to cheat the United States or any person, or to hinder, delay, or embarrass the United States or claimant in any settlement made, or to be made, shall be held guilty of felony, and upon conviction on indictment before the proper court, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be sentenced to confinement in the jail or penitentiary, at hard labor, for a period not less than one nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 24. Any officer or agent of the United States who shall falsely or fraudulently contract to give more than the fair market price for

any article or thing for which he is contracting for the use of the United States, under an agreement to receive to himself, or have paid to any other person, any sum of money or other thing, or under the expectation of a gratuity to himself or any other person from the contractor or any one for him, and any such contractor who shall obtain any contract for any officer or agent, or sell to any officer or agent of the United States, any article or thing for the use of the United States at more than a fair market value under a promise, agreement, or expectation of any money or thing to such officer or agent or any one else, shall be held guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction thereof, upon an indictment before the proper court, shall be fined not less than twice the value of the article contracted for or purchased, and be sentenced to confinement in the jail or penitentiary for a period not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 25. Any person or persons who shall make, or procure to be made, any false or fraudulent entry in any of the books or records of the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Attorney General's or Postmaster General's departments of the United States, or any of the divisions of said departments, or in any of the custom-house books, post office books, in any of the post offices in the United States, or the books of any land office, or disbursing agent of the United States, with the intent to defraud the United States, or any citizen of the United States, or other person or persons shall be held guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, upon indictment in the proper court, shall be fined an amount not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be subjected to confinement at hard labor in the jail or penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 26. This act shall go into effect, and be in force, on and after —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ——.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December* 11, 1856.

On motion of Mr. T. J. D. FULLER,

Ordered, That the following amendments heretofore reported by Mr. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, from the Committee on Commerce, be printed:

AMENDMENTS.

After "Chapter I," insert:

Establishing the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and ports of delivery in the same.

Sec. 2. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."
Sec. 3. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."
Sec. 4. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."
Sec. 5. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 5, line 11. After the word "including" insert *Marsh river and.*

Sec. 6, line 1. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 6, line 7. Strike out the word "said," and insert *marsh.*

Sec. 6, line 7. Strike out the words "the forks of the same," and insert *its source.*

Sec. 6, line 9. Strike out the words "south and east," and insert *western.*

Sec. 6, line 10. Strike out the words "so as," and all after the word "include" to the word "counties," in the 11th line, and after said word "include" insert *in said district the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis.*

Sec. 7, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 7, line 7. Strike out "easterly," and insert *westerly.*

Sec. 7, line 14. For "Martinicus" read *Matinicus.*

Sec. 7, line 18. For "Martinicus" read *Matinicus.*

Sec. 8, line 1. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 8, line 15. After "delivery" insert *for said district.*

Sec. 9, line 1. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 9, line 6. For "include" read *exclude.*

Sec. 9, line 7. Strike out the words "to exclude."

Sec. 9, line 12. Strike out "Bangor," and insert *Passamaquoddy.*

Sec. 9, line 13. After the word "same" insert *thence easterly by the dividing line of the counties of Aroostook and Somerset until it strikes the district of Bangor.*

Sec. 9, line 17. For "Hallowel" read *Hallowell,* and strike out "Pittstown."

Sec. 9, line 18. Strike out the word "Brunswick," and for "Gardner" read *Gardiner.*

Sec. 9, line 19. After the word "Phipsburg" insert *and* and strike out the words "and Harpswell."

Sec. 10, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 10, line 8. After the word "counties" insert *and the line dividing York and Oxford counties.*

Sec. 10, line 13. After the word "Yarmouth" insert *Harpswell, Brunswick.*

Sec. 11, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 11, line 13. Strike out "Cumberland" and insert *Oxford.*

Sec. 11, line 14. After the word "of" insert *Oxford.*

Sec. 12, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 13, line 1. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 14, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 15, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 16, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 17, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 18, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 18, line 9. For the word "district" at the end of the line, read *districts*.

Sec. 19, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That,"

Sec. 20, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 20, line 14. Strike out the word "said," and insert *the latter*.

Sec. 20, line 22. Strike out the word "Norfolk," and insert *Chelsea, Winthrop*.

Sec. 21, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That,"

Sec. 22, line 1. Strike out the words, "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 23, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 23, line 7. Strike out the word "a," and insert *and Holmes' Hole;* strike out "port," and insert *ports*.

Sec. 24, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 24, line 6. For "Watturpur" insert *Watturpa*.

Sec. 24, line 11. For "Watturpur" insert *Watturpa*.

Sec. 24, line 15. Strike out the word "a" and insert *Somerset and Dighton;* strike out "port" and insert *ports*.

Sec. 25, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 25, line 7. For "Watturpur" insert *Watturpa*.

Sec. 25, line 14. After the word "and," in the middle of the line, insert *Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Marion*, and strike out "Rochester."

Sec. 26, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 27, line 1. Strike out "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 28, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 29, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 30, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 31, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 31, line 7. Strike out "south" and insert *west*.

Sec. 32, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 32, line 9. For "Medford" read *Milford*.

Sec. 33, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 34, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 34, line 14. Strike out the words "New York shall be the port of entry," and insert, after the word "same," *the port of entry shall embrace within its limits the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City.*

Sec. 35, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 35, line 8. Strike out "Hampden" an insert *Hampton.*

Sec. 35, line 10. Strike out "Hampden" and insert *Hampton.*

Sec. 36, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 36, line 4. Strike out the words "Franklin and," and insert, after the word "Essex," *so much of Franklin as is not embraced in the district of St. Lawrence.*

Sec. 36, line 8. After the words "Rouse's Point" insert *Hagonsburgh.*

Sec. 37, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 37, line 2. Strike out the word "Oswegatchie," and insert *St. Lawrence.*

Sec. 37, line 4. After "St. Lawrence" insert *all of Franklin county lying on the river St. Lawrence.*

Sec. 37, line 7. After "Waddington" insert the word *and*, and strike out the words "and Madras."

Sec. 38, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 39, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 39, line 5. Strike out "Cape Vincent."

Sec. 40, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 41, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 41, line 4. For "Munroe" insert *Monroe*, and after "Steuben" insert *Schuyler.*

Sec. 42, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 42, line 3. Strike out the words "the counties," and insert *all that part of.*

Sec. 42, line 4. Strike out the words "and Orleans," and insert *county not included in the district of Buffalo, and the county of Orleans.*

Sec. 42, line 6. After the word "and," insert *Suspension bridge and Youngstown ports of.*

Sec. 43, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 43, line 4. After "Wyoming" insert *and all that part of Niagara county which extends on Niagara river, from the great falls of the Niagara to Tonawanda creek.*

Sec. 44, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 45, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 45, line 14. After "Burlington" insert *and Trenton.*

Sec. 46, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 47, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 47, line 8. After "and" insert *Elizabeth a port of.*

Sec. 48, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 48, line 8. Strike out "Elizabethtown."

Sec. 49, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 50, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 51, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 52, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 53, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 54, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 54, line 8. For "Dale's" insert *Diels.*

Sec. 55, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 56, line 1. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 56, line 4. Strike out all after the word "same" to the word "Columbia," inclusive, on the 5th line, and after the word "and" on the 5th line, insert *including.*

Sec. 56, line 12. Strike out "Georgetown."

Sec. 56, line 13. After "Landing" insert *and*, and strike out "Washington city and Carrollsburg."

Between sections 56 and 57 insert new section, to be numbered 57, and to read as follows:

District number fifty-seven shall be called the district of Georgetown, and shall include the District of Columbia. Georgetown shall be the port of entry, and Washington city shall be a port of delivery for said district.

Sec. 57, line 1, creating district of Tappahannock. Strike out "57" and insert 58, and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 57, line 2. Strike out "fifty-seven" and insert *fifty-eight.*

Sec. 58, line 1. Strike out "58" and insert 59; and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 58, line 2. Strike out "fifty-eight" and insert *fifty-nine.*

Sec. 58, line 5. Strike out "Black" and insert *Back.*

Sec. 59, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "59" and insert 60, and strike out words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 59, line 9. After "Giles" insert *Craig.*

Sec. 60, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "60" and insert 61, and strike out words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 61, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "61" and insert 62, and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 61, line 4. For "Black" read *Back.*

Sec. 61, line 7. After "including," insert *the city of Norfolk and.*

Sec. 61, line 9. Strike out "Warrick," and insert *Warwick;* and strike out "Greenville," and insert *Greensville.*

Sec. 61, line 11. After "Norfolk," insert *and Portsmouth;* and strike out "Portsmouth" at end of line.

Sec. 61, line 12. Strike out "Hampden," and insert *Hampton.*

Sec 62, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-two" and read *sixty-three;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 62, line 3. Strike out "South" and insert *North.*

Sec. 62, line 12. Strike out the words "at the mouth of the," and insert *of* before "Alligator river," and after the word "~~river~~" insert *at its mouth.*

Sec. 62, line 16. Strike out the words "New inlet on."

Sec. 63, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-three" and insert *sixty-four;* strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 64, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-four" and insert *sixty-five;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 64, line 4. Insert "Pitt" immediately before "Beaufort," and strike it out at end of the line.

Sec. 65, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-five" and insert *sixty-six;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 66, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-six" and insert *sixty-seven;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 67, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-seven" and insert *sixty-eight,* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 67, line 4. Strike out "Goose" and insert *Core.*

Sec. 67, line 5. Strike out all after "sound," and insert *the southern boundary of Pasquotank district, on the Atlantic.*

Sec. 67, line 6. Strike out "Rogue" and insert *Bogue,* and after "inlet" insert the words *inclusive, and.*

Sec. 68, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-eight" and insert *sixty-nine;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 68, line 5. Strike out "Rogue" and insert *Bogue.*

Sec. 68, line 12. Strike out "Washington" and insert *Pamlico, Cape Hatteras.*

Sec. 69, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "sixty-nine" and insert *seventy;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 70, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy" and insert *seventy-one;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 71, line 1. Strike out "seventy-one" and insert *seventy-two;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 72, line 1. Strike out "seventy-two" and insert *seventy-three;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 72, line 5. Strike out "Midway" and insert *Medway.*

Sec. 72, line 10. After "Elbert" insert *Hart.*

Sec. 72, line 13. Strike out "Drake;" and strike out "Hatooga," and insert *Chattooga,* and immediately after the same insert *Gordon, Whitfield, Catoosa, Fannin, Pickens, Polk.*

Sec. 72, line 14. After "Fayette" insert *Fulton.*

Sec. 73, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-three" and insert *seventy-four;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 73, line 8. After "Ware" insert *Charlton.*

Sec. 74, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-four" and insert *seventy-five;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 74, line 4. Strike out "St. John's" and insert *St. Mary's;* strike out "exclusive," and insert *inclusive;* and after "embrace" insert *all.*

Sec. 74, line 5. After "Santilla" insert *and,* and strike out the words, "and Nassau."

Sec. 74, line 6. After "Camden" insert *Charlton,* and after "Ware" insert *Clinch.*

After Sec. 74 (75) insert new section, to be numbered 76, and read as follows:

Sec. 76. District number seventy-six shall be called the district of Fernandina, and shall embrace the county of Nassau, in Florida, and all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers, and waters, within the same. Fernandina shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district.

Sec. 75, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-five" and insert *seventy-seven;* and strike out the works "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 75, line 6. Strike out "Nassau" and insert *Sumter;* strike out "and," and after "Orange" insert *and Valusia.*

Sec. 75, line 8. Strike out words "and Fernandina," and after "Pilatka" insert *a;* strike out "ports" and insert *port.*

Sec. 76, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-six" and insert *seventy-eight;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 77, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-seven" and insert *seventy-nine;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 77, line 6. Strike out the words "St. Lucie."

Sec. 77, line 7. Before "Monroe" insert *Brevard,* and strike out the first "and" in the line; after "Dade" insert *and Manatee.*

Sec. 78, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-eight" and insert *eighty;* and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 78, line 9. Strike out "line" and insert *lines;* and strike out "district" and insert *districts.* After "St. John's" insert *and Fernandina.*

Sec. 79, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "seventy-nine" and insert *eighty-one*; and strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 79, line 6. After "Gadsden," insert *Liberty.*

Sec. 80, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "80" and insert 82. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Same section. Strike out from "west," inclusive, on the 5th line, to "counties," inclusive, on the 6th line. After "with," on the 6th line, insert *all.*

Sec. 80, line 7. After the word "waters," insert *in Florida west, of the eastern boundary lines of Washington and Holmes counties.*

Sec. 80, lines 7 and 8. Strike out the words, "within said described boundaries."

Sec. 81, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "81" and insert 83. Strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 82, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "82" and insert 84. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 82, line 4. Before "Mississippi" insert *States of.*

Sec. 83, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "83" and insert 85. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 83, line 15. Strike out "Cuyahoga" and insert *Cleveland.*

Sec 83, line 28. After "Louisiana," insert *Little Rock, Arkansas.*

Sec. 83, line 35. After "Galena," insert *and Peoria.*

Sec. 83, line 37. Strike out "St. Paul's" and insert *St. Paul.*

Sec. 83, line 38. After "St. Louis," insert *and Hannibal.*

Sec. 84, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "84" and insert 86. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, "That."

Sec. 84, line 2. Strike out "Cuyahoga" and insert *Cleveland.*

Sec. 85, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "85" and insert 87. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 86, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "86" and insert 88. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 87, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "87" and insert 89. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 87, line 11. Strike out "Algonac" and insert *Agonac.*

Sec. 88, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "88" and insert 90. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 88, line 12. Before "Grand Traverse" insert *and.* Strike out "Sheboygan," insert *Cheboygan.*

Sec. 88, line 13. Before "ports," insert *and Superior City.*

Sec. 89, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "89" and insert 91. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 89, line 5. Strike out "east" at end of the line.

Sec. 90, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "90" and insert 92. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 91, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "91" and insert 93. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 92, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "92" and insert 94. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 93, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "93" and insert 95. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 93, line 2. Strike out "Minnesota" and insert *Pembina.*

Sec. 94, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "94" and insert 96. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 94, lines 4 and 5. "Strike out the words "mouth of Old Cany creek," and insert *eastern boundary line of the county of Matagorda.*

Sec. 94, lines 6 and 7. Strike out "except the county of Matagorda."

Sec. 95, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "95" and insert 97. And strike out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

Sec. 95, lines 4 and 5. Strike out from word "mouth" to "exclusive," both inclusive, and insert *eastern boundary line of the county of*

orda, to the mouth of the San Antonio river, including the Bay of tu Santo.

95, line 12. After "Lavaca" insert *Saluria.*

96, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "96" and insert 98. And strike e words "And be it further enacted, That."

96, line 4. Strike out the words "St. Charles to" and insert *tu Santo, exclusive to.* And strike out the word "both."

97, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "97" and insert 99. And strike e words "And be it further enacted, That."

97, line 4. Strike out the word "inlet," and insert *bay.*

98, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "98" and insert 100. And strike e words "And be it further enacted, That."

98, line 7. After "New Mexico," insert *embracing the Masilla*

99, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "99" and insert 101. And strike e words "And be it further enacted, That."

99, line 8. Strike out "Union town" and insert *Bucksport.*

99, line 9. After "Crescent City," insert *and Uniontown.* And out the words "the port" and insert *ports.*

100, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "100" and insert 102. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

101, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "101" and insert 103. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

101, line 7. Strike out "Maria" and insert *Marin.*

101, line 8. After "Shasta" insert *Peumas;* and after "Yuba" *Sutter.*

101, line 9. After "Eldorado" insert *Amador.*

101, line 10. After "Almeda" insert *Stanislaus.*

102, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "102" and insert 104. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

102, line 10. After "Santa Barbara" insert *and Yuma city.*

103, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "103" and insert 105. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

104, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "104" and insert 106. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

104, line 8. After "Cape Perpetua" insert *and Port Orford.*

105, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "105" and insert 107. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

106, lines 1 and 2. Strike out "106" and insert 108. And out the words "And be it further enacted, That."

107, line 1. Strike out "107" and insert 109. And strike out ords "And be it further enacted, That."

107, line 4. Strike out the word "their" and insert *his.*

107, line 6. After "and," at the close of the line, and before ord "to," insert *with like approbation.*

107, line 8. Strike out the word "they" and insert *he.*

108, line 1. Strike out "108" and insert 110. And strike out ords "And be it further enacted, That."

108, line 7. After "revenue" insert *laws.*

109, line 1. Strike out "109" and insert 111. And strike out ords "And be it further enacted, That."

Strike out all of sections "110 and 111," being the last two sections of Chapter 1.

Sec. 1, line 18. Strike out "fifteen hundred" and insert *not exceeding two thousand.*

Sec. 1, line 26. Strike out "fifteen hundred" and insert *not less than eighteen hundred nor more than two thousand.*

Sec. 2, line 4. Strike out "ten" and insert *eight.*

Sec. 2, line 5. Strike out "six" and insert *five.*

Sec. 2, line 6. Strike "six," in the surveyor's salary, and insert *five;* and strike out "six," in the appraiser's salary, and insert *three thousand five hundred.*

Sec. 2, line 14. Strike out "four" and insert *three.*

Sec. 2, line 20. Strike out the words "*five hundred.*"

Sec. 2, line 22. Strike out "three" and insert *two.*

Sec. 2, lines 25 and 26. Strike out the words "exceeding eight dollars per day each," and insert *less than eighteen hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars per annum each.*

Sec 2, line 27. Strike out "seven" and insert *four.*

Sec. 3, line 6. Strike out "settling" and insert *comptrolling.*

Sec. 3, line 11. Strike out "seven" and insert *five.*

Sec. 3, line 12. Strike out "five" and insert *four.*

Sec. 4, line 12. Strike out "seven" and insert *five.*

Sec. 4, line 13. Strike out "five" and insert *four.*

Sec. 5, line 12. Strike out "seven," and insert *five.*

Sec. 5, line 14. Strike out "five," and insert *four.*

Sec. 6, line 12. Strike out "seven," and insert *five.*

Sec. 6, line 14. Strike out "five," and insert *four.*

Sec. 7, line 14. Strike out "six," and insert *five.*

Sec. 9. Strike out the whole of this section.

Sec. 10, line 1. Strike out "10," and insert 9.

Sec. 10, line 18. Strike out "Cuyahoga," and insert *Cleveland.*

Sec. 10, line 24. Strike out "Oswegatchie," and insert *St. Lawrence.*

Same section, line 45. Strike out "Minnesota," and insert *Pembina.*

Sec. 11, line 1. Strike out "11," and insert 10.

Sec. 12, line 1. Strike out "12," and insert 11.

Sec. 13, line 1. Strike out "13," and insert 12.

Sec. 14, line 1. Strike out "14," and insert 13.

Sec 15, line 1. Strike out "15," and insert 14.

Sec. 15, line 2. Strike out "appointed," and insert *employed.*

Sec. 15, line 3. Strike out the words "and shall receive a salary of six."

Sec. 15. line 4. Strike out the words "thousand dollars annually."

Sec. 15, line 4. Strike out the words "hold their," and insert *be employed at.*

Sec. 15, line 5. Strike out "offices at," and insert after the word "such," *ports or.*

Sec. 15, line 6. After "and," insert *the said appraisers.*

Sec. 16, line 1. Strike out "16" and insert 15.

Sec. 16, line 4. Strike out "two" and insert *three;* and strike out "five hundred."

Sec. 16, line 5. Strike out "fifteen" and insert *eighteen.*

Sec. 17, Strike out "17," on 1st line, and insert 16.

Sec. 17, line 4. Strike out "deputy collectors," and insert *deputies of those officers.*

Sec. 17, line 5. Strike out the words "not exceeding three for each port."

Sec. 17, line 6. Strike out the whole of this line.

Sec. 17, line 7. Strike out the words "the port," and after the word "exceeding" insert *three thousand dollars, each, in districts of the first class, and not exceeding.*

Sec. 17, line 8. After the word "dollars," insert *each, in districts of the second class.*

Sec. 18, line 1. Strike "18" and insert 17.

Sec. 18, line 9. After the word "salary" insert *of;* and in 9th and 10th lines strike out the words "exceeding fifteen hundred," and insert *less than eighteen hundred nor more than two thousand.*

Sec. 19, line 1. Strike out "19" and insert 18.

Sec. 19, lines 7 and 8. Strike out the words "but no clerk shall receive a greater salary than five dollars per day."

Sec. 20, line 1. Strike out "20," and insert 19.

Sec. 20, line 18. Strike out "apprasier," and insert *appraiser.*

Sec. 20, line 34. Strike out the words "and appraisers."

Sec. 21, line 1. Strike out "21," and insert 20.

Sec. 22, line 1. Strike out "22," and insert 21.

Sec. 22, line 9. Strike out the word "assistant."

Sec. 23, line 1. Strike out "23," and insert 22.

Sec. 23, line 5. After the word "bond," insert *where required by law.*

Sec. 24, line 1. Strike out "24," and insert 23.

Sec. 25, line 1. Strike out "25," and insert 24.

Sec. 25, line 8. After the words "shall be," insert *as.*

Sec. 26, line 1. Strike out "26," and insert 25.

Sec. 27, line 1. Strike out "27," and insert 26.

Sec. 28, line 1. Strike out "28," and insert 27.

Sec. 29, line 1. Strike out "29," and insert 28.

Sec. 30, line 1. Strike out "30," and insert 29.

Sec. 30, line 2. Strike out the word "assistant."

Sec. 31, line 1. Strike out "31," and insert 30.

Sec. 32, line 1. Strike out "32," and insert 31.

Sec. 33, line 1. Strike out "33," and insert 32.

Sec. 34, line 1. Strike out "34," and insert 33.

Sec. 35, line 1. Strike out "35," and insert 34.

Sec. 35, line 3. Strike out "respectfully," and insert *respectively.*

Sec 35, line 3. Strike out the words "and not otherwise."

Sec. 35, line 7. Strike out the word "appraisements," and insert the word *appointments.*

Sec. 35, line 9. After the word "approval," add *and all matters directed to be done to or by the collector, naval officer, or surveyor of any district or port, shall or may be done to or by their respective deputies duly appointed in pursuance of law, whenever they shall require the*

same; and all such deputies are hereby declared to be officers of the customs, and empowered to administer all oaths or affirmations which their respective principals are authorized by law to administer.

Sec. 36, line 1. Strike out "36," and insert 35.

Sec. 37. Strike out "37," and insert 36. Strike out the first eight lines of this section, so that the section shall read, "nothing in this act contained," &c.

Sec. 3, line 14. Strike out the word "properly," and insert *duly*.

Sec. 5, line 4. After "State," insert *or Territory*.

Sec. 11, line 4. After the word "thereof," insert *or ship's husband.*

Sec. 16, line 3. Strike out the word "norrhwestern," and insert *northwestern.*

Sec. 16, line 4. Strike out the word "required," and insert *desired by the owner or owners.*

Sec. 18, line 8. Strike out the words "furnished by," and insert *provided with manifests certified by.*

Sec. 18, line 10. Strike out the words "with certified manifest."

Sec. 18, line 15. After the word "vessels," insert *shall comply with the provisions of law in regard to crew lists and bond for return of seamen as in case of vessels bound to foreign ports.*

Sec. 20, line 11. After the word "trade," add *and all such vessels shall be subject to the provisions of law regulating crew lists and bonds for return of seamen.*

Sec. 23, line 2. After the word "transferred," insert *in whole or in part.*

Sec. 23, line 12. Strike out the word "that."

Sec. 23, line 29. Strike out the words "But upon a sale of a part interest in any ship," and the residue of this the 29th section, and insert in lieu thereof: *But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in such cases as he may deem it expedient, authorize the issue of a register to a vessel under a new name, on the application of the owner or owners, on compliance with the other requirements of law.*

Sec. 41, line 8. Strike out "criminal court," and insert the words *court of competent jurisdiction.*

Sec. 44, line 3. After the word "vessel," insert *except within the limits of a port of entry or delivery, and upon a permit duly issued by the collector or other proper officer.*

Sec. 44, line 8. After the word "vessel," insert *except as before provided.*

Sec. 44, line 10. After the word "merchandise," insert *not named in the manifest.*

Sec. 46. Strike out all the section to the 13th line, inclusive, and insert as follows:

Sec. 46. For the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the seacoasts and navigable waters of tho United States shall be, and the same are hereby, divided into three great coasting districts: the first to include all the collection districts on the seacoast and navigable rivers and waters of the United States on the Atlantic between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of the State of Georgia; and the second to include all the other collection districts on the seacoast, Gulf of Mexico, and the navigable rivers and

waters of the United States between the southern limits of the State of Georgia to the limits of the United States on the Rio Grande, in the State of Texas; and the third to include all the collection districts on the seacoast and navigable rivers and waters of the United States on the Pacific. And the master or commander of every ship or vessel having been duly registered for carrying on the coasting trade, destined from a port in one great district to a port in another great district in the United States, except from a port in a State in one great district to a port in an adjoining State in another great district, shall, previously to a clearance being granted for the departure of such ship or vessel from one port in a great district for another port in another great district, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of all goods, wares, and merchandise on board such ship or vessel, specifying, in such manifest, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest, or package, containing the same, with a particular description or designation of the goods therein contained as known in commerce, and the quantity thereof, together with the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, and shall deliver such manifests to the collector, before whom he shall swear or affirm, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the goods therein contained, if foreign, were legally.

SEC. 46, line 15. After the word "secured," insert *or that they were of domestic origin or production, as the case may be.*

SEC. 46, lines 19 and 20. Strike out the words "whereupon the said collector shall certify the same on the manifests," and insert, and to enable the master to make up such manifests, the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo on board of such vessel, shall deliver to the master thereof manifests of the same, or of the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, specifying, in such manifests, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest, or other package, containing the same, with a particular description or designation of the goods therein contained, as known in commerce, and the quantity thereof, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation before the collector. Upon the production, by the master, of the duplicate manifests aforesaid to the collector, he shall certify the same.

After section 46, insert the following new section, to be numbered Sec. 47.

SEC. 47. And where goods, wares, or merchandise, are destined from a great coasting district on the Atlantic for a port or ports in the great coasting district on the Pacific, to be conveyed overland across the Isthmus of Panama, or any other inter-oceanic route, one of the certified manifests, hereinbefore described, shall accompany the goods, and shall be presented to the collector of the port of destination on the Pacific previously to the unlading of any part thereof; and the master or commander of the ship or vessel carrying the goods by this route to their destination shall swear or affirm, before the collector, that the manifest presented is the identical document delivered to him by the owner, consignee, or agent, at the first port of his departure, and embraces all the goods described in said manifest which were delivered on board his vessel prior to her departure as aforesaid; or if any of the goods have been since landed, said master shall make

known to and particularize the same to the said collector; and if no such goods have been so landed, he shall so declare, to the truth of which he shall swear or affirm.

Sec. 47, line 1. Strike out "47," and insert 48.

Sec. 47, line 3. After the word "board," insert *any;* and strike out the words "of foreign growth."

Sec. 47, line 4. Strike out the words "or manufacturer;" and strike out the word "any;" and after the word "one," insert *great.*

Sec. 47, line 5. After the word "another," insert *great district within the same, except from a port in one great district to a port in an adjoinind State in another great district.*

Sec 47, lines 9 and 10. Strike out the words "(if there be such manifest,) otherwise the duplicate manifest thereof, as is hereinbefore directed."

Sec. 47, line 13. Strike out the word "foreign."

Sec. 47, line 15. Strike out the word "foreign."

Sec. 47, line 18. Strike out the word "foreign."

Sec. 47, lines 30 and 31. Strike out the words "or manifests;" and strike out "times," and insert *time.*

After section 47, (48,) insert the following new section, to be numbered—

Sec. 49. But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to oblige the master or commander of any ship or vessel registered for carrying on the coasting trade, bound from a port or place within one collection district to another port or place within the same, or from one collection district to another collection district within the same great coasting district or from a port or place in one great coasting district to a port or place in an adjoining State in another great coasting district, having goods, wares, or merchandise on board, other than merchandise transported under warehouse bond, to deliver a manifest thereof, or obtain a permit previous to her departure or on her arrival within such district, port or place, to make any report thereof; but such master or commander shall be provided with a manifest, by him subscribed, of the lading of whatever kind soever which was on board such ship or vessel at the time of her departure from the district, port, or place from which she last sailed; which manifest shall be by him exhibited for the inspection of any officer of the revenue or customs when by such officer thereunto required; and shall also inform said officer whence the ship or vessel last sailed, and how long she has been in port, when by him so interrogated; and if the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall not be provided on his arrival in such district with such manifest, or shall refuse to exhibit the same, or to answer the interrogatories truly, as herein required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of fifty dollars for each offence.

Section 48, line 1. Strike out "48," and insert 50.

Sec. 48 (50.) lines 2 and 3. Strike out the words "from district to district," and insert *coastwise.*

Sec. 48, line 8. Strike out the words "with an account of his lading."

Sec. 49, line 1. Strike out "49," and insert 51.

Sec. 49, line 2. After the word "from," insert *one great coasting;* and after the word "to," insert *another great coasting.*

Sec. 49, line 3. After the word "district," insert *except from a port in one great coasting district to a port in an adjoining State in another great district;* and strike out the word "of," at the end of the 3d line.

Same section, line 4. Strike out the words "foreign growth or manufacture."

Same section, line 10. After the word "paid," insert *or secured.*

Same section, line 19. After the word "same," add *or the warehouse bond given for the same cancelled.*

Sec. 50, line 1. Strike out "50," and insert 52.

Sec. 51, line 1. Strike out "51," and insert 53.

Sec. 51, line 11. After the word "him," insert *or other person authorized to take acknowledgments by the laws of the State or Territory in which the person or persons making any such instrument as aforesaid may reside.*

Sec. 51, line 15. After the words "shall be," insert *or other person, as before provided.*

Sec. 52, line 1. Strike out "52," and insert 54.

Sec. 52, line 12. Strike out all after the word "recorded."

Sec 53, line 1. Strike out "53," and insert 55.

Same section, lines 13 and 14. Strike out the words "And the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar."

Sec. 54. Strike out the whole of this section.

Sec. 55. Strike out "55," on first line, and insert 56.

Sec. 56. The last in the chapter, strike out the whole of it.

Sec. 1, line 40. Strike out the word "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 10, line 5. Strike out the words "this act," and insert *law.*

Sec. 11, line 1. Strike out the word "That."

Sec. 11, line 60. Strike out the word "such," at the commencement of the line.

Sec. 12, line 2. After the words "belonging to," insert *a citizen or.*

Sec. 12, line 4. Strike out the words "sea letter, and Mediterranean," and insert the word *and.*

Strike out the whole of section 22.

Sec. 1, line 20. After the word "pay," insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 6, line 16. After the word "goods," insert *and.*

In the second column of the form, between the 52d and 53d lines of section 8, strike out "inclusi," and insert *inclusive.*

Sec. 14, line 1. Strike out the word "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 16, line 8. Strike out the word "of."

Sec. 16, line 38. Strike out the word "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 18, line 6. Strike out the word "cause," and insert *secure.*

Sec. 20, line 4. Strike out the word "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 20, line 33. Strike out the first "and" in line and insert *or.*

Sec. 21, line 17. After the words "naval officer" insert *at ports where there is a naval officer, or by the collector alone at ports where there is no naval officer.*

Sec. 21, line 48. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 21, line 58. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 24, line 2. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 24, line 34. After the words "to pay" insert *to the United States.*

Strike out all of section 26.

Strike out all of section 27.

Strike out all of section 28.

Sec. 29, line 1. Strike out "29" and insert 26.

Sec. 29, line 2. Strike out the words "brought into the Territories," and insert *belonging to Indians, and brought by them within the Territory.*

Same section, line 10. Strike out the word "Territories" and insert *Territory.*

Sec. 30, line 1. Strike out "30" and insert 27.

Same section, line 32. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 30, line 49. Strike out the last "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 31, line 1. Strike out "31," and insert 28.

Sec. 32, line 1. Strike out "32," and insert 29.

Sec. 32, line 8. Strike out the word "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 33, line 1. Strike out "33," and insert 30.

Sec. 33, line 20. Strike out "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 33, line 27. After the word "forfeit" insert *and pay to the United States.*

Strike out the whole of section 34.

Sec. 1, line 4. After the word "proper" insert *bill of lading and.*

Sec. 2, line 1. Strike out the words "his agent;" and after the word "consignee" insert *and in case of his sickness or absence, his duly authorized agent.*

Sec. 2, line 4. Strike out "the," at end of line, and insert *any.*

Sec. 2, line 5. Strike out "and," and insert *or;* and strike out the words "purchased for market use," and insert *actually purchased for exportation.*

Sec. 2, line 6. Strike out the words "or consumption in," and insert *to.*

Sec. 2, line 8. Strike out the whole of the 8th line, and insert *where any goods, wares, or merchandise belonging to a manufacturer or producer.*

Sec. 2, line 9. Strike out the words "market or consumption in the United States."

Sec. 2, line 10. Strike out the word "for."

Sec. 2, line 11. Strike out the words "that purpose" and insert *are designed for exportation to the United States.*

Sec. 2, line 15. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 2, line 20. Strike out "invoice" and insert *invoices.*

Sec. 2, line 25. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 2, line 34. After the word "including" insert *costs of transportation, except land carriage or sea freight, from the port or place whence exported to the United States.*

Sec. 2, line 46. Strike out the first "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 2, lines 48 and 49. Strike out the words "as his declaration of market value."

Sec. 2, lines 50 and 51. Strike out the word "in" to "Treasury," both inclusive, and insert *as provided by law.*

Sec. 2, line 55. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 2, line 74. After the word "cents" insert *milrea of Madeira, one hundred cents.*

Sec. 2, line 83. Strike out the words "sixty-nine," and insert *sixty-eight and one-half.*

Sec. 2, line 90. Strike out "three dollars and eighty-four cents" and insert *four dollars.*

Sec. 2, line 96. After the word "exhibit" insert *in a currency that has been changed or.*

Sec. 4, line 9. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 5, line 1. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 5, lines 2 and 3. Strike out the words "shall be entered by invoice" and insert "*the invoice presented on entry thereof.*

Sec. 5, line 5. After the word "port" insert *only one of his deputies.*

Sec. 8, lines 14 and 15. Strike out from "duly" to "same," both inclusive, and insert *a copy of the invoice, supported and verified by his oath.*

Sec. 8, line 16. Strike out "the," at the end of line, and insert *such*, so as to read "such invoices," &c.

Sec. 8, line 23. After the word "act" add *and the sum so deposited shall be returned to the said importer, consignee, or agent, on the production of such verified invoice within the time prescribed.*

Sec. 9, line 8. Strike out "or" and insert *and.*

Sec. 9, line 19. Strike out "the," after the word "useless," and insert *a duly verified and authenticated.*

Sec. 9, line 20. After the word "months" add *and the sum so deposited shall be returned to the said importer, consignee, or agent, on the production of such verified and authenticated invoice within the time prescribed.*

Sec. 10, line 2. Strike out the word "or" and insert *an* before "board."

Sec. 10, line 15. Strike out the word "fifteen" and insert *eight working.*

Sec. 10, line 29. Before the word "collectors" insert *and.*

Sec. 10, line 31. Strike out the words "to govern" and insert *not inconsistent with law to facilitate.*

Sec. 10, line 34. Insert the word *to* before "provide."

Sec. 10, line 40. Strike out the word "found" and insert *detected in.*

Sec. 13, line 45. Strike out the words "land (or) deliver" and insert *discharge.*

Sec. 14, line 5. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 14, line 6. After the word "port" insert *or for exportation to a foreign country.*

Sec. 14, line 8. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 14, line 13. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 14, line 17. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 14, line 29. Before the word "owner" insert *said.*

Sec. 16, line 10. Strike out the words "appraised or" and after the word "measured" insert *or appraised.*

Sec. 17, line 36. After the word "pay" insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 17, line 37. After the word "forfeit" insert *and pay in like manner.*

Sec. 21, line 36. After the word "pay" insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 22, line 1. Strike out the first word, "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 22, line 10. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 23, line 6. Strike out "and," at the end of line, and insert *or.*

Sec. 23, line 8. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec 24, line 4. Strike out the words "in the same condition as exported."

Sec. 24, line 5. Strike out the word "one" and insert *three.*

Sec. 24, line 6. After the word "ownership" insert *form or character.*

Sec. 25, line 40. Strike out the word "his" and insert *the.*

Sec. 26, line 4. After the word "burden" insert *and less than eight hundred, and within fifteen days if it be of eight hundred tons burden.*

Sec. 27, line 2. Strike out the word "steam."

Sec. 27, line 7. Strike out the word "steam," between "or" and "vessel," and insert in lieu thereof the word *other.*

Sec 27, line 9. Strike out the word "and," before "merchandise," and insert *or.*

Sec. 27, line 13. Strike out the last "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 27, line 16. Strike out the word "ships" and insert *other vessels.*

Sec. 27, line 17. Strike out the word "and" and insert the word *or.*

Sec. 27, line 20. Strike out the word "any" and insert *the.*

Sec. 27, line 21. Strike out the word "a," and insert *any.*

Sec. 28, lines 18 and 19. Strike out from the word "such" to "prescribe," both inclusive.

Sec. 28, lines 23, 24, 25, and 26. Strike out these lines.

Sec. 29. Strike out the whole of this section.

Sec. 1, line 11. Strike out the words "if so liable to," and insert *at;* strike out also the words "of duties they are subject."

Sec. 1, line 21. Strike out the words "conclude all question," and insert *conclusive.*

Sec. 1, lines 29 to 32. Strike out from the words "the said goods," inclusive, on the 29th line, to the word "goods," inclusive, on the 32d line, and insert in lieu thereof *the entry shall be liquidated in accordance with such decision, and the costs be paid by the collector, under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

Sec. 3, line 17. Strike out the word "other."

Sec. 4, line 19 Strike out the word "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 5, line 2. After the word "packages" insert *or parcels.*

Sec. 5, line 4. After the word "store" insert *or elsewhere*

Sec. 5, line 7. After the word "package" insert *or parcels.*

Sec. 5, line 9. After the word "or" insert *an article of a different character or value from that specified in;* and strike out, in the same line, the words "not truly and correctly made up from."

Sec. 5, line 10. Strike out this line, and also lines 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and insert in lieu thereof, *he shall report the facts to the collector in writing; and should the collector be of the opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice, or that such invoice was made up with fraudulent intent on the part of the owner, shipper, or agent, the contents of the en-*

tire package or parcel shall be liable to seizure, condemnation, and forfeiture by any court.

Sec. 5, line 16. Strike out the word "appraiser," and insert *collector.*

Sec. 5, line 20. After the word "package" insert *or parcel.*

Sec. 5, line 24. After the word "packages" insert *parcel or parcels.*

Sec. 5, line 25. After the word "packages" insert *or parcels.*

Sec. 6, line 4. After the word "packages" insert *parcel or parcels.*

Sec. 6, line 7. After the word "packages" insert *or parcels.*

Sec. 6, line 14. After the word "packages" insert *parcel or parcels.*

Sec. 6, line 18. Strike out the words "such a," and insert a *general.*

Sec. 6, line 20. Strike out the words "the bond aforesaid," and insert *a special bond.*

Sec. 6, line 25. After the word "packages" insert *or parcels.*

Sec. 6, line 29. After the word "packages" insert *parcel or parcels.*

Sec. 6, line 31. Strike out from "the" to "bonds," both inclusive, and insert *double the estimated value of said packages or parcels.*

Sec. 8, line 6. After the word "appraising" insert *officer or.*

Sec. 8, line 9. After the word "which" insert *he or.*

Sec. 8, line 47. Strike out the words "and if not" and insert *shall examine and appraise the same as hereinbefore provided; and if the attendance of an appraiser at large is not practicable.*

Sec. 8, lines 48 and 49. Strike out from the word "examine" to the word "shall," both inclusive, and insert *make such examination and appraisement; and if the appraisers so appointed shall.*

Sec. 8, line 50. After the word "decide" insert *between them.*

Strike out the whole of section 9.

Sec. 10, line 1. Strike out "10" and insert "9."

Sec. 10, line 27. Strike out the words "length and."

Sec. 10, line 28. Strike out the word "character" and insert *description.*

Sec. 11, line 1. Strike out "11" and insert "10."

Sec. 11, line 21. After the word "appeal" insert *made as in those cases.*

Sec. 12, line 1. Strike out "12" and insert "11."

Sec. 12, line 10. Strike out "period" and insert *time.*

Sec. 12, line 18. Before the word "additional" insert the words *the original or.*

Sec. 13, line 1. Strike out "13" and insert "12."

Sec. 14, line 1. Strike out "14" and insert "13."

Strike out the whole of section 15 and insert the following new section:

SEC. 15. Whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to any bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce, or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem

necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture or rate of duty to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Add an additional section, same as *the 20th section* of the act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-two, which is necessary.

Sec. 1, line 31. Strike out the word "only," and insert *and other imported merchandise suitable to be stored therein;* and after "yards," insert *and sheds.*

Sec. 1, line 32. Strike out the word "and" between "lumber" and "marble."

Sec. 1, lines 33 and 34. Strike out the words "may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury," and insert *and other articles specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion.*

Sec. 1, line 38. Strike out the words "wines or distilled spirits," and insert *merchandise duly entered for warehousing.*

Sec. 3, line 21. After the word "packed" insert *or repacked.*

Sec. 3, line 21. After the word "packages" insert *for exportation.*

Sec. 4, line 5. After the word "thereof" insert *as hereinafter prescribed.*

Sec. 5, line 27. Strike out the word "transported" and insert *exported.*

Sec. 5, line 39. After "United States" insert *or to parts or places not herein otherwise provided for.*

Sec. 5, line 44. Strike out the word "one" and insert *two.*

Sec. 7, line 3. After the word "thereof" insert *shall not be duly exported and landed without the limits of the United States, but;* and in same line strike out the word "landed" and insert *relanded.*

Sec. 7, line 7. Strike out the word "landed" and insert *relanded.*

Same section, line 8. Strike out "landing" and insert *relanding.*

Sec. 8, line 2. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 8, line 8. Strike out "transported" and insert *exported.*

Sec. 8, line 18. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 8, line 19. After the words "United States," insert *either for the purpose of obtaining free entry, lower rate, or reduced amount of duty.*

Sec. 11, line 5. Strike out the words "deposite with," and insert *produce to;* and in the same line strike out the words "a schedule," and insert *the bill of lading and invoice.*

Sec. 11, line 6. Strike out the words "with an estimate of" to the word "same," in the 8th line, inclusive, and insert *and make oath or affirmation as hereinbefore required.*

Sec. 11, line 17. Strike out the word "schedule" and insert *the bill of lading and invoice.*

Sec. 11, line 18. Strike out the word "or," before "consignee," and after "consignee" insert *or duly authorized agent.*

Sec. 11, line 33. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 11, line 38. Strike out "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 11, line 41. Strike out "and," between "wares" and "merchandise," and insert *or.*

Sec. 12, line 4. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or*.

Sec 13, line 1. Strike out "13" and insert 14.

Sec. 14, line 1. Strike out "14" and insert 15.

After section "12" insert the following new section, to be numbered—

SEC. 13. The remission from duty allowed by law on the exportation of plain cloths, of whatever material composed, imported from foreign countries, and duly entered for warehousing, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been finished, colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, in the United States. And the remission of duty allowed on the exportation of Manilla hemp and Swedes iron, in bars, imported and entered in like manner, shall be allowed, although the said hemp, before the exportation thereof, shall have been manufactured into cordage, and the said iron rolled and slit in the United States. But whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so finished, colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted; and whenever any such hemp or iron shall be intended to be so manufactured into cordage or converted into smaller bars or rods, the importer or consignee thereof, or his agent, shall make entry with the collector of customs for the district in which the same may be warehoused, in the form prescribed for withdrawal of merchandise for consumption, and deposite with the said collector a sum equal to the full amount of duties ascertained as due and payable on the merchandise described in such entry; whereupon the collector, in conjunction with the naval officer, where there is one, shall issue a permit for delivery for the purposes aforesaid; but before any such delivery shall be made, the officer in charge of the warehouse where the merchandise may be deposited, or other proper officer to be for that service appointed by the collector, shall examine the merchandise and accurately ascertain its description, character, and quality, and take fair and sufficient samples thereof, and a particular account of such examination, describing the character, number of pieces, weight, or other quantity, shall be returned by such officer to the collector, to be by him registered and preserved; and whenever the cloths, hemp, or iron, so delivered to be finished, colored, painted, stained, dyed, stamped, or otherwise manufactured, as aforesaid, shall be returned to the warehouse from which withdrawn in the full quantities withdrawn, and the identity thereof with the merchandise delivered shall have been ascertained to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer, the deposite lodged with the collector on the withdrawal entry shall be surrendered to the person by whom it was made, and the said merchandise shall be entitled to all the privileges accorded to merchandise in bond. But no cloths shall be printed, colored, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, nor shall any hemp be manufactured into cordage, nor any iron rolled or slit, except under the superintendence of a proper officer of the customs, designated for that purpose by the collector, whose compensation while engaged in such superintendence shall be reimbursed by the importer, consignee, or agent. And if any person shall substitute any other cloths or material in place of those imported and delivered from warehouse to be manufactured as aforesaid, or shall return, as

and for the whole quantity, a quantity less than that withdrawn, or shall neglect to redeliver within such time as may be prescribed in the withdrawal permit, then the merchandise withdrawn, or the value thereof to be recovered of the party who may have made entry of the same, shall, together with the money deposited as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States; and the person making such substitution or false return, or neglecting to redeliver, and all persons aiding or abetting therein, shall be subject to a fine equal to double the value of the merchandise withdrawn, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 15, line 1. Strike out "15" and insert 16.

Sec. 16, line 1. Strike out "16" and insert 17.

Sec. 17, line 1. Strike out "17" and insert 18.

Sec. 17, line 2. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 18, line 1. Strike out "18" and insert 19.

Sec. 18, line 5. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 18, line 6. After the word "warehousing" insert *except upon a permit duly issued.*

Sec. 19, line 1. Strike out "19" and insert 20.

Sec. 19, line 2. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 19, line 13. After the word "same," insert *and all the goods belonging to him remaining in said warehouse shall be liable for the payment thereof, and may be seized and proceeded against for such purpose.*

Sec. 20, line 1. Strike out "20" and insert 21.

Sec. 20, line 4. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 21, line 1. Strike out "21" and insert 22.

Sec. 22, line 1. Strike out "22" and insert 23.

Sec. 22, line 1. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 22, line 10. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 22, line 12. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 22, line 16. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 22, line 21. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 23, line 1. Strike out "23" and insert 24.

Strike out all of section 24.

Sec. 1, line 10. Strike out "country" and insert *nation*.

Sec. 2, line 1. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 3, line 2. Insert after the words "forfeiture thereof," *and of the vessel conveying the same.*

Strike out all of section 10.

Sec. 5, line 2. After the word "due" insert *shall be put in suit and.*

Sec. 5, line 4. After the word "money" insert *due*.

Sec. 5, line 10. Strike out "and" and insert *or*.

Sec. 7, line 2. Strike out the words "whether by a deposite" and insert *or deposite any money on account of duties.*

Sec. 7, line 3. Strike out the word "amount" and insert *duties*.

Sec. 7, line 4. After the word "of," at end of line, insert *deposite*.

Sec. 7, lines 5 and 6. Strike out the words "where there has been a deposite in advance of their liquidation."

Sec. 7, lines 8 and 9. Strike out the words "one year" and insert *sixty days.*

Sec. 7, line 25. Strike out the words "one year" and insert *sixty days.*

Sec. 11, line 13. Strike out "ten" and insert *twenty-five.*

Sec. 13, line 52. After the word "Treasury," add, but the collector may, at any time after appraisement, sell at public auction, on notice not exceeding ten days, such of the articles seized and appraised, as aforesaid, for which no claim has been interposed or bond given, as are in a perishable condition, or which, if retained in collector's custody, will not repay the charge of cost of keeping, or other proper charges.

Sec. 15, line 6. Strike out the first "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 16, line 8. Strike out the word "and" and insert *or.*

Sec. 17, line 10. After the word "passengers" insert *or for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of sessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.*

Sec. 19, lines 20 and 21. Strike out from "except" to "wit," both inclusive, and strike out the residue of the section, viz: from 22d to 37th line, both inclusive.

Strike out all of section 20.

Sec. 5, line 24. After the word "pay" insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 7, line 8. Strike out the words "product of the duties" and insert *revenue from customs.*

Strike out the whole of section 9.

Strike out the whole of section 12.

Sec. 1, line 6. Strike out "medical," and insert *medicinal.*

Sec. 5, line 14. Strike out "medical," and insert *medicinal.*

Sec. 8, line 1. After the word "otherwise" insert *and teas, if found, on examination by the appraising officers, to be damaged, adulterated, or deteriorated.*

Strike out all of section 9.

Sec. 1, line 11. Strike out "respective official corps" and insert *these several officers.*

Sec. 3, line 9. Strike out "fifty" and insert *twenty-five.*

Sec. 3, line 12. Strike out "fifty" and insert *twenty-five.*

Sec. 4, lines 1 and 2. Strike out from word "for" to "thing," both inclusive, and insert *required by this act.*

Sec. 5, lines 1 and 2. Strike out from "for" to "States," both inclusive, and insert *required by this act.*

Sec. 8, line 1. Strike out "herever," and insert *Wherever.*

Sec. 9, line 1. Strike out "and," and insert *or.*

Sec. 9, line 3. After the word "figures," insert *daguerreotypes and photographs.*

Sec. 11, line 10. Before the word "other," insert *any.*

Sec. 11, line 13. After "pay," insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 11, line 16. After "any such," insert *issue.*

Sec. 11, line 17. After "pay," insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 12, line 14. After the word "pay," insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 13, lines 11 and 12. Strike out the words "neglect or."

Sec. 13, line 19. After the word "pay," insert *to the United States.*

Sec. 15, line 12. After the word "spirits," insert *or wines.*

Sec. 15, line 14. After the words "wine measure," insert *or in packages containing not less than six dozen bottles each.*

Sec. 15, line 16. After the word "spirits," insert *and wines.*

Sec. 15, line 18. After the word "imported," add, *nor shall any cigars or cigarettoes be imported or brought into the United States, except in packages containing each not less than five thousand cigars or cigarettoes, on pain of the forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel in which imported.*

Sec. 15, line 21. Strike out "or," between the words "casks" and "vessels;" and after the word "vessels" insert *or packages.*

Sec. 15, line 22. After the word "spirits," insert *and wines.*

Sec. 16, line 20. Strike out "&c.," after the word "treasury," and insert *and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.*

Sec. 23, line 7. Before the word "guilty" insert *held.*

Sec. 23, line 14. Strike out the words "judge trying the case" and insert *court.*

Sec. 24, line 14. Before the word "guilty" insert *held.*

Sec. 24, line 19. Strike out the words "judge trying the same" and insert *court.*

Sec. 25, line 13. Before the word "guilty" insert *held.*

Sec. 25, lines 18 and 19. Strike out the words "trying the case."

Sec. 26, line 10. Before the word "guilty" insert *held.*

Sec. 26, line 13. Strike out the words "the fraud intended" and insert *five thousand dollars.*

Sec. 26, line 16. Strike out the words "trying the case."

Sec. 27. The provisions of the 1st section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby extended to, and made applicable to, all passengers of any class or denomination carried on board vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in the manner mentioned in said act, and to such vessels and the masters thereof, notwithstanding the provisions of the 10th section of said act; but, on ascertaining the height of the vessel between decks, the measurement shall be from the under side of the upper deck to the surface of the lower deck, without regard to the space occupied by the carlines or beams; and when any ship or vessel having three decks shall only bring passengers in the upper between decks, then to allow such passengers fourteen superficial feet, same as a vessel of two decks.

SEC. 28. The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed, to wit: all provisions of acts heretofore passed, establishing and prescribing the boundaries and names of collection districts, and designating ports of entry or delivery therein; all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, regulating the appointment, qualifications, and duties of collectors and other officers of the customs, together with all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, fixing and regulating their compensation, fees, commissions, and emoluments respectively, excepting fines, penalties, and forfeitures; the act approved the thirty-first December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, entitled

"An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," and all acts or parts of acts in addition or in reference thereto; the act approved the eighteenth February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting and fisheries, and for regulating the same;" the act approved twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to provide for the recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes;" the act approved twentieth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, entitled "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service;" the act approved the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen;" the act approved the twentieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen and the duties of consuls;" the act approved the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" the act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An act to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory;" also the act to amend the same, approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; the act approved first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act supplementary to and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes;'" the act approved twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the import duties;" the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes;" the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sections of the act approved the thirtieth July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes;" the act approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes;" the act approved twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes;" the act approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act allowing drawback on foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fé, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States;" the act approved sixth August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to establish a warehousing system, and to amend an act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes;" the act approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine,

entitled "An act to establish the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, and for other purposes;" the act approved twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States;" the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act authorizing imported goods, wares and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports and places in Mexico;" the act approved twenty-eighth March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to extend the warehousing sytem by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes;" the act approved first March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act concerning the navigation of the United States;" the act approved tenth February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States;" the act approved third March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned;" the act approved fourteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned;" the fourth section of the act approved seventh August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers;" the act approved second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act concerning pilots;" the act approved sixteenth July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" the act approved twenty-fifth February, one thousand seven-hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act respecting quarantine and health laws;" the act approved twenty-sixth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines;" and also all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. This act shall go into effect and be in force from and after the expiration of four months from the date of its passage and approval.

Strike out the title of the bill and insert as follows:

Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the several laws of the United States regulating navigation and the collection of duties on imports, and other matters thereunto appertaining; therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as follows, to wit:

A BILL to amend and consolidate the navigation, revenue, and collection laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 51.

TEMPORARY CLERK HIRE IN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Postmaster General, asking an appropriation for temporary clerk hire.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, asking for an additional appropriation of three thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents ($3,311 89) for temporary clerk hire in his department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1858.

SIR: I am under the necessity of asking an appropriation of three thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents ($3,311 89) for temporary clerk hire in this department, mainly on account of the extraordinary labors connected with the lettings of new contracts for the term commencing on the 1st July next.

In the first place, the advertisement of three thousand two hundred routes had to be prepared; then these routes, with the names of all the post offices supplied, must be carefully registered, for which purpose fifteen folios are required. After the time for receiving bids expire, they must all be endorsed, carefully examined, and recorded—numbering many thousands. Then separate acceptances are sent for each route and duplicates filed. Duplicate contracts must also be prepared and sent out, making six thousand four hundred, which, upon being executed, are all again examined and recorded. And all this work must be done by the 1st of July, in addition to the ordinary current business, which is sufficient to occupy the regular force of the department.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc No. 52.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report in answer to a resolution of the House, relative to the costs of the completion of the Delaware breakwater, &c.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 30, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the officer in charge of the Engineer Bureau, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th instant, requesting to be furnished with the estimated cost of the completion of the Delaware breakwater, and of the construction of a mole or pier upon the shore of the Delaware bay, opposite the breakwater.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 26th instant, calling for the estimated cost of completing the Delaware breakwater, and of the construction of a mole or pier upon the shore of Delaware bay, opposite the breakwater.

In a report dated October 8, 1853, Major J. G. Barnard, of the corps of engineers, submitted estimates derived from previous estimates made by Major Bache, of the topographical engineers, of the cost of

completing the Delaware breakwater, according to three several projects, each of which has had its advocates. These estimates, which are the latest that have been made, are as follows:

1. To cover the existing gap between the breakwater proper and the ice breaker by extending the latter...	$924,262 00
2. To cover the same gap by extending the breakwater proper.....	660,556 00
3. To cover the same gap by a detached work.....	1,068,585 00

The choice between these three modes of completing the work depends, in a great degree, on the effects which each will have on the harbor; and as either must, to some extent, derange the existing currents of the tides, and more or less the depth of water by new abrasions of the bottom, by deposits, or by both, it is impossible to foretell, without minute examinations and comparisons made on the spot, what this action will be. Any appropriation, therefore, toward the completion of the work should be made applicable to such plan as a careful examination may show to be most feasible.

I am unable to furnish an estimate of the cost "of the construction of a mole, or pier, upon the shore of the Delaware bay, opposite the Breakwater," there being no surveys in this office giving, with sufficient accuracy, the form of the shore, the nature of the bottom, with reference to its suitableness for foundations, or the distance to which it would have to be extended from the shore, in order to reach a sufficient depth; on all of which the position and cost of the work would materially depend. No estimate for this work has ever been made.

The resolution of the House is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 53.

MILITIA RETURNS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Abstract of the returns of the Militia of the United States.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 30, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition for the year 1857, in conformity with the act of Congress of March 2, 1803, "to provide for the national defence by establishing [a uniform militia," such returns to be laid before Congress by the 1st of February.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

States and Territories.	RETURNS.		INFANTRY.								CAVALRY.							
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers, including general, division, brigade, &c.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.
Maine	1856	Jan. 10, 1857	9	4	4	.....	93	200	73,336	73,536	.....	.....	.....	1	3	16	110	126
New Hampshire	1854	June 14, 1857	4	8	14	.....	.....	1,927	29,969	31,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	304
Massachusetts	1857	Dec. 14, 1857	3	6	12	1	90	623	156,316	156,939	.....	.....	.....	1	5	35	386	421
Vermont	1843	Jan. 1, 1844	3	9	28	.....	264	855	19,269	20,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	545	590
Rhode Island	1857	Dec. 23, 1844	1	5	.....	....	5	79	16,026	16,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	1857	Dec. 5, 1844	.....	2	8	.....	31	178	50,476	50,654	....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	108	118
New York	1857	Jan. 5, 1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	1852	Oct. 7, 1853	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	81,984	81,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1855	Jan. 8, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,678	164,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1827	.....	1	3	10	.....	.....	371	7,861	8,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	234	266
Maryland	1838	Jan. 15, 1839	5	16	50	103	460	1,915	40,037	41,952	.....	14	.....	28	60	398	2,266	2,594
Virginia	1857	Dec. 19, 1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1845	Feb. 13, 1846	9	19	95	147	812	4,080	72,863	76,943	....	.....	5	.....	12	63	748	811
South Carolina	1856	Nov. 12, 1846	5	10	46	114	405	1,959	26,856	28,815	.....	5	10	20	40	350	2,470	2,820
Georgia	1850	Feb. 18, 1851	13	26	104	208	1,040	4,954	72,954	77,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	575	619
Florida	1845	Oct. 10, 1851	.....	2	13	21	104	528	10,349	10,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40	500	540
Alabama	1851	Nov. 4, 1851	10	22	100	200	600	2,794	72,600	75,349	.....	....	.....	....	.....	80	1,120	1,200
Louisiana	1857	Dec. 28, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,718	87,309	90,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	159	167
Mississippi	1838	June 6, 1851	5	16	50	119	.... ..	810	35,259	36,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Tennessee	1840	Feb. 13, 1841	4	22	152	.....	.....	3,607	67,645	71,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1852	Dec. 25, 1841	14	29	143	286	1,128	4,737	81,533	86,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	45	814	859
Ohio	1845	Jan. 26, 1846	23	70	7	10	104	707	153,416	154,123	.....	.....	3	24	26	441	4,366	4,807
Michigan	1854	Dec. 1, 1846	9	21	48	3	520	2,589	87,149	89,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	58	697	755
Indiana	1832	Jan. 4, 1833	9	22	79	158	734	2,573	46,159	48,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	1,681	1,787
Illinois	1855	Mar. 5, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257,490	257,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wisconsin	1855	Dec. 27, 1856	5	10	29	11	281	1,107	48,752	49,859					1	5	45	50
Iowa																		
Missouri	1854	Mar. 16, 1855						60	117,613	117,673						4	51	55
Arkansas	1854	Dec. 25, 1855	2	8	47	94	378	1,132	34,992	36,054								
Texas	1847	Nov. 22, 1855	5	10	40	92	312	1,244	18,452	19,696					1	4	66	70
California	1857	Dec. 4, 1855						330	207,400	207,730								
Minnesota Territory	1851	Aug. 16, 1855	1	1				7	1,996	2,003								
Oregon Territory																		
Washington Territory																		
Nebraska Territory																		
Kansas Territory																		
Territory of Utah	1853	Oct. 28, 1855						151	1,593	1,744						127	877	1,004
Territory of New Mexico																		
District of Columbia	1852	Dec. 24, 1855	1	2	6	13	45	183	7,692	7,875						5		5
Grand aggregate			145	337	1,091	1,589	7,359	41,673	2,648,184	2,689,857		19	18	74	245	1,861	18,142	20,003

Abstract of the general annual return of the militia of the United States, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	RETURNS.		ARTILLERY.							RIFLEMEN.								Aggregate.
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	
Maine	1856	Jan. 10, 1857	.....	.....	.....	3	8	42	368	410	.....	.....	.....	1	9	46	434	480	73,552
New Hampshire	1854	June 14, 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,363	1,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	675	33,538
Massachusetts	1857	Dec. 14, 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	90	97	.....	.....	.....	2	6	38	354	392	157,849
Vermont	1843	Jan. 1, 1844	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	53	773	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	2,240	2,345	23,885
Rhode Island	1857	Dec. 23, 1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	62	622	684	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	195	226	17,015
Connecticut	1857	Dec. 5, 1844	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	29	433	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	18	168	186	51,430
New York	1857	Jan. 5, 1858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000
New Jersey	1852	Oct. 7, 1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,984
Pennsylvania	1855	Jan. 8, 1856	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,678
Delaware	1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	176	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	511	543	9,229
Maryland	1838	Jan. 15, 1839	.....	1	2	3	33	104	1,536	1,640	.....	.....	2	4	75	50	628	678	46,864
Virginia	1857	Dec. 19, 1839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000
North Carolina	1845	Feb. 13, 1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	194	1,570	1,694	72,448
South Carolina	1856	Nov. 12, 1846	.....	.....	1	2	21	72	891	963	.....	.....	.....	3	10	218	3,256	3,474	36,072
Georgia	1850	Feb. 18, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	820	872	78,699
Florida	1845	Oct. 10, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	153	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40	500	540	12,122
Alabama	1851	Nov. 4, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	110	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,662
Louisiana	1857	Dec. 22, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	499	538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,732
Mississippi	1838	June 6, 1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,084
Tennessee	1840	Feb. 13, 1841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,252
Kentucky	1852	Dec. 25, 1841	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	52	975	1,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	36	666	702	88,858
Ohio	1845	Jan. 26, 1846	.....	.....	1	3	38	121	1,946	2,067	.....	.....	18	15	213	782	14,656	15,438	176,455
Michigan	1854	Dec. 1, 1846	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	44	554	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	72	900	972	92,063
Indiana	1852	Jan. 4, 1823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	630	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	2,592	2,714	53,913
Illinois	1855	Mar. 5, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,490

Iowa																			
Missouri	1854	Mar. 16, 1855						4	45	49						90	239	259	118,036
Arkansas	1854	Dec. 25, 1855																	38,034
Texas	1847	Nov. 22, 1855																	19,766
California	1857	Dec. 4, 1855																	907,780
Minnesota Territory	1851	Aug. 16, 1855																	2,003
Oregon Territory																			
Washington Territory																			
Nebraska Territory																			
Kansas Territory																			
Territory of Utah	1853	Oct. 28, 1855						7	66	73									2,821
Territory of New Mexico																			
District of Columbia	1852	Dec. 24, 1855						5		5						33	283	3.6	8,201
Grand aggregate				1	4	11	146	738	11,316	12,054			20	25	393	1,839	31,973	33,812	2,755,726

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January*, 1858.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

SEVERAL STATES,

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																								
	BRASS.											IRON.													
	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	2-pounders.	Howitzers.	Eprouvettes.	Cannon.	Mortars.	42-pounders.	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	18-pounders.	12-pounders.	9-pounders.	6-pounders.	4-pounders.	3-pounders.	Pounders.	Swivels.	Howitzers.	Cannon and mortars.	Eprouvettes.
Maine	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	20	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	3	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island	....	....	....	....	10	4	....	....	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	....	....	2	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	4	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
New York	....	2	....	7	146	1	10	....	42	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	6	1	....	3	....	....	....
Pennsylvania*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	6	....	....	....	41	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	36	....	121	37	....	....	....	..	....	....
North Carolina	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
Florida*	....	....	....	....	.... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
Louisiana	....	....	2	....	10	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
California*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota Territory*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon Territory*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington Territory*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska Territory*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas Territory*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Territory of Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Territory of New Mexico*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand aggregate	6	2	5	7	377	28	10	....	54	....	....	6	....	11	3	2	52	5	195	44	37	13	3	3	....	....

* No returns from these States and Territories.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																					
	Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Ball screws and worms.	Bricoles and drag-ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes.	Tumbrils or powder carts.	Sets of harness.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Gun carriages.	Caissons.	Tube boxes.	Linstocks.	Muskets.	Musketoons.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Spare flints.
Maine	31	19	143	105	36	.....	16	3	16	.....	.....	18	12	14	22	1,919	52	1,919	1,089	1,254	.....	.....
New Hampshire	57	50	.....	93	64	44	82	....	48	.....	.....	.....	....	49	41	6,951	.....	6,951	100	100	100	6,000
Massachusetts	12	6	.....	.....	12	6	.....	....	21	.....	800	.....	6	....	....	4,721	.....	4,721	4,721	4,721	.....	.....
Vermont	13	13	.....	6	14	3	20	2	7	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	9,553	.....	9,382	9,138	8,972	8,794	16,889
Rhode Island	30	16	.....	64	29	4	13	7	48	80	130	16	....	....	....	763	.....	1,070	1,091	881	191	506
Connecticut	40	36	2,127	47	70	4	17	1	11	5,957	175	.....	....	....	....	2,906	.....	2,906	1,987	2,042	812	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	104	....	....	19,151	469	19,151	23,335	9,899	... .	.....
New Jersey	33	.....	.....	59	22	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	12,986	.....	2,932	1,060	2,932	.....	. .....
Pennsylvania*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	840	.....	818	831	.....	.....	.....
Maryland*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	21	18	3,946	11	24	15	.....	....	1	.....	. ...	21	6	....	11	55,445	.....	55,445	2,503	646	138	.....
North Carolina	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	9,902	.....	6,892	5,015	3,700	2,151	.....
South Carolina	18	6	.....	.....	8	.....	12	....	30	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1,650	.....	1,490	940	935	108	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	2,731	.....	3,304	3,039	2,595	727	3,000
Florida*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	28	14	.....	28	28	4	.....	....	52	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	9,822	.....	1,622	1,691	1,712	1,966	5,000
Kentucky	9	9	.....	18	18	9	9	....	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	4,756	.....	4,756	4,746	4,756	.....	221
Ohio	30	30	.....	69	51	16	32	3	5	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	6,851	.....	6,462	4,467	3,883	682	280
Michigan	46	23	.....	.....	46	23	23	....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	....	....	2,019	.....	653	1,715	1,414	1,054	30,260
Indiana	8	.....	.....	18	10	10	7	....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	577	.....	222	189	15	.....	10,000
Illinois*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wisconsin	10	......	......	10	12	1	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	558	......	558	380	380	380	......
Iowa*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Missouri	12	6	......	......	12	......	6	......	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	965	......	965	965	965	......	......
Arkansas	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	......	......	......	......	......	......
Texas*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
California*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Minnesota Territory*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oregon Territory*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Washington Territory*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nebraska Territory*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Kansas Territory*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Territory of Utah	2	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Territory of New Mexico*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
District of Columbia	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	......	150	603	158	158	......
Grand aggregate	409	246	6,216	528	456	139	244	42	275	6,037	1,108	240	140	63	74	187,760	521	132,373	69,668	51,960	17,261	72,156

* No returns from these States and Territories.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																								
	Ball cartridges.	Carbines.	Rifles.	Canteens.	Cap pouches.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Bullet moulds.	Screwdrivers and wipers.	Gun slings.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Cavalry and artillery swords.	Horsemen's pistols.	Holsters.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Tents.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Colors.
Maine		61	503		738		414	25	790	1,221			161	518	159	220	100		29	247	47	45		
New Hampshire			1,846										50	50		310					467	410		
Massachusetts	133,512		330			27	303				6,600	82	1,686	1,686		842		716	12		114	115	2	
Vermont			174			1,753	1,595						771	771		447		8,877						
Rhode Island	300		254		100	4		39			1,800		241	241		152	2	213	28	61	6		7	
Connecticut	8,410		774		919	46					‡12,000	125	1,261	1,260		708					87	36	49	
New York		963	3,683		7,919										4,515	3,078	2,785							
New Jersey			764			117	94						2,339	2,339		1,308					387	319	51	
Pennsylvania*																								
Delaware			79										374				164							
Maryland*																								
Virginia		694	3,532			597	777	496	7,284					2,024	2,871	688	546							
North Carolina			16,072										2,910	500		2,751					840	760	62	
South Carolina			1,190			385							1,619	1,080		82					28		8	
Georgia	10,036		1,782				123					3,000	900	930		850		137						
Florida*																								
Alabama			20,000										100								100	100		
Louisiana			200																					
Mississippi*																								
Tennessee	†35		18,965			14,715						§208	1,731	1,783		1,068					455	279		
Kentucky			2,077			1,727	1,736				6,158	237	783	783		1,428					47	43		
Ohio	70		4,040			1,381	1,381				2,719	59	2,698	2,275		3,692		250	51		142	84		
Michigan			290				200						40	818	894	657								
Indiana			8,200			6,500					48,000	1,200	780	780		350					288	400	20	
Illinois*																								

Wisconsin			680			480	480					85	85		65									
Iowa*																								
Missouri			5,025			3,561	3,561					510	222		890			12		53	51			
Arkansas																								
Texas*																								
California*																								
Minnesota Territory*																								
Oregon Territory*																								
Washington Territory*																								
Nebraska Territory*																								
Kansas Territory*																								
Territory of Utah																								
Territory of New Mexico*																								
District of Columbia			225		158	225	225			351		24												
Grand aggregate	152,363	1,718	90,691		10,034	31,808	10,979	560	8,074	1,572	77,277	4,911	19,093	18,135	8,439	19,616	3,597	10,223	132	308	3,061	2,674	199	

* No returns from these States and Territories. † Kegs. ‡ Pounds. § Flasks.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January*, 1858.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 54.

CLERKS, &c.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A list of clerks and other persons employed in his department.

FEBRUARY 5, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1858.

SIR: Agreeably to the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1843, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the clerks and other persons employed in this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

Statement of all the clerks and other persons employed in the Post Office Department from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857, the State whence appointed, the time employed, and the amount paid each.

Names.	Office.	Period employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	State whence appointed.
John Oakford	Chief clerk	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	$2,200 00	$2,200 00	Pennsylvania.
Alexander N. Zevely	Clerk, class 4, and disbursing clerk.	do do	2,000 00	2,000 00	North Carolina.
R. I. Niven	Clerk, class 4	do do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.
St. John B. L. Skinner	do	do do	1,800 00	1,800 00	New York.
E. L. Childs	do	do do	1,800 00	1,800 00	New Hampshire.
Nicholas Halter	do	do do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Burr	do	do do	1,800 00	1,800 00	Connecticut.
Robert A. Lacey	Clerk, class 3	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Florida.
James H. Marr	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
R. C. Washington	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Kentucky.
S. B. Beach	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
E. P. Gaines	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Louisiana.
Thomas K. Smith	do	July 1, 1856, to October 27, 1856	1,600 00	517 39	Ohio.
Charles W. K. Smith	do	October 28, 1856, to October 31, 1856	1,600 00	17 39	Ohio.
George Petrie	do	November 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	1,065 22	New York.
George Petrie	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to October 31, 1856	1,400 00	467 93	
John E. McMahon	Clerk, class 3	July 1, 1856, to September 30, 1856	1,600 00	400 00	New York.
Martin T. McMahon	do	October 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	1,200 00	New York.
Chauncey Smith	do	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	1,600 00	Vermont.
D. D. T. Leech	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	New York.
William Bell	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
Chester A. Colt	do	do do	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
Ananias Worden	do	July 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857	1,600 00	1,200 00	Michigan.
James Orr	do	April 1, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	400 00	Alabama.
James Orr	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857	1,400 00	1,050 00	
Benjamin N. Clements	do	April 16, 1857, to May 31, 1857	1,400 00	176 92	
Benjamin N. Clements	Clerk, class 1	June 1, 1857, to June 26, 1857	1,200 00	85 71	Tennessee.
Benjamin N. Clements	Clerk, class 2	June 27, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	15 38	
Alanson B. Caswell	Clerk, class 3	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maine.

Joseph H. Blackfan	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Jersey.
James N. Davis	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Maryland.
Joseph Quicksall	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Jersey.
William Slemmer	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
Joseph W. Merriam	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	New Hampshire.
John Hunter	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
Daniel W. Moore	ditto	July 1, 1856, to April 26, 1857		1,600 00	1,314 29	Pennsylvania.
John C. Marron	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
J. E. Todhunter	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
John L. Lancaster	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Louisiana.
Thomas P. Trott	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Connecticut.
David Saunders	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Ohio.
William P. Young	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Pennsylvania.
William J. Darden	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	Virginia.
Cranstoun Laurie	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
John Smith	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 26, 1857		1,600 00	1,582 42	Maryland.
Joseph F. Lewis	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,600 00	1,600 00	Texas.
Joseph H. Wheat	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,600 00	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
G. A. Schwarzman	ditto	April 27, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,600 00	285 71	North Carolina.
G. A. Schwarzman	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to April 26, 1857		1,400 00	1,150 00	
James Laurenson	Clerk, class 3	June 27 to 30, 1857		1,600 00	17 58	Maryland.
James Laurenson	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to June 26, 1857		1,400 00	1,384 61	
James K. P. Campbell	ditto	November 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	932 00	Tennessee.
James K. P. Campbell	Clerk, class 1	July 1, 1856, to October 31, 1856		1,200 00	401 09	
Henry A. Bills	Clerk, class 2	June 1, 1857, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	115 38	Connecticut.
Henry A. Bills	Clerk, class 1	July 1, 1856, to May 31, 1857		1,200 00	1,101 10	
Jonathan Guest	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Jeremiah O'Brien	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maine.
Amos D. Hollister	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
Robert C. Page	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
George W. Johnes	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
H. A. Haydn	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,400 00	1,400 00	Wisconsin.
R. T. McLain	ditto	ditto	ditto	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Salmon C. Hall	ditto	July 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857		1,400 00	1,050 00	Michigan.
W. Irving Crandall	ditto	April 4, 1857, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	338 46	Tennessee.
R. T. Spottswood	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
Daniel Brunner	ditto	July 1, 1856, to April 12, 1857		1,400 00	1,096 15	Ohio.
James E. Peebles	ditto	April 13, 1857, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	303 85	Alabama.
G. W. K. Minor	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857		1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Office.	Period employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.	State whence appointed.
R. W. Wallace	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	$1,400 00	$1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Benjamin F. Baer	do	May 5 to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	219 23	Pennsylvania.
George Boyer	do	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Lorenzo Dorsey	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
James F. Divine	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Virginia.
Wm. B. Fitzgerald	do	July 1, 1856, to April 7, 1857	1,400 00	1,076 92	Virginia.
John Chase	do	April 8, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	323 08	Ohio.
John Chase	Clerk, class 1	July 1, 1856, to April 7, 1857	1,200 00	923 08	Ohio.
J. H. Hamilton	Clerk, class 2	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Henry Major	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Woodbury Emery	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Massachusetts.
Wm. C. Clarke	do	July 1, 1856, to February 7, 1857	1,400 00	847 77	Iowa.
Sargeant Duval	do	Feb. 8, 1857, to Feb. 27, 1857	1,400 00	77 78	District of Columbia.
Israel Uncapher	do	Feb. 28, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	474 45	Pennsylvania.
Henry L. Johnson	do	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
Thomas B. Reily	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
F'cs De Haes Janvier	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Joseph Lescure	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
Oliver J. Ruger	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New York.
James McCarrick	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Wisconsin.
Andrew Van Bussum	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	New Jersey.
John Spencer	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Maryland.
Joseph Reynolds	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	District of Columbia.
James M. Miller	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Pennsylvania.
John M. Caldwell	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Indiana.
Chas. Armor	do	do do	1,400 00	1,400 00	Ohio.
John Carolus	Clerk, class 1	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	1,200 00	Ohio.
John R. Condon	do	do do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maryland.
Francis Conolly	do	do do	1,200 00	1,200 00	Maryland.
Clarke Koontz	do	July 1, 1856, to April 15, 1857	1,200 00	949 45	Maryland.
Benjamin Near, jr	do	April 16, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	250 55	New Jersey.

George M. Kendall	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	1,200 00	District of Columbia.
Walter A. Norris	ditto	ditto ditto	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Hampshire.
Bowman Sailer	ditto	ditto ditto	1,200 00	1,200 00	New Jersey.
James T. McIver	ditto	August 26, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	1,017 39	Virginia.
Tapley W. Young	ditto	September 2, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	994 56	Virginia.
John N. Trook	ditto	August 18, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	942 39	District of Columbia.
Reuben Cleary	ditto	August 18, 1856, to April 8, 1857	1,200 00	769 85	District of Columbia.
W. T. S. Duvall	ditto	April 8, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	273 63	District of Columbia.
Richard B. Lowe	ditto	November 10, 1856, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	769 56	New Hampshire.
John L. Elliott	ditto	June 29, 1857, to June 30, 1857	1,200 00	6 59	Delaware.
Thomas S. Bell, (temporary)	ditto	July 4 to December 30, 1856	1,200 00	590 21	District of Columbia.
Louis Watkins, (temporary)	ditto	February 2 to December 30, 1856	1,200 00	1,094 50	District of Columbia.
John Gordon	Chief messenger	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	900 00	900 00	District of Columbia.
Wm. J. Walker	Assist. messenger	ditto ditto	700 00	700 00	Virginia.
Charles McDonnel	ditto	ditto ditto	700 00	700 00	District of Columbia.
Wm. L. Newton	ditto	ditto ditto	700 00	700 00	District of Columbia.
Eli Davis	Watchmen	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
T. Malihan	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	Connecticut.
Charles Kreamer	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
William Hoover	Laborer and assistant messenger.	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Nathan A. Smith	Laborer	January 1, 1857, to June 30, 1857	600 00	300 00	District of Columbia.
John N. Browning	Laborer and assistant messenger.	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
John F. Price	Laborer	July 1, 1856, to September 15, 1856	600 00	125 54	Virginia.
Jeremiah Hutchinson	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
James Herbert	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
James Reed	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.
Sandy Alexander	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00	600 00	Virginia.
Robert Brown	ditto	July 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857	600 00	450 00	District of Columbia.
William Queen	ditto	April 1, 1857, to June 30, 1857	600 00	150 00	District of Columbia.
Marshal Brown	ditto	July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857	600 00	600 00	District of Columbia.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 55.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL ARMORIES, &c.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the expenses of the national armories, &c.

FEBRUARY 5, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1858.

SIR: Pursuant to an act approved April 2, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenses of the national armories, and of the arms and appendages made thereat, during the year ending June 30, 1857.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the number of arms and appendages made and altered thereat, during the year ending June 30, 1857.

Armories.	EXPENDITURES.					
	From the appropriations for repairs and improvements and new machinery.	From the appropriations for the manufacture of arms, and for the pay of the civil superintendents.	From the appropriations for ordnance service, and for ordnance and ordnance stores.	From the appropriations for arming and equipping the militia, applied to manufacture for that service.	From the appropriation of the moneys received for the sale of lots.	Total.
Springfield.....	$191,878 46	$163,775 99	$1,000 00	$113 53	.....	$358,767 98
Harper's Ferry.....	45,081 91	139,916 74	11,414 97	91 66	$20,517 75	217,023 03
Total.....	236,960 37	305,692 73	12,414 97	205 19	20,517 75	575,791 01

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

ARMS, ETC., MADE AND ALTERED.

Armories.	Rifled muskets, model of 1855.	Rifled pistol carbines, model of 1855.	Rifles, model of 1855.	Percussion muskets, model of 1842, rifled and sighted.	Percussion cadet muskets, rifled and sighted.	Sappers' muskets altered to artillery muskets.	Rifles of .54 caliber altered with long-range sights.	Rifles of .58 caliber altered with long-range sights.	Wipers for the new and rifled arms.	Screwdrivers for the new and rifled arms.	Ball screws for the new and rifled arms.	Spring vises for the new and rifled arms.	Front and rear long-range sights.	Bullet moulds and swedges.	Tompions.	Sword bayonets for rifles.	Arm chests.
Springfield	2,017	3,018	.....	1,601	314	168	.....	.....	3,834	8,809	7	2	10,000	8	6	.....	450
Harper's Ferry	1	.....	11	9,126	.....	.....	142	803	1,643	19,255	571	256	22,148	99	9	13	.....
Total	2,018	3,018	11	10,727	314	168	142	803	5,477	28,064	578	258	32,148	107	15	13	450

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 4, 1858.*

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 56.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund for that department.

FEBRUARY 5, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1858.

SIR: Agreeably to the requirements of the twentieth section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857.

The balance due the United States on 1st July, 1856, was..	$1,450 75
Amount received from the treasury during the year.....	14,300 00
Amount received from sales of waste paper.....	924 49
Total.....	16,675 24
Total expenditure, as per statement.....	14,545 48
Balance due United States, 1st July, 1857.....	2,129 76

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Exhibits of all payments from the contingent fund of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
	Blank books, binding, and stationery.		
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co., from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855.	1 book, 9½ quires, double cap, Russia trimmed, full binding, $2 85; printed head to same, $7 13	$9 98	
	1 book, 8 quires, double cap, Account Department Mail, $2 40; printed head to same, $6	8 40	
	2 books, each 12 quires, medium, full bound, Russia trimmed and lettered Register, $21 60; printed head to same, $18	39 60	
	2 books, each 8 quires, medium, Letter Books No. 33, $14 40; 2 sets morocco tags, 20 cents	14 60	
	4 books, 6 quires, lettered P. O. D. Contract Office, $21 60; 1 set morocco tags, lettered with States, $3	24 60	
	1 book, 1 quire, octavo demy, Account, $1; making alphabet on Contingent book, 50 cents	1 50	
	1 book, 8 quires, demy, Indexed P. O, $7 20; printed head for same, $6	13 00	
	2 books, medium, full bound, Russia trimmed, $8; binding 12 vols. Manuscript Contracts, $42	50 00	
	1 book, quarto post, Russia, faint ruled, $3 50; binding 4 vols. Special Contracts, $14	17 50	
	9 quires white royal, for Supplement to Draft book, $9; binding 17 vols. Manuscript Contracts, $59 50	68 50	
	Backing 1 map on linen, $1; do, maps on linen in sections, $5	6 00	
	6 books, each 6 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed	32 40	
	Paging 5 of the same	6 00	
	1 book, 7 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed	6 30	
	1 book, 8 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed	7 20	
	Paging the same	1 60	
	3 books, each 6 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding and printing, in sheep, Russia trimmed	29 70	

Paging the same	2 40
7 books, each 7 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding and printing, in sheep, Russia trimmed	80 85
4 books, each 8 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding and printing, in sheep, Russia trimmed	52 80
1 book, 11 quires, medium, red and faint ruled and full binding and printing, in sheep, Russia trimmed	18 15
Paging the same	2 50
1 book, 2 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed	1 80
2 books, each 2½ quires, red and faint ruled and half binding and printing, in sheep, cap, with alphabetical index	4 95
1 book, 5 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding and printing, in sheep, royal Russia trimmed	8 75
2 blank books, 7 quires each, red and faint ruled and full binding and printing, in sheep, royal Russia trimmed, morocco labels on sides	24 70
1 blank book, 5 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed and lettering, royal	5 00
Paging the same	1 00
2 books, 12 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, super royal	21 00
Paging the same	2 40
2 books, each 5 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, demy	7 50
Making 1 set morocco tags, alphabet to one of the same	10
1 blank book, 5 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, demy	3 75
Paging the same	1 00
9 books, 8 6-quires, 1 5-quires, red and faint ruled and full binding and lettering, sheep, Russia trimmed, royal paper	53 00
Paging the same	10 60
1 book, 5 quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, imperial paper, extra, and lettering	18 75
2 books, each 5 quires, red and faint ruled and half binding in Russia, double flat cap	10 50
1 book, 700 pages, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, medium	6 75
Paging the same	1 50
1 book, 5½ quires, red and faint ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, royal, including index	5 50
Paging the same	1 10

EXHIBITS—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co., from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855—Continued.	1 book, 6 quires, red and faint, and printing, ruled and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed, medium, including index	$9 90	
	Paging the same	1 20	
	6 blank books, 4 of 8 quires each, red and faint ruling, and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed and printing, medium; 2 of 9 quires each, red and faint ruling, and full binding in sheep, Russia trimmed and printing, medium	82 50	
	1 blank book, 2½ quires, ruled paper, binding in Russia and interleaving	25	
	1 blank book, 4 quires, binding in Russia	3 00	
	11 volumes of contracts, binding in sheep and lettering	1 65	
	2 books, 5 quires each, red and faint ruling, and printing and binding in Russia, heavy and thick double cap, extra	10 50	
	Making tags to above	10	
	1 book, 8 quires, red and faint ruling, and full binding in Russia, medium	8 00	
	19 vols. documents, binding in Russia and lettering	19 00	
	1 book, 5 quires, red and faint ruling, and binding in Russia, with cloth sides	8 25	
	Making set of Morocco tags (alph.) to same	10	
	1 book, 4½ quires, red and faint ruling, and binding in Russia	1 80	
	Making set Morocco tags (alph.) to same	10	
	1 book, 4 quires, red and faint ruling, and binding and printing, in Russia, medium	14 00	
	Paging the same	20	
	1 blank book, 3 quires, red and faint ruling, and binding in Russia, demy	2 70	
	Paging the same	60	
	1 book, 8 quires, red and faint ruling, and binding in Russia, medium, and lettering with alphabetical index	8 00	
	Paging the same	1 60	
	2 books, 14 quires each, red and faint ruling, and binding in Russia, medium, and lettering on both sides, and lining first section of each book	28 00	
	Paging the same	5 60	
	2 blank books, 12½ quires each, red and faint ruling, and binding in Russia, super royal	35 00	

1 book, 6½ quires, red and faint ruling, and binding and printing, in Russia, royal, $11 37; paging same, $1 30	12 67
1 book, 5 quires, red and faint ruling, and binding and printing, in Russia, spring back, double flat cap, blue Morocco labels on sides	1 60
1 book, 7 quires, red and faint ruling, and binding and printing, in Russia, spring back, double flat cap, Morocco labels on sides	7 35
1 blank book, 4½ quires, red and faint ruling, and binding and printing, in Russia, spring back, including index, $1 80; paging same, 90 cents	2 70
4 blank books, 1 of 3 quire, 1 of 5 quires, and 2 of 4½ quires, red and faint ruling, and binding and printing, in Russia, and lettering, $10; paging same, $3 80	13 80
2 vols. foolscap, binding in Russia, and lettering	3 00
3 books, (hand,) ruling, and binding in Russia, with Morocco labels on sides, 140, 170, and 175 leaves	18 00
1 book, red and faint ruling and binding, alphabetical index	2 00
1 book, 3 quires, red and faint ruling and binding, index, cap	3 45
Making 1 set Morocco tags (alphabet) for same	10
1 book, 1½ quires, red and faint ruling, and half binding in sheep, medium, plain labels on sides	1 50
1 book, 5 quires, ruling and binding, index, $2; 1 book, ruling and binding, index, $3	5 00
5 books, 4 of 1 quire, 1 of 1½ quire, ruling and binding, index, foolscap, $5; changing lettering in 2 record books, 6 cents	5 06
Making and binding in Russia 1 large guard book, $5; making two sets Morocco tags, alphabet, 20 cents	5 20
Ruling 1 quire letter paper to interleave, and binding in Russia, 1 route book	25
Binding in Russia, and ruling and interleaving with letter paper, 40 books, and lettering same	10 00
Ruling and inserting 2 dozen leaves in book, $1; lettering 32 labels of dates on 28 letter books, 32 cents	1 32
8 quires imperial paper, extra, red and faint ruling, printing and folding, $24; 1 ream folio post paper, red and faint ruling, 25 cents	24 25
½ binding, red and faint ruling and lettering, in Russia, paper for index, $2 50; paging same, 40 cents	2 90
Rebinding in ½ Russia 2 hand books, quarto post size, and faint ruling, and adding 100 leaves to each	50
6 reams blanks, red and faint ruling, and printing, medium paper, $36; full binding in sheep, and lettering two vols. documents, $1 50	37 50

EXHIBITS—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. A. Wheeler & Co., from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855—Continued.	½ binding in sheep Russia 1 book, miscellaneous documents and pamphlets, 75 cents; arranging and ½ binding in sheep and lettering 6 vols, 60 cents	$1 35	
	Ruling and binding in Russia 2 hand books, 1 of 21 quires quarto post, and 1 of 12½ quires quarto post, lettered, 6 days cutting up the printed schedules and pasting with gum on every other page	18 00	
	Total from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855		$1,102 98
A. O. P. Nicholson, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1857.	Binding 50 volumes of Post Offices and Postmasters, full morocco	25 00	
	Binding 3 books, in full sheep, at $5 each; rebinding 1 Bond Book, $5	20 00	
	Rebinding 1 book, medium, Russia cover, at $3; binding 8 volumes Report, at $3 each	27 00	
	Binding 1,500 copies, paper covers, at $3 per 100; binding 2 volumes Report, (1) half Russia, at $3 each	51 00	
	Binding 4 volumes newspapers, at $3 each; full binding 6 Contracts, with index, at $5 each	42 00	
	Binding 7 Reports, half Russia, at 68 cents each; binding 4 volumes Mail Proposals, Mail Route Laws, &c., at 68 cents each	7 48	
	Binding 2 books, 10 quires each, Index, full Russia, at $7 50 each; binding 2 volumes Registers, at $7 50 each	30 00	
	Binding 50 volumes, full morocco, Registers, at 62½ cents each; binding 45 volumes Proposals, interleaved, at $1 each	76 25	
	Binding 4 books, 25 sheets, at $1 each; binding 50 volumes Mail Proposals and interleaving, at $1 each	54 00	
	Binding 2 quires Mails Sent and Received, at $1 each; binding 24 volumes, half Russia, full Mor. Reports, at $1 each	25 00	
	Binding 6 volumes Contracts, at $4 each; repaging and rebinding 1 blank book, $2 50	26 50	
	Binding 5 volumes Acceptances, half Russia, at $1 50 each; paging the same, at 75 cents each	11 25	
	Binding 4 volumes Contracts, at 62½ cents each; binding 12 volumes Miss. Contracts, half Russia, at 68 cents each	10 64	

Ruling and binding 1 1½-quire medium Index Book, half sheep, at $1 75 per quire	2 62
Ruling and binding 2 2-quire cap Alphabet Books, half sheep, at 62½ cents per quire	2 50
Ruling and binding 4 3-quire medium, Russia trimmed, books, at $2 per quire	24 00
Ruling and binding 1 4-quire demy Index Book, at $1 50 per quire; tags for same, $2	8 00
Ruling and binding 2 4-quire royal Receipt Books, full Russia, at $3 per quire; paging same, $15	25 50
Ruling and binding 6 4-quire medium books, Russia trimmed, at $2 per quire	48 00
Ruling and binding 1 4-quire cap book, half Russia, at 62½ cents per quire; 3 sets tags, at $2 each	8 50
Ruling and binding 1 4-quire medium book, Russia trimmed, at $2 per quire; side title for same, 25 cents	8 25
Ruling and binding 1 5-quire cap Day Book, at 75 cents per quire; 1 5-quire cap Day Book, at 62½ cents per quire	6 87½
Ruling and binding 4 5-quire royal books, (3) full Russia, at $3 per quire; paging same, at 75 cents per volume	63 00
Ruling and binding 6 5-quire medium books, Russia ends, &c., at $2 per quire; paging same, at 12½ cents per quire	63 75
Ruling and binding 3 5-quire demy books, Russia ends, at $1 50 per quire; paging same, at 12½ cents per quire	16 25
Ruling and binding 6 6-quire royal Draft Books, full Russia, at $3 per quire; paging same, $4 50	112 50
Ruling and binding 2 6-quire imperial books, Russia ends, &c., at $4 75 per quire	57 00
Ruling and binding 6 6-quire medium books, Russia trimmed, at $2 per quire; paging same, $4 50	76 50
Ruling and binding 4 6-quire demy books, full Russia, at $1 50 per quire; tags for 1 of same, $2	38 00
Ruling and binding 1 6-quire medium book, at $2 per quire; tags for same, $2	14 00
Ruling and binding 2 6-quire medium books, Russia ends, &c., at $2 per quire	24 00
Ruling and binding 4 6-quire medium books, at $2 per quire	48 00
Ruling and binding 10 6-quire medium books, (9) Russia ends, &c, at $2 per quire; paging of same, at 12½ cents per quire	127 50
Ruling and binding 1 6-quire medium book, at $2 per quire; paging same, 75 cents	12 75
Ruling and binding 1 7-quire royal Draft Book, at $3 per quire	21 00

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. O. P. Nicholson, from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1857—Continued.	Ruling and binding 2 7-quire medium books, (1) full Russia, at $2 per quire; tags, (1,) $2; paging (2) of same, $1 62	$31 62	
	Ruling and binding 1 7½-quire medium book, Russia ends, &c., at $2 per quire	15 00	
	Ruling and binding 2 8-quire royal books, Russia ends, &c., at $3 per quire	48 00	
	Ruling and binding 3 8-quire medium books, (2) full Russia, at $2 per quire; paging (2) of same, $2	50 00	
	Ruling and binding 1 11-quire Post Offices and Postmasters' Book, at $2 per quire	22 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 2 3-quire cap Index Books, at $1 12½ per quire	6 75	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 4 3½-quire Acceptance Book, half Russia, at $1 12 per quire	16 25	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 3½-quire super royal book, at $4 per quire	14 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 2 4-quire imperial books, at $5 25 per quire; 4 tags for (1) of same, $1	43 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 4-quire super royal book, at $4 per quire	16 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 4-quire medium book, at $2 50 per quire	10 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 4½-quire imperial book, half Russia, at $5 25 per quire	23 75	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 4½-quire, imperial, half Russia, book, at $5 25 per quire	23 62½	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 5-quire, medium, full Russia, book, at $2 50 per quire	12 50	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 1 5-quire cap book, at $1 25 per quire; 2 sets tags, $4	10 25	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 4 5-quire medium books, at $2 50 per quire	50 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 2 5-quire double cap books, half Russia, at $1 62 per quire	16 20	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 3 6-quire medium books, Russia ends, &c., at $2 50 per quire	45 00	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 5 6-quire medium books, at $2 50 per quire; paging 1 of same, 75 cents	75 75	
	Printing, ruling, and binding 2 6-quire royal Draft, Mail Locks, &c., books, at $3 50 per quire	42 00	

Printing, ruling, and binding 1 6-quire super royal Register book, at $4 per quire	24 00
Printing, ruling, and binding 1 6-quire demy flat book, half Russia, muslin sides, at $1 62 per quire	9 75
Printing, ruling, and binding 2 7-quire medium books, Russia ends, &c., at $2 50 per quire	35 00
Printing, ruling, and binding 2 7-quire imperial books, Russia, &c., at $5 25 per quire	73 50
Printing, ruling, and binding 6 8-quire medium books, Russia ends, &c., at $2 50 per quire	120 00
Printing, ruling, and binding 8 books, of 21 quires, medium, half sheep, at $1 50 per quire	31 50
Printing, ruling, and binding 8 books, of 21 quires, cap, at $1 50 per quire	23 62½
Printing, ruling, and binding 8 books, of 41 quires, medium, Account Books, at $1 per quire	41 00
Printing, ruling, and binding 4 books, of 5 quires, at $1 per quire	5 00
Ruling and pasting routes, 1 volume, Hand Book, at $1 per quire	5 00
Ruling and pasting routes, 3 volumes, Hand Book, at $10 per quire	30 00
Ruling and pasting routes, 3 volumes, Hand Book, at $5 per quire	15 00
Ruling 2,080 orders for printing blanks, stamps, &c., at 25 cents per 100	5 20
Ruling 26,910 blank mail bills, at 25 cents per 100	67 28
Ruling 920 blank account currents, at 25 cents per 100	2 30
Ruling 2 reams blank account currents and orders, at 25 cents per 100	2 40
Ruling 3,680 registered letter bills	9 20
Ruling 1,920 copies letter bills, at 25 cents per 100	4 80
Enveloping 7,000 proposals for carrying mails, at $1 per 100	70 00
Interleaving and binding 50 copies proposals for carrying mails, &c., at $1 per 100	50 00
Lettering 3 titles on blank book, at 25 cents each	75
Rebinding, red and faint ruling, and inserting 1 quire paper, 1 volume Quarterly Returns, Russia trimmed	6 00
42 tags, names of States, 25 cents each; 4 sets tags, at $2 each; 3 large title tags, at 25 cents each	19 25
Tagging Quarterly Returns, at $2 per volume, 2 volumes	4 00
1 Guard Book, $1 25; work done in department for Third Assistant Postmaster General, $5	6 25
Ruling, red and faint, 5,720 orders for blanks, at 50 cents per 100	28 00
Ruling, red and faint, 2,760 blanks, weekly reports of changes, at 50 cents per 100	13 80

EXHIBITS—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. O. P. Nicholson, from 1st July, 1855, to June 30, 1857—Continued.	Ruling, red and faint, 2,880 blanks, accounts of blanks, &c., at 50 cents per 100	$14 40	
	Ruling, red and faint, 920 blanks, expenses of mails, &c., at 50 cents per 100	4 60	
	Ruling, red and faint, 460 blanks, record of paper, &c., at 50 cents per 100	2 30	
	Ruling, red and faint, 460 blanks, errors, &c., at 50 cents per 100	2 30	
	Ruling, red and faint, 480 blanks, statement, &c., at 50 cents per 100	2 40	
	Ruling, red and faint, 480 blanks, schedule, &c., at 50 cents per 100	2 40	
	Ruling, red and faint, 480 blanks, mailing stationery furnished, at 50 cents per 100	2 40	
	Ruling, red and faint, 1,920 blanks, account currents, &c., at 50 cents per 100	9 60	
	Ruling, red and faint, 1 ream blanks, orders for printing, at 50 cents per 100	2 40	
	Ruling, red and faint, 528 sheets envelope paper, at 50 cents per 100	2 64	
			$2,534 95½
William Pettibone	Backing and mounting maps of Virginia on rollers, each $2	4 00	
	Paging 1 book Appendix	75	
			4 75
Adeline Sergeant	Binding 46 volumes congressional documents, at 62 cents each		28 75
	Total for blank books and binding from 1st July, 1854, to 30th June, 1857		3,671 43½
R. Farnham	113 M long envelopes, at $6 per M, $678; 26 M long envelopes, at $5, $130	808 00	
	½ M white envelopes, at $10 per M, $5; ½ M white laid note envel's, at $4, $2	7 00	
	1 M double thick English note envelopes, at $4 per M; 2½ M buff letter envelopes, at $5 per M, $12 50	16 50	
	100 letter envelopes, at 63 cents; 50 long white envelopes, at 50 cents	1 13	
	20 reams envelope paper, at $2 per ream, $40; 126½ reams letter paper, at $3 per ream, $379 50	419 50	
	1 ream folio post faint lined paper, at $3; 2 reams colored folio post paper, at $6	9 00	
	1 ream double thick English note paper, at $4 50; 1 ream double thick English note paper, at $3 50	8 00	
	1 box Bath paper, gilt, $1; 1 ream English Bath paper, $4	5 00	
	1 ream blue laid despatch cap paper, $7; 1 ream blue cap, ruled, &c., same, $7	14 00	
	5 reams laid Congress cap paper, $17 50; 2 reams Congress foolscap, $7	24 50	

½ ream super royal paper, ruled, &c., $10; 2 quires super royal paper, ruled, &c., $3	13 00
8 reams note paper, at $1 50 per ream, $12; 5 quires letter paper, $1 56	13 56
3 reams superior note paper, at $1 50 per ream, $4 50; 2 quires letter paper, 50 cents	5 00
1 ream double thick extra note paper, $3; 2 reams white laid letter paper, $6	9 00
1½ ream extra heavy cap paper, ruled, &c., $10 50; ruling same red and faint and printing head, $4 50	15 00
1 ream white laid foolscap paper, $3 50; 1 ream white foolscap paper, $2	5 50
1½ ream blotting paper, $3; 6 quires blotting paper, 60 cents	3 60
2 reams large flat cap paper, ruled, &c., $15; 1 ream white laid letter paper, ruled, &c., $3	18 00
2 reams super royal paper, $20; ruling same red and faint to pattern, $8	28 00
1 ream heavy flat cap paper, $5 50; printing head and ruling same, &c., $3 75	9 25
1 ream waste paper, 50 cents	50
119 4-blade penknives, at $1 50, $178 50; 1 4-blade pearl, ex. fin., penknife, $2 50.	181 00
21½ dozen penholders, $7 17; 2 gutta percha penholders, at $1	8 17
68½ gross steel pens, at $2 each, $1 37; 3 gold pens, $4 50; 1 bbl. gold pen, $3 50.	145 00
12 dozen gilt commercial pens, at $2 50; 2 boxes steel pens, 34 cents; 1 dozen steel pens, 17 cents	3 01
28 dozen lead pencils, at $50 cents per dozen, $14; 2 dozen lead pencils, 49 cents; 1 dozen blue and red lead pencils, $2 50	16 99
3 dozen bottles Arnold's red ink, $4 50; 1½ dozen blue ink, $9; 6 ½-pint bottles red ink, $1 50	15 00
8 dozen bottles red ink, $12; 7 dozen B. & W.'s writing fluid, $42; ½ dozen fluid, $1 20	55 20
1 dozen M. & N.'s black ink, $2 40; 3½ dozen Draper's inkstands, $31 50; 1 large bronze inkstand, $9	42 90
14 pounds twine, $3 50; 26 pounds cotton twine, $6 50; 26 pounds hemp twine, $6 50; 2¾ pounds hemp twine, $1 37	17 87
27 pounds gum arabic, $27; 2 pecks sand, $1 60; 15 pounds red wafers, $4 50.	33 10
2 pounds India rubber, $2; 44 pieces tape, $6 60; 6 dozen pen cleaners, $13 50.	22 10
1 gutta percha sand box, 75 cents; 75 opaque quills, $1 87; 12 packs cards, $2.	4 62
2 dozen erasers, $4; 2½ dozen pieces ribbon, $3 75; 1 office bell, 50 cents	8 25
1 blank book, $1; 1 scrap book, $1 50; 1 portfolio, $2 50; 1 memoranda book, 37 cents	5 37
1 quarto diary, ruled to pattern, $1 50; 1 Webster's Dictionary, $1 50; 1 quarto Webster's Dictionary, $6	9 00
1 paper cutter and letter clip, 95 cents; 2 dozen paper folders, (ivory,) $4	4 95

EXHIBITS—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
R. Farnham—Continued	1 parallel rule, $1; difference in exchange of same, $1 50; 6 paper weights, $1 50.	$4 00	
	3 boxes eyelets, $1 62; 1 wax taper stand, &c., $2 50; 6 blotting boards, 30 cts.	4 42	
	1 picture of Buchanan, $1; 7 bottles mucilage and brush, $4 38; mounting map, &c., $4 50	9 88	
			$2,023 87½
	Total for blank books, binding, and stationery		5,695 30½
	Newspapers and periodicals.		
Dinsmore & Co	2 copies American Railway Guide, from September, 1855, to September, 1856	2 50	
Beverley Tucker	Washington Sentinel, from March 25, 1855, to August 19, 1856, tri-weekly	6 66	
W. Thompson	"Washington News," for year ending October 1, 1857	1 50	
Gales & Seaton	"Daily National Intelligencer," from March 4, 1856, to March 4, 1857, (3 copies)	30 00	
John C. Rives	"Congressional Globe and Appendix," for 1st session 24th Congress	6 00	
George K. Snow	3 copies of "Pathfinder Railway Guide," from January 1, 1850, to January 1, 1854, $7 20; 3 copies of "Pathfinder Railway Guide," from January 1, 1854, to January 1, 1857, $6 75	13 95	
John C. Rives	"Congressional Globe and Appendix," for 1st session 34th Congress, (4 vols.)	10 00	
R. S. Wiglesworth	"Daily Richmond Enquirer," from April 23, 1856, to April 23, 1857	7 00	
Benjamin S. Baily	"Washington Union," from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857, (2 copies)	20 00	
John C. Rives	"Congressional Globe and Appendix," for 3d session 34th Congress	5 00	
	Total for newspapers and periodicals		102 61
	Fuel and light.		
David Mewshaw	177½ bushels charcoal, at 8 cents per bushel, $14 20; 517½ bushels charcoal, at 9½ cents per bushel, $46 30	60 50	
John Adams	50 bushels charcoal, at 9½ cents per bushel	4 75	
C. M. Keys	100 tons coal, at $5 54 per ton, $554; 15 tons coal, at $5 50, $82 50; putting away same, $28	664 60	

	10 cords oak wood, at $6 25 per cord; 10 cords oak wood, at $6 per cord; 10 cords, at $5 75 per cord	180 00	
	Sawing and packing 30 cords same, at $1 12½ per cord	33 75	
T. J. & W. M. Galt	5 cords oak wood, at $6 50 per cord	32 50	
J. S. Harvey	30 cords oak wood, at $6 per cord, $1 80; sawing and piling 10 cords, at $1 50 per cord	195 00	
Henry Plummer	Sawing wood	2 50	
Samuel Mathews	Sawing and packing 4 cords of wood, at $1 50 per cord	6 00	
Isaac Thomas	Sawing and packing 4 cords of wood, at $1 50 per cord	6 00	
Joseph Douglass	Sawing and packing 12 cords of wood, at $1 50 per cord	18 00	
N. M. McGregor	35 pounds candles, at 60 cents per pound	21 00	
Samuel Bacon & Co	36 pounds patent sperm candles, at 60 cents per pound	21 60	
B. J. Semmes	1 box, 31 pounds, patent wax candles, at 55 cents per pound; 1 box, 36 pounds, patent wax candles, at 62½ cents per pound	39 55	
	3 boxes, 36 pounds each, 108 pounds patent wax candles, at 60 cents per pound; 33 pounds patent wax candles, at 38 cents per pound; 32 pounds patent wax candles, at 48 cents per pound	92 70	
J. R. McGregor	1 pound sperm candles, at 50 cents; 1 box, 36 pounds, sperm candles, at 62½ cents per pound, $22 50; 1 box matches, $1	24 00	
Washington Gas Light Company	80,600 feet of gas, at $3 50 per M feet, $282 10; 5 lamps, at $2 50 each per month, 12 months, $150	432 10	
John Reese	1 pound white lead, 12 cents; 1 pound putty, 12 cents; 4 large pipe hooks, 25 cents; 1 goose neck coupling, $1 50; 1 iron bend for top, 75 cents; 2 pounds solder, 70 cents; ¾ day time plumber and help, $3 37; ½ day time 1 man, $2; gas fitter to repair burners, $1; 48 feet gas pipe, $11 04; gas fitter to clean fixtures, $2 50; 10 fittings, $2 50; 1 swing bracket, $1 50; 1 light pendant, $1 75; repairing meter, $1 50; examining and cleaning fixtures and burners, $2 50; putting up pendant, 50 cents; stopping leak, $1; new burners, 25 cents	34 85	
	Total for fuel and light		3,427 96
	Miscellaneous.		
Washington and New Orleans Tel. Co.	Despatches sent and received	12 98	

EXHIBITS—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Western Telegraph Company	Despatches sent and received	$37 87	
N. Y. and Washington Printing Tel. Co.	------do------do	96 57	
Magnetic Telegraph Company	------do------do	353 73	
National Western Telegraph Company	------do------do	61 84	
Franck Taylor	8 American Almanacs and binding 2 of same, $12; British Almanac Companion and Royal Calendar, $8	20 00	
James Stryker	7 volumes American Register, including supplement, from 1850 to 1856, $20; 7 volumes American Annual for 1856, $5	25 00	
W. D. Cooke	3 copies Cooke's map of North Carolina, at $8 each	24 00	
Taylor & Maury	75 Congressional Directories, $28 13; 1 Blue Book, $3 50	31 63	
S. A. Mitchell	1 map of United States, colored in States	6 00	
Jona. Guest	1 copy Poor's Railroad Map of United States, $1; 1 copy Appleton's Railroad Directory, 25 cents	1 25	
C. Allen	2 Johnson's Map of Republics of North America	20 00	
R. M. Ross	4 copies Morse's General Atlas of the World, $6 each	24 00	
W. T. Carroll	1 certified copy of Opinion of Supreme Court	6 04	
Wm. Pettibone	Backing and mounting map of New York on rollers	2 00	
Adams & Co.'s Express	Freight on one parcel (two bills)	2 00	
Washington City Post Office	Rent of box for one year	12 00	
N. M. McGregor & Co	1 chair and cushion, $5 50; repairing chair, 50 cents; 3 buckets, at 25 cents each and 1 at 62½ cents, $1 37; putting castor on chair, 75 cents; 1 screen, $1; repairing screen, $1 50	13 62	
H. J. Nimmo	1 photograph of Hon. Gideon Granger	5 00	
B. P. Page	1 photograph of Ex-Postmaster General Hubbard	5 00	
J. Holbrook	Portrait of Hon. C. Johnson, $1; 2 gilt frames for gallery of Postmaster General, $5 50	6 50	
Francis Lamb	3 plain frames	4 75	
Lutz & Beal	1 India rubber horse cover, $6 50; 1 whip, $1 50	8 00	
George R. Hall	A new carriage in exchange for old one	150 00	
Wm. Dalton	Hack hire for public service	1 00	
Robert Earl	Hire of carriage to Hon. P. S. Brooks' funeral	4 00	
Richard Hill	Use of carriage, &c	3 50	

	$11 50	209 50
Joyce & Lenman	6 months' shoeing one horse	7 00
A. Brown	9½ pairs of horse shoes, at 50 cents each, $4 75; 2 pairs bar shoes, 50 cents each, $1; 8 pairs bar shoes, at 62½ cents each, $5; 1 furnace wrench and repairing 2 ditto, $1 50; removing toad, 75 cents	13 00
Thomas & Graham	Mending shaft iron, 2 new shaft iron boxes and clips, fixing hinges and pins in door, cutting a tire, bolts, &c., to carriage	8 12
Andrew J. Joyce	Sundry fixtures and repairing done to carriage	13 87
Topham & Norflet	Harness, patent collar, reins, leather net and neck piece, whip thong, repairing, &c	12 75
Fitzhugh Coyle & Co	1 store truck	10 00
Wm. M. Cripps	31 empty salt sacks, $11 25; 20 pounds soap, $1 40; 20 pounds soda, $1; matches, $1; 1 dozen brooms, $3; 1 axe handle, 25 cents; 2 horse buckets, $2; 2 bottles oil, 87 cents	20 77
John Reldy	20 twists of country tobacco	1 00
Warder & Killman	1 barrel of lime	1 25
W. W. Campbell	2 ....do	2 00
T. N. Kidwell	3 pecks ice per day, from December 2, 1856, to June 25, 1857	52 65
	5 ....do....do....June 25, 1857, to September 26, 1857	56 25
	3 ....do....do....September 26, 1857, to December 1, 1857	18 90
Charles Stott	Acids, turpentine, sal soda, and chlo. of lime	10 54
J. N. Callan	Sal soda, vermilion, and chlo. of lime	4 25
John Reese	Hanging and repairing gas fixtures, filling and regulating meter, and gas pipe in front of Post Office building, and 2 two-light pendants	14 00
John Gordon	Washing 105 dozen towels, at 50 cents per dozen	52 50
Wm. Johnson	Scavenger services for one year, at $22 66 per month	271 92
	Labor.	
Robert Brown	Services as laborer during months of April, May, and June, 78 days, at $1 50 per day	117 00
Wm. D. Bailey	Hauling 6 loads dirt from premises of Post Office Department, at 50 cts. per load	3 00
John Gordon	Washing 52¾ dozen towels, at 50 cents per dozen	26 37
Sandy Alexander	26 days' labor, from the 1st March to the 31st, inclusive, at $1 50 per day	39 00
Caleb Adams	Hauling furniture	1 25
George Thomas	Removing and hauling 6 loads of dirt, at 50 cents per load	3 00
Samuel Biggs	Carting rubbish from cellar of Post Office Department	50
James F. Jackson	Making ½ dozen blocks for brushes, $1 50; 3 hods, $3 75; repairing 1 do., 37½	5 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. H. Heyl	Labor performed in arranging and filing papers, from February 14 to April 21, 56 days, at $1 50 per day	$84 00	
Thomas Brown	Carting and hauling coal ashes and rubbish from cellar and yard of Post Office Department, 46 loads, at 50 cents per load	23 00	
Thomas Mason	Cleaning snow from pavement of Post Office Department, (3 accounts)	49 00	
J. Brown	Hauling 25 loads of coal ashes from cellar of Post Office Department, at 50 cts. per load	12 50	
	Total for labor		$364 24
	Day watchman.		
James Fogerty	Services as day watchman for one quarter ending June 30, 1857		$125 00
	Post Office building and furniture.		
John Gordon	Washing 52 dozen towels, at 50 cents per dozen	26 00	
Charles Stott	5 pieces of sponge	2 13	
James N. Callan	Chloride of lime, $1; vermilion and brush, 31 cents; pot and brush, 25 cents; sponges, $1 37; brush, 12 cents; sponge, $1 50; camphor, $1 25; olive oil, 37 cents; thermometer, $1 50; sal soda, $1	9 68	
Richard T. Ryon	3 baskets, $3 75; 4 salt sacks, $1	4 75	
W. H. Sullivan	20 pounds palm soap, $4; 20 pounds brown soap, $2	6 00	
Alex. Rutherford	16 pieces polished marble for mantels, &c., $38 85; 1 piece Penn. marble hearth, $8 25	47 10	
Charles T. Curtis	Fixing fireplaces and resetting mantels, labor, fire-brick, wire, and candles	39 05	
Adam Ritter	Sweeping chimneys	23 00	
Henry Hicks	4 large split baskets	4 00	
E. H. King	Making frame, covering seat, and castors to 1 chair, $2 50; restuffing cushion, 62½; repairing and covering mahogany chair, $1; repairing 1 do., 50 cts.; making 3 cushions, $5 50; 1 revolving chair, $3 50; repairing pine case and quadrant for 1 do., 62½ cts.; covering and varnishing 1 chair	18 25½	

[illegible]	[illegible]	
Campbell & Coyle	Nails, 62 cts.; ice pick, 88 cts.; coal screen, $7; ivory foot-rule, $1 75; paper knife, 13 cts.; 2 hand punches, $1 26	11 64
James J. Jackson	Making wheelbarrow and ironing play back, $8; repairing 1 do., $3; 1 stay and welding one, 25 cts.; putting in 1 axe-helve, 12½ cts	11 37
Hayward, Bartlett & Co	5 days repairing furnaces, with 5 grates	30 50
John W. Hodgson	Repairing fastenings for cellar door, 50 cts.; 7 new locks and keys, and putting on do., $5 50; making gate key, 50 cts	6 50
John W. Reynolds	Repairing grate in Postmaster General's room	4 50
Sarah Wells	Seating 3 chairs, at $1 50 each	4 75
James C. McGuire	1 revolving chair	7 00
J. B. Gardner	2 dozen hand scrubs, extra, $9; 1 dozen dusters, $4; ½ dozen match stands, $1 12	14 12
Howell & Morsell	1 whitewash brush, $1 37½; 1 do., $1 25	2 62½
G. Snowden	Whitewashing 1 room and repairing plastering, &c	5 00
W. M. Shuster	6 wood boxes	1 50
Baldwin & Bro's	500 file boards	10 00
William R. Reiley	12 yards towel linen, $1 50; 2 dozen towels, $6	7 50
J. R. McGregor	3 square lanterns, $2 25; candles, $1 80; whitewash brush, $1 50; wick, glue, Paris white, and lustre, $1 18	6 73
C. S. Fowler	1 Brittania pitcher, $1 75; spittoons, $5 12; sponge holders, 75 cents; 2 ewers and basins, $2 62; 4 boxes soap, 32 cents; 6 mugs, 56 cents	11 00
H. Richey	Repairing 2 buckets, $1 50; 29 lights glass and repairing lamp, $11 50; repairing lamps, $5; repairing and painting of lamp, $12; watering pot, $1 50; repairing and cleaning jets, $2 50	34 00
Edward Birckhead	4 wood boxes, $20; repairing 26 boxes, $32 50	52 50
Francis Lamb	1 plain frame and glass, $1 25; 1 ornamented frame and glass, $3 50	4 75
William M. Cripps	1 dozen fine salt sacks, $4 50; 25 do., $6 25; 210 pounds sal soda, $10 95; 1 bucket, 37 cts.; 1 dozen brooms, $2 25; 25 pounds light soap, $2 25; 5 pounds castile soap, $1; 5 pounds white soap, 94 cents; 20 pounds soap, $1 50	30 31
George H. Varnell	Glazing, $13; glass and glazing 23 lights, and furnishing 11 of same, $19 62; furnishing sheet of tin, and fitting same to basement door, 75 cents; patching glass, $1; painting cupboard, stands, grates, andirons, and fenders, $22; painting and glazing doorway, $4	60 37½
A. Rothwell	1 cane arm-chair and castors, $5 50; 6 cane seat do., $12; 3 wooden arm do., $4 50; 3 baskets, $1 75; 10 buckets, $2 50; repairing 6 chairs, $4 25; 2 oak chairs, and cushions for 1, $8 75; webbing and covering 2 chairs, $1 87; 3 sets castors, 75 cents; upholstering 1 chair, 50 cents	42 37

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
L. F. Clark	Sewing and putting down 286 yards matting, at 10 cents per yard, $28 60; 2 fire-boards, at $4 each, $8; 4 moreen curtains, at $1 25 each, $5; papering Third Assistant Postmaster General's room, $19 69; 1 office screen, $11; 12 pieces matting binding, at 50 cents each, $6; 6 pieces carpet binding, at 50 cents per piece, $3; 5 pounds 4½ ounces thread, $6 62; repairing 5 pair blinds, each 75 cents, $3 75; repairing 2 pair do., each $1, $2; repairing 1 pair do., $1 25; repairing 2 pair do., each $2 25, $4 50; repairing 2 pair do., each $3 50, $7; repairing 4 pair do., each $5 50, $22; repairing and restuffing and covering chair with silk plush, $16; repairing papering in Mr. Marron's room, $1; repairing and restuffing and covering sofa with silk plush, $28; putting down carpets in 12 rooms, $30; repairing matting in Second Assistant Postmaster General's room, 50 cents; 4 picture tassels, with rosettes and cord, $2; hanging 3 pictures and 1 map, 75 cents; hanging 2 suits cornices and curtains in Postmaster General's room, $2; 2 fine Venitian blinds in Postmaster General's room, $30; cutting, making, and putting down 41 yards velvet carpet in do., do., $10 25; putting new cord in blind, $1 25; 5 yards picture cord, 62 cents; sewing and putting down 32 yards cocoa matting, $4; cutting, sewing, and putting down 456½ yards Brussels carpet, $68 47; making 112 yards 3-ply carpet, and binding 65 yards, at 12½ cents per yard, including cutting and putting down same, $22 12	$345 37	
Hoe, Bro. & Co	4½ yards fur oil cloth, $4 50; 49 square yards oil cloth, $61 25; 80 yards 4-4 matting, $26 40; 1 gate mat, $1 25; 8 do., each 87½ cents, $7; 6 do., each $1 25, $7 50; 36¾ yards 3-ply carpet, $45 94; 20½ yards 4-4 cocoa matting, $15 38; 16 yards 5-4 do., do., $15 04; 6 yards 6-4 do., do., $6 76; 59¾ yards tapestry carpet, at $1 25 per yard, $74 68; 7⅛ yards do., do., at $1 12 per yard, $8 02; 179¾ yards Brussels do., at $1 12 per yard, $202 22; 55⅛ yards chene Brussels do., at $1 per yard, $55 13	531 07	
Charles H. Creamer	Putting up racks of shelves in basement, and shelving side walls and repairing floor, $75; shelving small room in basement, $17; shelving large room and putting up door, $75; putting up shelves, $14 75; 320 file boards, at $5 per 100, $16; easing case doors, 50 cents; covering desks, 1 at $1 50; 4 do., at $1 each, $4; covering table, $1; 2 yards oil cloth, $1 25; 1¾ yard do., $2; 2 yards		

	cents; repairing 2 cases, 1 at $1, and 1 at 25 cents; putting top to case, and shelves, $4; 8 dozen hooks, at 28 cents per dozen, $2 24; putting in hooks and sign, 75 cents	236 61
Barnes & Mitchell	41 yards velvet carpet, at $1 56 per yard, $64 46; 75⅛ yards 3-ply carpet, at $1 25 per yard, $93 90; 154¾ tapestry carpet, at $1 25 per yard, $193 44; 42⅔ yards oil cloth, at $1 25 per yard, $53 32	402 72
Clagett, Dodson & Co	23 yards oil cloth, at $1 25 per yard, $28 75; 5½ yards table oil cloth, at $1 25 per yard, $6 87; 2¼ yards 5-4 cocoa matting, at 87 cents per yard, $1 97; 86 yards matting, at 33 cents per yard, $28 38	65 97
John Loeliger	Repairing 2 locks with 3 new keys, $1 25; repairing 1 lock and 2 small bolts, $1; repairing 2 locks, at 25 cents each, 50 cents; repairing 67 locks, at 50 cents each, $33 50; opening 3 locks, 75 cents; opening lock and 1 box staples, 50 cents; fitting key to yard gate, 25 cents; new keys, 3 at $1, 39 at 50 cents each, $19 50; 4 at 37½ cents each, $1 50; numbering 70 keys, at 25 cents each, $17 50; one lock and fixing 1 slight rest, $1 25; fixing plate on front door lock, $1 87	80 37
William H. Harrover	102 pounds zinc, at 18 cents per pound, $18 45; 60 pounds and 2 pieces stove pipe, $13 25; 1 piece zinc and putting down same, $1; 2 large buckets, $3; 4 stove elbows, $1; 2 dampers, 50 cents; stoppers in chimney, 1 at $1 75, 1 at $1 25; putting up one of same, $1; 6 large tin screens, $3; 1 ditto at $6 50; zinc gutter, $6; binding mats with zinc, $12; 1 chimney cap, $4 50; securing leak in pipe, $1 75; cleaning snow off of roof, 75 cents; cleaning out and repairing tank, $8 50; 1 Cumberland grate, $5; spout on slop bucket, 50 cents; 2 patent ventilators, 1 at $4, and 1 at $5; time of man and 1 boy cutting hole in wall and setting ventilator, $4 50; 1 Fanny Fern stove, $9; 2 cast iron air-tight stoves, at $16 each, $32; 2 ditto, at $15 each, $30; cleaning and repairing fire-place, $3; 1 register, $6 25; setting ditto, $1 25; putting up 1 stove and stove pipe, $2 75; time fixing and putting up one stove, $1 50; putting up 1 ditto and 2 hands, $3; putting up 1 ditto and 2 hands, $1; cleaning and putting up 1 stove, $1 50; cutting hole and fixing up stove, $1 50; taking down, cleaning, and putting up 1 stove, $1 50; bricking up fire-place, $5 25	202 70

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Samuel Kirby	1 small table and stool, $2 87; 2 high chairs, $12; 5 chairs, $20 83; 1 arm-chair, $15; 1 arm-chair, $5 50; 6 rosewood chairs, $90; 1 large arm-chair, $40; 2 cane seat chairs, $24; 1 sofa, $75; 1 writing table, $28; 1 large double ditto, $75; 1 book stand, $20; 1 small desk, $4; covering 1 chair with haircloth, $1 50; covering six ditto with plush, $12; covering desk with cloth, $4; covering large table with ditto, $10; covering and varnishing 1 chair, $4 50; repairing and varnishing 10 chairs, $7 50; repairing and varnishing 1 large table, $6; repairing and varnishing 1 large screen, $2; repairing 2 chairs, $1 25; fitting key to a lock, 50 cents; making new seats to 4 chairs, $2 50; putting new frame bottom to 1 ditto, $2; putting cane seat and linen in ditto, $1 50; putting foot boards to two high chairs, $2; varnishing sofa and large chair, $2 50; varnishing 2 tables and case, $3; cartage and hands, $4 50; cleaning and varnishing large table, $2 50; putting castors on table, 50 cents; ditto on chair, $2	$484 45	
H. G. Davis	Lumber for making case, carpentering, and 1 set of castors, $9 08; ice box, $3 50; 68 feet lumber, and making shelves, $13 36; 104 feet ditto, repairing cellar and room door, &c., $7 14; 6½ yards oil cloth, covering desks and nosing table, &c., $8 72; mending chair, 25 cents; 45 feet lumber, cartage, nails, and carpentering, $9 60; 14 pounds sash weights, $5 99; 10 yards baize, spring, and cords, making, covering, and hanging doors, window, sky light, &c, $24 05; making steps and materials, $1 96; hanging 5 maps, $1 50; covering 5 desks, $3 75; 1 large map rack, $25; 1 quadrant, $1 50; 3 pairs plated hinges, screws, and putting on, $50 50; hanging doors, making window, pullies, latches, repairing doors and windows and lights, &c., $27 10	193 00	
	Total for Post Office building and furniture		$3,111 81½

RECAPITULATION.

Blank books, binding, and stationery, (including arrears from July 1, 1854)	$5,695 30½
Newspapers and periodicals	102 61
Fuel and light	3,427 96
Miscellaneous items	1,718 55
Labor	364 24
Day watchman	125 00
Post Office building and furniture	3,111 81½
Total for contingent expenses of the Post Office Department	14,545 48

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 57.

NEW MEXICO PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Papers in reference to certain private land claims in New Mexico.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 5, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the action of Congress, contemplated by the 8th section of the act of July 22, 1854, the transcripts of thirteen private land claims in New Mexico, designed for the House of Representatives, as indicated in the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 21st November last, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

Similar documents, submitted by the Commissioner in the same letter, for the Senate of the United States, have been this day transmitted to the proper officer of that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 21, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the papers in reference to thirteen private land claims in New Mexico, with the request that the same may be laid before Congress. These claims have

been examined and approved by the surveyor general of New Mexico, and were sent to this office with his annual report, dated the 30th September last, with a view to submission for legislative confirmation.

The documents in support of these private land claims are put up in two separate packages, embracing numbers 8, 11, 16, 25, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 50, 53, and 54, and marked "House of Representatives" and "United States Senate;" each of which claims is accompanied by a schedule of documents, as follows:

Private land claims in New Mexico.

No. of claim.	Name.	No. of documents accompanying.	Description of documents accompanying each claim.
8	Town of Tecolote.....	4	No. 1. Grants, original, in Spanish. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice. 4. Decision.
11	Donacion Vigil.....	9	No. 1. Grant, original, in Spanish. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Contestants' deeds, original. 4 and 5. Contestants' deeds, translation. 6. Notice, claimants. 7. Notice, contestants. 8. Testimony. 9. Decision.
16	E. W. Eaton.....	9	No. 1. Grant, original, in Spanish. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Deed from Domingo Fernandez to Reynolds & Eaton, (original.) 4. Deed from same to same, (translation.) 5. Sheriff's deed to E. W. Eaton. 6. Quit claim deed, Reynolds to Eaton. 7. Notice. 8. Testimony, 9. Decision.
25	John Lancy.....	6	No. 1. Petition, original. 2. Petition, translation. 3. Quit claim deed, F. D. Herrero. 4. Notice. 5. Testimony. 6. Decision.
39	John Scholly, et al.....	6	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice. 4. Testimony. 5. Testimony. 6. Decision
40	Town of Chilili.....	6	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice, original. 4. Notice, translation. 5. Testimony. 6. Decision.
41	Antonio Sandoval.....	5	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice. 4. Testimony. 5. Decision.
43	Town of Belen	5	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice. 4. Testimony. 5. Decision.
44	José S. Ramirez	6	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Conveyance, original. 3 Grant and conveyance, translation. 4. Testimony. 5. Notice. 6. Decision.
48	Charles Beaubien and G. Miranda.	5	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice. 4. Testimony. 5. Decision.
50	José L. Perea.....	7	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Deed of gifts, original. 4. Deed of gifts, translation. 5. Testimony. 6. Notice. 7. Decision.
53	Cornelio Vigil C. St. Vrain.	5	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Notice. 4. Testimony. 5. Decision.
54	Alexander Vallé.....	11	No. 1. Grant, original. 2. Grant, translation. 3. Conveyance from Juan de D' Peña to Juan Estevan Pino, (original.) 4. Same to same, (translation.) 5. Conveyance from Pedro Ortiz to Juan E. Pino, (original.) 6. Same to same, (translation.) 7. Conveyance from Justo P. Pino to Alexander Vallé, (original.) 8. Same to same, (translation.) 9. Notice. 10. Testimony. 11. Decision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc.
1st Session. } { No. 58.

CONTRACTS—WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Statements of contracts for the year 1857.

FEBRUARY 10, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1858.

IR: In compliance with the requirements of the acts of April 21, 8, and March 3, 1809, I have the honor to transmit herewith ements showing what contracts have been made under the authority his department during the year 1857.

ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Ion. JAMES L. ORR
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for fuel, forage, transportation, &c., during the year 1857.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
1	Ringgold Barracks, Texas, August 28, 1856.	Lieutenant B. Wingate, A. A. Q. M., with H. C. Davis.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by December 31, 1856, 250 tons of hay, at $11 90 per ton.	H. Meklenburger, J. L. Rudolph. Bond, $1,000.
2	New York city, December 27, 1856.	Captain S. Van Vliet, A. Q. M., with Simes & Huffer.	Charter-party: Charters the ship Arkwright to transport troops and supplies from New York to Punta Rasa, Florida, for the sum of $3,800. 4 lay days allowed; demurrage afterwards at $200 per day.	
3	San Antonio, Texas, October 18, 1856.	Lieut. Colonel A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with John James.	Lease: Leasing to the United States the site of Fort Davis, Texas, so long as required for military purposes, not exceeding twenty years from October 7, 1854, with privilege to cut fuel and timber, for the monthly rent of $25; also with privilege of purchase at $10 per acre in five years from date, or at $20 per acre during remainder of the term.	
4	Oregon City, Oregon, July 12, 1856.	Captain D. L. Floyd Jones, A. A. Q. M., with A. Jamieson.	Transportation of troops, &c.: To transport on the steamer Enterprise, from Oregon City to Dayton, Oregon Territory, 1 officer and 55 men, at $3 each, and 25 tons of baggage, at $9 per ton.	
5	Tecolote, New Mexico, October 11, 1856.	Captain L. C. Easton, A. Q. M., with Moore & Rees.	Corn: To deliver at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, 6,000 fanegas (140 pounds each) of corn, at $5 40 per fanega, and 20 cents for each sack not returned; first delivery to be made, of 500 fanegas, November 15, 1856; to be delivered in same quantity, monthly, until the contract is completed.	Moore & Rees, Conelly & Co., John Dall. Bond, $22,400.
6	Fort Bliss, Texas, July 16, 1856.	Lieutenant H. M. Lazelles, A. A. Q. M., with George Lyles.	Wood: To deliver within five miles of Fort Bliss, Texas, such quantities of mezquit roots for fuel as may be required for use there during one year from July 25, 1856, at $4 25 per cord.	
7	Brazos, Texas, November 14, 1856.	Lieutenant L. O. Morris, A. A. Q. M., with Richard King.	Transportation of troops: To transport on steamboats from Brazos Santiago to Fort Brown, Texas, companies	

8	Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, July 16, 1856.	Captain S. Van Vliet, A. A. Q. M., with T. Bruguière.	Hay: To furnish for that post 600 tons of hay, at $6 50 per ton.	
9	Fort Pierre, Nebraska Territory, June 28, 1856.	Captain P. T. Turnley, A. Q. M., with J. La Baige, jr.	Transportation of supplies: To transport on the steamboat St. Mary, from Fort Pierre to Fort Union, Upper Missouri, Lieut. Warren and party, (26 persons,) with 14,000 pounds of public property, at $40 each for Lieut. W. and his three assistants; $20 each for the rest; and $3 50 per 100 pounds for the supplies.	
10	Charleston, South Carolina, January 3, 1857.	Lieutenant W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with Th. G. Nye.	Transportation of stores: To transport on the schooner Pancasset, from Charleston to Fort Capron, Florida, 4,000 bushels of oats for $900. 7 lay days for discharging; demurrage afterwards at $25 per day.	
11	Ringgold Barracks, Texas, December 26, 1856.	Lieutenant J. W. Robinson, A. A. Q. M., with Cecilio Vela.	Wood: To deliver at Ringgold Barracks such quantities of wood as may be required in six months from January 1, 1857, at $1 43 per cord.	
12	New Orleans, Louisiana, January 15, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel D. D. Tompkins, D. Q. M. G., with Jennings, Laughland & Co.	Transportation of troops: To transport from New Orleans to Fort Monroe, on the steamship Philadelphia, 6 officers, at $60 each, and 111 enlisted men, &c., with their baggage, &c., at $30 each.	
13	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 2, 1856.	Major E. S. Sibley, A. Q. M., with Yocum & Likins.	Ferry: Said Yocum & Likins, in consideration of the grant of the ferry right and use of certain public buildings at Fort Leavenworth for one year, with privilege of extension five years, bind themselves to keep a steam ferry-boat there, free to officers, men, employés, wagons, animals, &c., pertaining to or connected with said military establishment, &c.	
14	Charleston, South Carolina, December 11, 1856.	Lieutenant S. Breck, jr., A. A. Q. M., with J. W. Cannon.	Charter-party: Charter of the schooner William and John to transport hay from Charleston to Fort Dallas, Fla., for $600.	
15	Fort Hamilton, New York, September 11, 1856.	Captain G. A. De Russy, R. Q. M., with J. C. Brown.	Erection of a hospital: To build a hospital at Fort Hamilton, according to specifications, for $3,000.	
16	New York, January 3, 1857...	Captain S. Van Vliet, A. Q. M., with Lunt, master.	Transportation of supplies: To transport from New York to Benicia, California, 700 half barrels of beef, at $1 12½ per half barrel, per ship Golden Fleece.	
17	Fort Davis, Texas, November 6, 1856.	Lieutenant T. G. Pitcher, R. Q. M., with J. Dawson.	Wood: To deliver at that post, in quantities as required, 1,200 cords of oak wood, at $6 50 per cord.	A. Young, C. Salinas, Jas. Dawson. Bond, $5,600.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
18	Fort Smith, Arkansas, January 4, 1857.	Lieutenant J. Edwards, A. A. Q. M., with J. Woodburn.	Transportation of troops: To transport from Fort Smith to New Orleans, on the steamer Red Wing, company M, 2d artillery, and company E, 3d artillery, with their baggage, &c., for $3,750.	
19	Key West, Florida, November 7, 1856.	Lieutenant A. Beckwith, A. A. Q. M, with A. F. Tift, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Isabel, from Key West to Charleston, 24 enlisted men, with their baggage, &c., for $500.	
20	Key West, Florida, October 23, 1856.	Lieutenant A. Smead, A. A. Q. M., with A. F. Tift, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Isabel, from Key West to Charleston, 2 officers and 80 enlisted men, with their baggage, &c., for $1,448.	
21	Key West, Florida, March 18, 1856.	Lieutenant A. Smead, A. A. Q. M., with Bowne & Curry.	Charter-party: Charters the schooner Florida to transport troops from Key West to Miami, Florida, for $250.	
22	Key West, Florida, October 27, 1856.	Lieutenant A. Beckwith, A. A. Q. M., with F. Filer.	Charter-party: Charters the schooner Jane Eliza for a voyage from Key West to Indian Key, and back, to transport troops and supplies, for $125.	
23	Saint Louis, February 11, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Henry A. Dix.	Employment: To serve as pilot on the United States steamer D. H. Morton, now lying 60 miles below Fort Randall, for $500 per month, the usual ration, and $100 to defray expenses in going to the steamer.	
24	Saint Louis, February 11, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, with Jas. A. Dobbins.	Employment: To serve as first engineer on the steamer D. H. Morton, for $160 per month, the usual ration, and $100 extra, as above	
25	Fort Brown, Texas, November 23, 1856.	Lieutenant L. O. Morris, A. A. Q. M., with N. Garcia.	Employment: To conduct 50 horses from Fort Brown to Corpus Christi, he paying all expenses, for $200.	
26	Charleston, South Carolina, January 15, 1857.	Lieut. W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with Moore & Glover.	Transportation of supplies: To transport from Charleston to Fort Capron, by February 10, 1857, a certain quantity of stores for $6,000.	
27	Fort Snelling, Minnesota, July 19, 1856.	Lieutenant J. H Forney, A. A. Q. M., with P. Bottimeaux.	Employment: Agrees to serve as guide, interpreter, &c., with the Red River expedition, at $10 per diem for his services, and the use and risk of two horses, &c.	
28	St. Cloud, Minnesota, August	Lieut. J. H. Forney, A. A. Q.	Employment: W Richards and six others agree to serve as	

	[illegible]	[illegible] others.	[illegible] steamers, with the Red River expedition, for $20 per month, 1 ration per day, and medical attendance.	
29	Anonka, Minnesota, July 24, 1856.	Lieut. J. H. Forney, A. A. Q. M., with G Barnes and another.	Employment: George Barnes and William Twombly agree to serve, as above, on the same terms.	
30	Fort Snelling, Minnesota, July 15, 1856.	Lieut. J. H. Forney, A. A. Q. M., with M. H. Fish and nineteen others.	Employment: M. H. Fish and 19 others agree to serve, as above, on the same terms.	
31	Key West, Florida, October 23, 1856.	Lieut. W. M. Graham, A. A. Q. M., with Bowne & Curry.	Charter-party: Charters the schooner Libbey Shepard for so long a period as she may be required, at $100 per day.	
32	New York, March 3, 1857.....	Captain S. Van Vliet, A. Q. M., with Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	Transportation of troops: To transport from New York, *via* Panama, to Benicia, 7 officers, at $275 each, and 264 enlisted men, with baggage not exceeding 50 pounds for each person, at $100 each.	
33	Tampa, Florida, September 7, 1856.	Major J. McKinstry, A. Q. M., with J. P. Smith.	Employment: Agrees to run and man the steamer Fashion and subsist the officers and crew (25 persons) for $1,640 per month.	
34	Washington city, February 20, 1857.	Captain M. S. Miller, A. Q. M., with J. S James.	Board and lodging: To provide board and lodging for 4 officers and 66 men—at $1 50 per day for the former, and $1 per day for the latter, on account of their subsistence, and $1 per day for the lodging of each person.	
35	Washington city, February 20, 1857.	Captain M. S. Miller, A. Q. M., with R. Earl, jr.	Stabling: To provide stabling and forage for 50 horses, and sheds for 4 guns and their caissons, at $1 50 for each horse.	
36	Charleston, South Carolina, March 27, 1857.	Lieut. W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with Thomas G. Nye.	Charter-party: Charters the schooner Pangasset to transport stores from Charleston to Fort Capron, Florida, for $800.	
37	Port Townsend, Washington Territory, Dec. 5, 1856.	Major G. O. Haller, A. A. Q. M., with N. Gerrick.	Hay: To deliver 10 tons of hay at that post, as required, at $25 per ton.	N. Gerrick, A. A. Plummer, E. S. Plummer. Bond, $400.
38	Port Townsend, Washington Territory, Dec. 1, 1856.	Major G. O. Haller, A. A. Q. M., with J. N. Ebey.	Oats: To deliver there 500 bushels of oats, as required, at $1 25 per bushel for the first 250 bushels, and $1 50 per bushel for the rest.	J. N. Ebey, J. Ebey, W. S. Ebey. Bond, $700.
39	Port Townsend, Washington Territory, Dec. 1, 1856.	Major G. O. Haller, A. A. Q. M., with F. W. Pettygrove.	Straw: To deliver there, in quantities as required, 3 tons of wheat straw, at $25 per ton.	F. W. Pettygrove, J. J. H. Van Bokkelin, A. A. Plummer. Bond, $150.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
40	St. Louis, Missouri, March 3, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with F. M. Dozier.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer T. E. Tutt, from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth, 2 officers, at $12 each, and 110 enlisted men, &c., with their baggage, &c., at $4 50 each.	
41	St. Louis, Missouri, March 3, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with P. M. Chouteau.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamboat Amason 2 officers and 110 enlisted men, &c., on the same terms as above, and to same point.	
42	St. Louis, Missouri, March 6, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Jas. A. Yore.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Emma 2 officers and 115 enlisted men, &c., to the same point, and on the same terms as above.	
43	St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1856.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with George B. Boomer & Co.	Building hull, &c., of a steamer: To construct, by March 1, 1857, the hull and cabin of a steamboat of 170 feet keel, 32 feet beam, and 5½ feet hold, for $11,015; also, to furnish dunnage complete, $200; small capstan and bars, $60; pilot wheel, 2 yawls, 4 derricks and jacks, for $367.	G. B. Boomer & Co., Jas. Harrison, L. Jackson. Bond, $25,000.
44	Key West, Florida, February 20, 1857.	Lieut. A. Beckwith, A. A. Q. M., with C. and E. Howe.	Wood: To deliver at Key West Barracks, Florida, 150 cords of wood, at $4 95 per cord. The quantity may be increased or diminished by one month's notice.	
45	Fort Union, New Mexico, November 27, 1856.	Capt. J. C. McFerran, A. Q. M., with C. St. Vrain.	Corn: To deliver at Fort Union, by January 31, 1857, 1,300 fanegas (140 pounds each) of shelled corn, at $3 25 per fanega.	
46	Fort Union, New Mexico, December 24, 1856.	Capt. J. C. McFerran, A. Q. M., with H. Conelly & Co.	Corn: To deliver, as above, in January, 1857, 1,000 fanegas (140 pounds each) of corn, at $3 28 per fanega.	
47	Fort Union, New Mexico, November 25, 1856.	Capt. J. C. McFerran, A. Q. M., with L. B. Maxwell.	Corn: To deliver at that post, by January 31, 1857, 500 fanegas (140 pounds each) of corn, at $3 20 per fanega.	
48	Fort Union, New Mexico, December 18, 1856.	Capt. J. C. McFerran, A. Q. M., with F. Metzger.	Corn: To deliver at that post, by January 31, 1857, 2,500 fanegas (140 pounds each) of corn, at $3 20 per fanega.	
49	Fort Union, New Mexico, November 26, 1856.	Capt. J. C. McFerran, A. Q. M., with Whitlock & Kitchen.	Corn: To deliver at that post, by January 31, 1857, 1,000 fanegas of corn in the ear, at $3 15 per fanega.	

	ary 19, 1857.	with F. Parke.	of oak and hickory, at $3 61 per cord.	Jno. Gardner. Bond, $800.
51	Camp Colorado, Texas, September 6, 1857.	Br. Maj. E. Van Dorn, A. A. Q. M., with J. C. Gooch.	Hay: To deliver at that point, by November 15, 1856, 150 tons of hay, at $13 90 per ton.	
52	Charleston, South Carolina, February 1, 1857.	Lieut. W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with J. O. A. Moore.	Charter-party: To transport thence to Fort Capron, Florida, 600 bales of hay, at $1,500.	
53	Philadelphia, March 23, 1857.	W. R. Gibson, M. S. K.....	Official bond as military storekeeper in the quartermaster's department, $5,000.	Robert Warnock, Edward David.
54	Fort Snelling, Minnesota Territory, July 26, 1856.	Lieut. R. B. Ayres, A. A. Q. M., with A. H. Mills.	Oats: To deliver at that post, by September 20, 1856, 8,000 bushels of oats in sacks, at 98 cents per bushel.	
55	Fort Snelling, Minnesota Territory, July 15, 1856.	Lieut. R. B. Ayres, A. A. Q. M., with E. Pettijohn.	Hay: To deliver there, by September 15, 1856, 400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) of hay, at $9 75 per ton, to be cut on the reserve.	
56	Washington city, January 22, 1857.	Br. Maj. James Belger, A. Q. M.	Official bond as assistant quartermaster, $10,000.	Thomas R. Suter, L. R. Smoot, J. L. Savage.
57	Charleston, South Carolina, March 24, 1857.	Lieut. W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with J. O. A. Moore.	Charter-party: Charters the brig Herald and sloop Fashion to transport supplies thence to Fort Capron, for $3,500.	
58	Key West, Florida, March 25, 1857.	Lieut. J. M. Robertson, A. A. Q. M, with A. F. Tift, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamship Isabel, from Key West to Charleston, 6 officers, 140 enlisted men, &c., for $2,220.	
59	Charleston, South Carolina, March 28, 1857.	Lieut. J. M. Robertson, A. A. Q. M., with H. Misroon & Co., agents.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamship Nashville, from Charleston to New York, 6 officers and 140 enlisted men, &c., for $1,238.	
60	Indianola, Texas, March 6, 1857.	Captain W. K. Van Bokkelin, A. Q. M., with Wm. Hogan.	Lease: Leases to the United States, for twelve months from March 1, 1857, lot 4, block 45, with the buildings, &c., upon it, in Indianola, (Lower,) for $25 per month.	
61	Indianola, Texas, March 6, 1857.	Captain W. K. Van Bokkelin, A. Q. M., with W. M. Cook.	Lease: Leases, as above, the buildings, &c., on lots 2, 3, 8, 9, and north half of lots 1 and 7, block 24; also, upper half of building on south half of lot No. 1, same block, all in Lower Indianola, for $95 per month.	
62	Indianola, Texas, March 6, 1857.	Captain W. K. Van Bokkelin, A. Q. M., with G. S. Minefee.	Lease: Leases to the United States, as above, lower room of house on lot No. 3, block 22, addition to Indianola, for $20 per month.	
63	Indianola, Texas, March 1, 1857.	Captain W. K. Van Bokkelin, A Q. M., with W. H. Woodward.	Lease: Leases to the United States, for twelve months, the warehouse known as the "Bulletin Office," Lower Indianola, for $30 per month.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
64	Tucson, New Mexico, October 25, 1856.	Lieut. W. T. Magruder, R. Q. M., with S. Warner.	Employment: For the compensation of $100 per month, agrees to take charge of a quantity of public stores, and also a number of public animals.	
65	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, February, 27, 1857.	Captain T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., with Majors & Russell.	Transportation of supplies: Agree to transport, during the year 1857, any quantity of military supplies, from 50,000 pounds to 5,000,000 pounds, on notice varying from ten to sixty days, according to the quantity to be transported, viz: from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, or Fort Union, New Mexico, to any post or depot that is, or may be, established in Kansas, New Mexico, the Gadsden Purchase, or in Utah south of 40°, as follows: To Fort Union and intermediate posts, at from $1 12 to $3 50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, and from Fort Union to any other points in New Mexico, at from $1 40 to $1 80 per 100 pounds per 100 miles—in each case according to the time of the year. Also, from Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Laramie, or any depot that may be established on the west bank of the Missouri, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, to any posts that are, or may be, established in Nebraska, south of 44°, in Oregon south of 44°, or in Utah south of 40°, and as far west as longitude 113°—rates being as follows: to Fort Kearney and intermediate posts, from $1 25 to $3 55 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; to Fort Laramie and intermediate posts beyond Fort Kearney, the same; to Great Salt Lake City and intermediate posts beyond Fort Laramie, from $1 29 to $3 55 per 100 pounds per 100 miles—in each case according to time of the year.	Alex. Majors, Wm. H. Russell, W. B. Waddell, S. Herrick, Wm. H. Ewing, R. M. Henderson, J. A. Crump, M. W. Withers, Isaac Chanslor, and S. G. Wentworth. Bond, $100,000.
66	Fort Bliss, New Mexico, October 1, 1856.	Captain L. Jones, A. A. Q. M., with William Smith.	Hire of wagons: To furnish 6 wagons, with 8 mules each, to transport the property of the rifle regiment from Fort Fillmore to Fort Union, *via* Fort Craig, at $225 per wagon.	

	April 2, 1857.		department, $5,000.	Talmierro, W. Wallace.
68	Fredericksburg, Virginia, Apr. 4, 1857.	C. B. White	Bond as military storekeeper in the quartermasters' department, $5,000.	C. B. White, W. B. White, Hugh W. Fry.
69	San Antonio, Texas, July 15, 1857.	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with James E. and Annie C. Bettner.	Lease: Said parties lease the site of Camp Verde, Texas, to the United States, for occupancy as a military post, for not exceeding twenty years, with the right to cut timber and wood for fuel, at $50 per month, and to purchase within the term.	
70	New York city, April 4, 1857	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with Pacific Mail Steamship Company.	Transportation of troops: To transport from New York to Benicia, *via* Panama, 9 officers, at $275 each, and 255 enlisted men, &c., at $125 each.	
71	New York city, March 26, 1857	Major J. L. Donaldson, A. Q. M., with W. T. Coleman & Co.	Transportation of supplies: To transport from New York to Benicia, California, 900 barrels of pork, at $2 50 each; 1,800 half barrels of the same, at $1 25 each; and 119 barrels of ham, at $3 58 per barrel—on the ship Daring.	
72	Baltimore, Maryland, April 4, 1857.	Major J. L. Donaldson, A. Q. M., with George Fader.	Transportation of supplies: To transport, on the brig Miamus, from Baltimore to Indianola, Texas, 1,464½ barrels bulk of subsistence stores, at $1 50 per barrel.	
73	Benicia, California, February 19, 1857.	Lieutenant J. S. Mason, R. Q. M., with H. G. Wetmore.	Wood: To deliver at that depot 800 cords of wood, in monthly instalments of 200 cords each, commencing with April, at $9 80 per cord.	H. G. Wetmore, W. F. Peabody, J. W. Jones. Bond, $3,920.
74	Fort Brown, Texas, January 29, 1857.	Lieut. L. O. Morris, A. A. Q. M., with A. Glaevicki.	Wood: To deliver at that post, in twelve months from January 29, 1857, such quantities of wood, at such times as required, for $2 per cord.	A. Glaevicki, H. Miller, J. G. Browne. Bond, $1,000.
75	Fort Brown, Texas, January 27, 1857.	Lieut. L. O. Morris, A. A. Q. M., with J. Galvan.	Corn: To deliver in Brownsville, Texas, such quantities of corn as may be required for Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks, Texas, at 98 cents per bushel—contract good for twelve months from date.	J. Galvan, Rich. King, J. Walworth. Bond, $2,000.
76	Mission San Diego, California, April 1, 1857.	Lieut. W. A. Winder, A. A. Q. M., with J. M. Estudillo.	Wood: To deliver, within ten miles of that post, by March 31, 1858, 200 cords of wood, at $5 75 per cord.	
77	New York city, April 13, 1857	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with F. A. Fenter.	Transportation of ordnance, &c.: To transport, on the brig A. C. Merryman, thence to Barrancas and Fort Pickens, Florida, 265,512 pounds of ordnance, &c., for $1,400.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
78	Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory, March 21, 1857.	Lieut. J. D. O'Connell, R. Q. M., with Theop. Bruguièr.	Hay: To cut and stack, near Fort Randall, 600 tons of hay, by August 15, 1857, at $6 50 per ton.	
79	Washington, District of Columbia, April 15, 1857.	Captain M. S. Miller, A. Q. M., with J. Alexander, agent.	Lease: Leases to the United States the house No. 533, Seventeenth street west, in said city, for $350 per annum, for offices.	
80	Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1857.	Lieut. H. B. Hendershott, A. A. Q. M., with C. G. Pearce.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to St. Louis, Missouri, on the steamer Jacob Strader, 2 officers, at $10 each, and 66 enlisted men, &c, at $6 each.	
81	Fort Washington, Maryland, April 4, 1857.	Sergeant J. Cameron, agent Q. M. D., with J. D. Evans and two others.	Lease: Leasing to said parties, from April 4 to May 20, 1857, the fishing landing at that post, for $60 and 2 barrels of herring.	
82	New York, April 23, 1857....	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers., A. Q. M., with H. Allen.	Transportation of supplies: To transport, on the schooner Woodbine, thence to Punta Rasa, 968 barrels, &c, of subsistence stores, for $770.	
83	New Orleans, Louisiana, February 23, 1857.	Col. D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with J. Duke.	Employment: Agrees to serve as master of the steamer Grey Cloud for $150 per month; to subsist the officers at 75 cents and the crew at 40 cents each per day; and, also, officers of the army going on her at $1 per day.	
84	Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 13, 1857.	S. H. Montgomery, M. S. K....	Bond as military storekeeper in the quartermaster's department, $5,000.	E. Czarnikon, H. Beckel, S. H. Montgomery.
85	Philadelphia, March 23, 1857..	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with H. A. Russell.	Mess pans: To deliver at Schuylkill Arsenal, by October 31, 1857, 1,550 iron mess pans, at 23 cents each.	H. A. Russell, J. Alexander, Elias Ward. Bond $700.
86	Philadelphia, March 27, 1857..	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with S. P. Fuller.	Blue cloth: To deliver, as above, 65,000 yards, ⅘ wide, sky blue (indigo dyed in the wool) twilled woolen cloth, 22 ounces per yard, at $1 52½ per yard.	S. P. Fuller, W. C. Churchill, James Rockwell. Bond, $120,000.
87	Philadelphia, March 27, 1857..	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with A. L. Woodruff.	Woolen cloth: To deliver, as above, 29,000 yards, ⅘ wide, sky blue (indigo dyed in the wool) twilled woolen cloth, 22 ounces per yard, at $1 54½ per yard.	A. L. Woodruff, W. C. Churchill, Jas. Rockwell. Bond, $75,000.

88	Philadelphia, March 30, 1857..	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with J. Cunningham.	Flannel: To deliver, as above, 67,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, ⅞ yard wide, 6½ ounces per yard, at 24 cents per yard.	J. Cunningham, D. Kelly, D. McDe-litt. Bond, $18,-000.
89	Philadelphia, March 30, 1857..	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Mason Brothers.	Cotton duck: To deliver cotton duck, as above, viz: 20,000 yards, 30 inches wide, 22½ ounces per yard, at 35 cents per yard. 11,500 yards, 30 inches wide, 15½ ounces per yard, at 24½ cents per yard. 65,000 yards, 28½ inches wide, 14½ ounces per yard, at 22½ cents per yard. 18,000 yards, 28½ inches wide, 10 ounces per yard, at 15½ cents per yard. 2,500 yards, 22 inches wide, 11 ounces per yard, at 17 cents per yard. 3,000 yards, 22 inches wide, 9 ounces per yard, at 14 cents per yard. 12,000 y'ds, 24 in. wide, 12½ ounces per yd, at 19 cts. per yd. 18,500 y'ds, 33 in. wide, 9½ ounces per yd, at 16 cts. per yd.	Mason Brothers, H. A. Cooper, Sam'l Butler. Bond, $60,000.
90	Philadelphia, March 30, 1857..	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with H. McLaughlin.	Drilling: To deliver, as above, 94,000 yards of unbleached drilling, ¾ wide, 6½ ounces per yard, at 11½ cents per yard.	H. McLaughlin, D. Kelly, C. Kelly. Bond, $14,000.
91	Philadelphia, April 1, 1857....	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Cronin, Hurxthall & Sears.	Blue cloth, &c.: To deliver, as above, the following supplies: 5,000 yards dark blue cloth, for caps and bands, ⅝ wide, 14 ounces per yard, at $2 10 per yard. 50,000 yards dark blue twilled cloth, ⅝ wide, 21 ounces per yard, at $2 24 per yard. 13,500 gray woolen army blankets, 7 feet by 5½ feet, 5 pounds each, at $2 99½ each. 11,700 yards of Russia sheeting, 44 inches wide, at 22 cents per yard. 3,000 pounds white, brown, and blue linen thread, at 69⅞ cents per pound. 6,000 yards scarlet, sky-blue, and orange lace, (worsted,) ½ inch wide, at 1½ cent per yard. 4,000 yards orange and green lace, (worsted,) ⅝ inch wide, at ⅞ cent per yard. 10,000 yards black alpaca, 33 inches wide, at 22½ cents per yard.	Cronin, Hurxthall & Sears, C. Palmer. Geo. F. Thomas. Bond, $100,000.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
92	Philadelphia, April 27, 1857	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with S. H. McCombs & Bro.	Leather: To deliver at Schuylkill Arsenal, by July 1, 1857— 100 sides of stock leather, at $4 per side 37,000 pounds best sole leather, at 42 cents per pound. 3,200 sides wax upper leather, at from $2 75 to $4 50 per side. 1,700 morocco skins, at from 50 cents to $1 each. 1,100 feet patent vizor leather, at 25 to 30 cents per foot. 320 feet patent chin-strap leather, at 12½ cents per foot.	S. H. McCombs & Bro., C. J. Du Pont, E. Roberts. Bond, $50,000.
93	Philadelphia, April 25, 1857	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with W. H. Hortsman & Sons.	Buttons, &c.: To deliver at Schuylkill Arsenal, by October 31, 1857— 1,050 gross coat buttons, at 65 cents per gross. 1,250 gross vest buttons, at 45 cents per gross. 135 drum-slings, at 44 cents each. 200 pairs drumsticks, at 40 cents per pair. 150 brass thimbles, at 12½ cents each. 25 spears and ferrules for guidons, at $2 each. 200 sashes, at $3 each. 200 yards crimson silk lace, at 30 cents per yard. 4 artillery silk flag cords and tassels, at $3 each. 12,500 yards of 1-inch webbing, at 3 cents per yard.	W. H. Horstman & Sons, E. Strickland, E. Hutchinson. Bond, $3,000.
94	Philadelphia, April 17, 1857	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Brown & Johnson.	Tent-pins and poles: To deliver, as above— 4,100 large hospital tent-pins, at $6 87½ per 100. 880 common tent-polls, at $1 70 each.	Brown & Johnson, A. J. Flomerfelt, W. S. Swain. Bond, $2,000.
95	Philadelphia, April 16, 1857	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with James Naulty.	Leather: To deliver, as above, 570 sides of bridle leather, at $5 per side.	J. Naulty, J. B. Myers, E. Kirkpatrick. Bond, $3,000.
96	Philadelphia, April 16, 1857	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Thomas Brown.	Stockings: To deliver, as above, 2,000 dozen pairs of woolen half-stockings, 3 pounds per dozen pairs, at $3 25 per dozen pairs.	T. Brown, B. Rodgers, R. Dunckley. Bond, $13,000.

			5,000 hatchet handles, at 3 cents each. 2,700 galvanized iron rods, (wire,) at 4 cents each. 4,450 galvanized iron staples, (wire,) at 1 cent each. 1,250 felling axe handles, at 12½ cents each.	Bond, $2,000.
98	Philadelphia, April 16, 1857...	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with F. A. Chadwick.	Canteens, &c.: To deliver, as above— 12,800 tin (3-pint) canteens, at 17 cents each. 12,800 metallic canteen stoppers, at 2½ cents each. 470 iron camp kettles, at 52 cents each.	F. A. Chadwick, J. R. Chadwick, C. W. Warnick. Bond, $5,000.
99	Philadelphia, April 16, 1857...	Maj. E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with J. B. Baxter, jr., & Brother.	Axes, &c.: To deliver, as above— 1,250 Collins' felling axes, at $11 50 per dozen. 2,000 hatchets, at 31½ cents each. 1,800 pickaxe handles, at 12½ cents each. 1,250 axe handles, at 12½ cents each.	J. B. Baxter, jr., & Bro., J. B. Baxter, J. P. Colcord. Bond, $3,000.
100	Philadelphia, April 14, 1857..	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with William Lang.	Coat buttons, &c.: To deliver as in preceding cases— 1,050 gross of coat buttons, at 65 cents per gross. 1,250 gross of vest buttons, at 45 cents per gross. 2,100 gross of suspender buttons, at 28 cents per gross. 2,100 gross of shirt buttons, at 20 cents per gross. 1,250 Hunt's felling axes, at 90 cents each.	Wm. Lang, Wm. Page, Peter Butler. Bond, $4,000.
101	Philadelphia, April 13, 1857..	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Lambert & Mast.	Pompons: To deliver as above— 12,010 pompons, (dragoon, artillery, &c.,) with eagles and rings complete, at 21⅞ cents each. 75 trumpet cords and tassels, at 60 cents each.	Lambert & Mast. G D. Cheyney, A. Britton. Bond, $3,000.
102	Philadelphia, April 9, 1857...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with William H. Gray.	Scales, &c.: To deliver as above— 100 pairs non-commissioned staff brass scales, at $1 15 per pair. 640 pairs sergeants' brass scales, at 95 cents per pair. 11,400 pairs corporals' and privates' brass scales, at 65 cents per pair. 4 pairs non commissioned staff bronzed scales, at $1 30 per pair. 30 pairs sergeants' bronzed scales, at $1 05 per pair. 600 pairs corporals' and privates' bronzed scales, at 75 cents per pair.	W. H. Gray, S. S. Kelly, Samuel Croft. Bond, $10,000.
103	Philadelphia, April 8, 1857...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Charles Kelly.	Cotton drilling: To deliver as above— 21,000 yards, 7 eighths wide, unbleached cotton drilling, at 15½ cents per yard.	Charles Kelly, D. Kelly, D. McDevitt. Bond, $4,000.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
104	Philadelphia, April 8, 1857....	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with E. Lynch.	Flannel: To deliver, as above— 16,000 yards dark blue, 3 quarters wide, cotton and wool flannel, 6½ ounces per yard, at 29 cents per pound.	E. Lynch, D. McDevitt, D. Kelly. Bond, $6,000.
105	Philadelphia, April 8, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Daniel Johnson.	Wall-tent poles, &c.: To deliver, as above— 840 wall-tent poles, at $1 47 per set. 34,000 common tent-pins, at $2 50 per 100. 4,700 hospital tent-pins, (small,) at $3 per 100. 8,500 wall tent-pins, (large,) at $4 50 per 100.	Daniel Johnson, William Easby, Thos. Appleton. Bond, $2,000.
106	Philadelphia, April 7, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with Baker & Shoemaker.	Boards: To deliver, as above— 200,000 feet white pine boards, 1 inch thick, 10 to 20 inches wide, at $22 40 per M. 40,000 feet white pine boards, ¾ inch thick, 10 to 20 inches wide, at $22 per M. 40,000 feet yellow pine boards, 1 inch thick, 16 to 18 inches wide, at $24 per M. 20,000 feet yellow pine boards, 1 inch thick, 13 to 14 inches wide, at $20 per M.	Baker & Shoemaker, W. McFadden, G. C. Lippincott. Bond, $10,000.
107	Philadelphia, April 6, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with J. Spittlehouse & Bro.	Stockings: To deliver, as above— 500 dozen pairs woolen half-stockings, 3 pounds per dozen pairs, at $3 24 per dozen pairs.	J. Spittlehouse & Bro., Uriah Cox, Thos. Branson. Bond, $2,000.
108	Philadelphia, April 6, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with R. Breward.	Stockings: To deliver at Schuylkill arsenal, by October 31, 1857— 1,900 dozen pairs of woolen half-stockings, 3 pounds per dozen pairs, at $3 29 per dozen pairs.	R. Breward, Uriah Cox, Thomas Branson. Bond, $8,000.
109	Philadelphia, April 6, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with William J. McCoy.	Cap bodies, &c.: To deliver as above— 23,000 cap bodies, assorted sizes, at 42 cents each. 3,500 cavalry hats, assorted sizes, at $1 40 each; deliverable by June 30, 1857.	Wm. J. McCoy, P. J. Patton, Jno. Gau. Bond, $15,000.

			per piece of 42 yards by 19 inches.	Chas. Mathews. Bond, $2,000.
111	Philadelphia, April 3, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with S. Middleton.	Mess pans: To deliver, as above— 1,550 iron mess pans, at 23 cents each. 370 gross ⅝-inch iron buckles, at 72 cents per gross. 330 gross ¾-inch iron buckles, at 85 cents per gross. 160 gross 1¼-inch iron buckles, at 98 cents per gross.	Samuel Middleton, Richard T. Stout, George Marony. Bond, $1,500.
112	Philadelphia, April 3, 1857 ...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with D. Hamilton.	Canton flannel: To deliver, as above— 64,000 yards of canton flannel, 3 quarters wide, 7 ounces per yard, at 10 cents per yard.	D. Hamilton, D. Kelly, C. Kelly, Bond, $7,000.
113	San Antonio, Texas, July 29, 1856.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with Julius Sanders.	Hay: To deliver at Camp Sabinal, Texas, by October 1, 1856, 80 tons (2,240 pounds each) of mezquit hay, at $12 45 per ton.	
114	St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with L. A. Welton.	Transportation of troops: To transport by steamboat and railroad thence to Fort Leavenworth 6 officers, at $13 each, and 258 enlisted men, &c., at $5 each.	
115	Fort Myers, Florida, April 6, 1857.	Captain W. S. Hancock, A. Q. M., with J. S. Higbee.	Charter-party: Charter of the schooner Storm Cloud to transport troops, &c., from Punta Rasa, Florida, to Fort Monroe, Virginia, for $1,500. Three lay days at latter post; demurrage afterwards at $40 per day.	
116	New York city, May 4, 1857..	Lieut. Colonel A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with J. Oakley.	Repairs of wharf: To repair a wooden wharf, at Governor's Island, in manner specified, for $890.	
117	Fort Dalles, Oregon Territory, December 16, 1856.	Captain Thomas Jordan, A. Q. M., with Humason, Thompson & Co.	Transportation of supplies: To transport stores from the mouth of Des Chutes river to Fort Walla-Walla, Oregon Territory, for one year, at $80 per ton, measurement and weight; said parties to put a steamboat on the route, if found practicable for steam navigation.	
118	Fort Myers, Florida, March 22, 1857.	Captain W. S. Hancock, A. Q. M., with James McKay.	Charter-party: Charters the steamboat Tampa, for 15 days, to transport military supplies on the Caloosahatchie, the United States furnishing fuel, for $650.	
119	Fort Myers, Florida, March 17, 1857.	Captain W. S. Hancock, A. Q. M., with James McKay.	Charter-party: Charters the steamboat Tampa for a trip to Fort Simmons, Florida, fuel to be furnished by the United States, for 100.	
120	Key West, Florida, February 20, 1857.	Lieut. A. Beckwith, A. A. Q. M., with C. & E. Howe.	Wood: Agree to deliver at that post, by December 1, 1857, 150 cords of wood, at $4 95 per cord.	C. & E. Howe, W. C. Dennis. Bond, $1,000.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
121	St. Louis, Missouri, April 23, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with L. A. Welton.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to Fort Leavenworth, by railroad and steamboats, 2 officers, at $13 each, and 65 enlisted men, &c., at $5 each.	
122	Key West, Florida, March 17, 1856.	Lieut. H. Benson, A. A. Q. M., with Bowne & Curry.	Charter-party: Charters to the United States the schooner Libbie Shepard, from April 6, 1856, as long as required, at $1,000 per month.	
123	Fort Yuma, California, February 28, 1857.	Lieut. R. O. Tyler, A. A. Q. M., with L. F. J. Jarger.	Hire of mules: Hires to the United States 15 mules to make the trip to Cabazas, New Mexico, and back, at $25 each, and $1 per day each if in use more than 7 weeks; to be allowed $65 for each mule lost through neglect of public agents in charge.	
124	Fort Worth, Texas, May 18, 1860.	Brev. Maj. R. A. Arnold, with Adolphe Gonhenant.	Cutting wood, &c.: Allows the United States to cut wood, &c., for use of that post, on the site of the fort, at $1 50 for every board tree, and 50 cents per cord for all other wood cut there.	
125	Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 23, 1857.	Lieut. E. C. Jones, A. A. Q. M., with J. J. Dillard.	Corn: To deliver at that post, by May 10, 1857, 1,000 bushels of corn, at 89¾ cents per bushel.	J. J. Dillard, J. J. Johnston, J. R. Kannaday. Bond, $500.
126	Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 23, 1857.	Lieut. E. C. Jones, A. A. Q. M., with Thomas Walden.	Corn: To deliver there, by July 1, 1857, 2,000 bushels of corn, at 86¼ cents per bushel.	Thos. Walden, Nich. Spring. Bond, $800.
127	Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 22, 1857.	Lieut. E. C. Jones, A. A. Q. M., with J. M. Brown.	Corn: To deliver at that post, by June 10, 1857, 1,000 bushels of corn, at 84½ cents per bushel.	J. M. Brown, M. Mayers. Bond, $500.
128	Key West, Florida, February 6, 1856.	Lieut. A. Smead, A. A. Q. M., with Bowne & Curry.	Charter-party: Charter the schooner Libbie Shepard to the United States for two months, to proceed to Fort Dallas, at $1,000 per month.	
129	St. Louis, Missouri, May 7, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with W. C. Chappell.	Employment: To proceed to the United States steamer D. H. Morton, near Fort Randall, and serve on her as engineer, for $150 per month and the usual ration.	

			per barrel, 30 cents per box, 40 cents per bag, and 1½ cents per cubic foot—in all, $802 56.	
131	St. Louis, Missouri, May 14, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with A. A. Blumenthal.	Bricks: To deliver at Jefferson Barracks, Mobile, commencing May 20, 1857, 100,000 bricks, at $11 per M.	
132	San Antonio, April 29, 1857 ..	Capt. E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with L. Sheihagen.	Carrying mail: To transport to and from San Antonio to posts north of that place mails designed for, or sent from, said posts, weekly, as far as Fort McKavett, at $2,000 per year, $40 penalty for every failure to deliver in time.	L. Sheihagen, Theo. Schlenning, and E. Pentenrieder. Bond, $4,000.
133	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1856.	Bvt. Capt. J. H. Lendrum, A. A. Q. M., with C. J. Kinney.	Hay: To deliver at Fort Washita, by September 10, 1856, 100 tons of prairie hay, at $21 75 per ton.	C. F. Eastman. Bond, $200.
134	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1856.	Capt. J. H. Lendrum, A. A. Q. M., with Jonathan Morris.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by September 10, 1856, 100 tons of hay, at $24 per ton.	John Duke. Bond, $200.
135	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1856.	Capt. J. H. Lendrum, A. A. Q. M., with C. J. Eastman.	Hay: To deliver, as above, 50 tons of hay, at $18 per ton.	W. S. Burks. Bond, $100.
136	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1856.	Capt. J. H. Lendrum, A. A. Q. M., with W S. Burks.	Hay: To deliver, as above, 100 tons of hay, at $23 per ton.	C. J. Kinney. Bond, $200.
137	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, July 22, 1856.	Capt. J. H. Lendrum, A. A. Q. M., with Mobly & Bullock.	Hay: To deliver, as above, 100 tons of hay, at $18 per ton.	C. S. Love. Bond, $200.
138	Buffalo, New York, May 19, 1857.	Lieut. J. McL. Taylor, R. Q. M., with J. Maxwell.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the propeller Globe, 1 company 2d artillery thence to Fort Mackinac, and another thence to Fort Brady, Michigan, with their baggage and six months' supply of provisions, for $2,250.	
139	New Orleans, May 19, 1857...	Col. D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with Jennings, Laughland & Co.	Transportation of troops: To transport from New Orleans to New York, on the steamship Prometheus, 1 officer, at $60, and 50 enlisted men, &c., at $25 each.	
140	San Antonio, Texas, May 9 1857.	Major D. H. Vinton, Q. M., with George T. Howard.	Transportation of supplies: To transport military supplies in Texas, between May 29, 1857, and January 1, 1858, as follows: from Indianola to San Antonio, at $1 25 per 100 pounds; from San Antonio to Forts Inge, Duncan, Clark, and intermediate posts, at $1 10 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; from San Antonio to Forts Davis, Bliss, and Fillmore, at $1 70 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; to any posts between Forts Clark and Davis,	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
140	San Antonio, Texas, May 9, 1857—Continued.	Major D. H. Vinton, Q. M., with George T. Howard.	at $1 50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; and to any posts between Forts Davis and Fillmore, at $1 70 per 100 pounds per 100 miles—notice required, from 10 to 30 days.	
141	San Antonio, Texas, May 9, 1857.	Major D. H. Vinton, Q. M., with George T. Howard.	Transportation of supplies: To transport military supplies in Texas, between November 17 and December 31, 1857, as follows: from San Antonio to Austin, 85 cts. per 100 pounds; to Fort McKavett, $1 75 per 100 pounds; to Fort Chadbourne, $2 75 per 100 pounds; to Fort Belknap, at $4 50 per 100 pounds; and from San Antonio to any posts that may be established in the vicinity of those posts, at rates proportioned to the distances—$3 per 1,000 pounds per day forfeited in case the transportation be not provided when duly required.	G. T. Howard, C. L. Pyron, Asa Mitchell, J. H. Kampman, J. McCarthy, J. L. Hewitt, and J. H. Lyons. Bond, $20,000.
142	New Orleans, Louisiana, May 29, 1857.	Col. D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with O. O. Nelson.	Charter-party: Charters the steamship America to transport troops from Tampa or Punta Rasa, Florida, to New Orleans, for $2,700.	
143	Fort Tejon, California, April 1, 1857.	Capt. R. W. Kirkham, A. Q. M., with Banning & Wilson.	Transportation of stores: To receive from the ships' tackle, at San Pedro, land, store, and transport to Fort Tejon, California, public property destined for that post, at 5½ cents per pound.	
144	St. Louis, May 25, 1857	Captain G. H. Paige	Official bond as assistant quartermaster, $10,000.	J. G. Reed, J. H. Hall, William H. Markham.
145	Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, September 24, 1856.	Capt. R. Ingalls, A. Q. M., with George Flavel.	Charter-party: Charters the brig Halcyon to transport troops, &c., from Fort Vancouver to Port Townsend, $2,650, and from Fort Steilacoom to San Francisco, $2,220.	
146	St. Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with W. H. Smith.	Mules: To deliver at Fort Leavenworth, by July 10, 1857, 200 mules, at $165 each.	W. H. Smith, J. T. Green, P. W. Culver. Bond, $10,000.

		Q. M. G., with F. Wiles.	100 mules, at $100 each.	A. Morike. Bond, $5,000.
148	St. Louis, June 9, 1857.....	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with W. H. Smith.	Horses: To deliver at St. Louis, by July 6, 1857, 150 horses for dragoon service, at $175 each.	W. H. Smith, J. T. Green, P. W. Culver. Bond, $5,000.
149	Fort Leavenworth, June 4, 1857.	Capt. T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., with James A. Yore.	Charter-party: Charters the steamboat Emma to bring troops, &c., from Fort Randall to Fort Leavenworth, for $10,000. 5 lay days allowed for embarkation. Demurrage afterwards at $450 per day.	
150	San Francisco, California, April 17, 1857.	Br. Maj. R. Allen, A. Q. M., with Forbes & Babcock.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamship Columbia, from Fort Vancouver to the post on Bellingham bay, 1 officer, at $60, and 42 men, &c., at $29 each.	
151	San Francisco, Cal., April 3, 1857.	Br. Maj R. Allen, A. Q. M., with H. Morrison, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport on steamboats from San Francisco to Red Bluffs, *via* Sacramento, 2 officers, at $35 each, and 60 enlisted men, &c., at $25 each.	
152	San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1857.	Br. Maj. R. Allen, A. Q. M., with Forbes & Babcock.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamship Columbia, from Fort Vancouver to Fort Steilacoom, 2 officers, at $60 each, and 37 men, &c., at $29 each.	
153	San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1857.	Br. Maj. R. Allen, A. Q. M., with Forbes & Babcock.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Republic, from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver, 5 officers, at $60 each, and 170 enlisted men, &c., at $30 each.	
154	San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1857.	Br. Maj. R. Allen, A. Q. M., with Forbes & Babcock.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamship Columbia, from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver, 2 officers, at $60 each, and 79 men, at $30 each.	
155	San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1857.	Br. Maj. R. Allen, A. Q. M., with Forbes & Babcock.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamship Republic, from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver, 5 officers, at $60, and 270 men, at $35 each.	
156	San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1857.	Br. Maj. R. Allen, A. Q. M., with Th. J. Haynes & Co.	Transportation of supplies: To transport supplies on the brig "J. S. Cabot," from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado river, at $40 per ton. 15 lay days allowed for loading and 30 for discharging. Demurrage afterwards at $35 per day.	
157	Scottsburg, Oregon, July 29, 1856.	Lieut. J. G. Chandler, A. A. Q. M., with J. Chism.	Hire of mules: To furnish mules to transport the provisions and baggage of company E, 4th infantry, thence to Fort Lane, at $2 50 each per day.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
158	San Francisco, California, May 17, 1857.	Lieut. Col. Th. Swords, D. Q. M. G., with C. M. Hitchcock.	Rent of rooms: Leases to the United States for offices certain rooms, in building Nos. 42 and 44, Bush street, San Francisco, at $100 per month, until April 30, 1858.	
159	St. Louis, Missouri, June 6, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with John Love.	Horses: To deliver on the cars at Indianapolis, by July 10, 1857, 150 horses for dragoon service, at $163 per head.	J. Love, J. E. Foudray, J. M. Wood. Bond, $5,000.
160	Fort Steilacoom, W. T., April 25, 1857.	Lieut. A. V. Kautz, A.A.Q. M., with W. L. Dall.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to Port Townsend, on the steamer Columbia, 1 officer, at $25, and 21 enlisted men, at $15 each.	
161	St. Louis, Missouri, June 15, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with J. H. Adams.	Mules: To deliver at Fort Leavenworth, by July 10, 1857, 200 mules, at $165 each.	J. H. Adams, G. R. Robinson, J. J. Garrard. Bond, $5,000.
162	New York, June 19, 1857	Lt. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with S. M. Burnham.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad from New York to St. Louis, 3 officers and 186 recruits, &c., at $13 50 each.	
163	Fort Brooke, Florida, May 20, 1857.	Major J. McKinstry, A. Q. M., with J. McC. Baker.	Employment: Agrees to man and run the steamer Fashion, and subsist her crew, for $1,640 per month.	
164	Fort Brooke, Florida, June 7, 1857.	Major J. McKinstry, A. Q. M., with J. McKay, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamship Calhoun, from Tampa to N. Orleans, a battalion of the 5th inf., at $30 for each officer and $10 for each man.	
165	Post near Port Townsend, W. T., February 9, 1857.	Major G. O. Haller, A. A. Q. M., with S. McCurdy.	Shingles: To deliver there, in such quantities and at such times as required, 170,000 cedar shingles, at $6 per M.	S. McCurdy, F. W. Pettygrove, L. B. Hastings. Bond, $1,000.
166	Post near Port Townsend, W. T., February 7, 1857.	Major G. O. Haller, A. A. Q. M., with J. P. Keller.	Lumber: To deliver, as above, 103,000 feet of lumber—white pine, yellow pine, and cedar, for flooring, ceiling, weather-boarding, &c.—at prices varying from $26 to $36 per thousand, feet according to quality and kind.	J. P. Keller, S. B. Wilson, C. Walker. Bond, $3,500.
167	Post near Port Townsend, W. T., February 7, 1857.	Major G. O. Haller, A. A. Q. M., with H. L. Yesler.	Lumber: To deliver, as above, 97,740 feet of lumber—joist, scantling, rafter, &c.—at $20 per M. feet.	H. L. Yesler, C. C. Terry, A. A. Denny. Bond, $4,000.

		Q. M. G., with J. Wiles.	200 mules, at $165 each.	Jr., W. B. Wilson. Bond, $5,000.
169	St. Louis, June 18, 1857.....	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with A. Majors.	Mules: To deliver, as above, 100 mules, at $165 each	A. Majors, E. M. Ryland, U. Rasin. Bond, $5,000.
170	St. Louis, June 18, 1857.....	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with J. T. Greene.	Mules: To deliver, as above, 100 mules, at $165 each	J. T. Greene, P. W. Culver, S. Hoyt. Bond, $5,000.
171	St. Louis, June 20, 1857.....	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with J. Cheever.	Transportation of troops, &c.: To transport on the steamboat Col. Crosman, thence to Fort Leavenworth, troops, &c., at $10 each for the officers, (10,) $5 each for the men, (200,) $10 for each wagon, $6 for each mule, and $7 for each horse.	
172	St. Louis, June 20, 1857.....	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with J. Brooks.	Transportation of troops, &c.: To transport, as above, on the steamer Oceana, 14 officers, at $10 each, 205 enlisted men, at $5 each, and $7 for each horse transported.	
173	Fort Snelling, Minnesota, June 5, 1857.	Lieut. P. T. Swaine, R. Q. M., with J. J. Frazier.	Expressman: Agrees to convey despatches to Fort Randall for $100.	
174	Ringgold Barracks, Tex., April 23, 1857.	Lieut. J. W. Robinson, A. A. Q. M., with R. King.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Ranchero, from Ringgold Barracks to Brazos Santiago, Texas, 3 officers and 71 men, &c., with their baggage, &c., for $800.	
175	Fort Snelling, June 5, 1857....	Lieut. P. T. Swaine, R. Q. M., with F. Dumas.	Expressman: To accompany bearer of despatches to Fort Randall, for $100.	
176	New York city, June 27, 1857.	Lt. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with S. M. Burnham.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to St. Louis, by railroad, 3 officers and 130 recruits, at $13 50 each.	
187	New York city, June 27, 1857.	Lt. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with T. T. Church and C. W. Church.	Wood: To deliver, between June 15 and October 31, 1857, 150 cords of oak wood at Governor's Island, and 50 cords at Fort Hamilton, at $5 80 per cord.	T. T. Church, C. W. Church, A. B. Vanderpool. Bond, $1,000.
178	Fort Riley, Kansas Territory, May 25, 1857.	Lieutenant J. Buford, R. Q. M., with Robert Wilson.	Hay: To deliver there, by September 15, 1857, 600 tons of prairie hay, at $13 40 per ton.	R. Wilson, H. Rich, L. Mills. Bond, $16,000.
179	New York, June 9, 1857	Lieut. Colonel A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with A. E. Noble.	Coal: To deliver, by October 31 next, at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, as directed, 1,250 tons red ash anthracite coal, at $4 73 per ton.	A. Noble, J Noble, Bond, $3,000.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject matter.	Sureties.
180	Saint Louis, June 23, 1857....	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with L. A. Welton.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamboats, thence to Fort Leavenworth, 1 officer at $13, and 50 enlisted men, &c., at $5 each.	
181	Saint Louis, June 24, 1857....	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D Q. M. G., with L. A. Welton.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, 3 officers at $13 each, and 193 enlisted men at $5 each.	
182	Saint Louis, July 1, 1857.....	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with T. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, 3 officers at $13 each, and $130 men at $5 each.	
183	Saint Louis, June 13, 1857....	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with S. A. Turner.	Subsisting crew: Agrees to subsist the officers and crew of the steamer D. H. Morton for 60 cents per day each.	
184	New Orleans, Louisiana, June 19, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with W. H. Cable.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamboat St. Nicholas, thence to Jefferson Barracks, 3 companies, 5 officers at $25 each, and $204 enlisted men, &c., at $4 30 each.	
185	New Orleans, Louisiana, June 22, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with J. Box.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, on the steamboat P. Tellon, 7 officers at $25 each, and 280 enlisted men at $4 50 each.	
186	New Orleans, Louisiana, June 20, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with B. W. S. Bowen.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, on the steamboat L. M. Kennett, 8 officers at $25 each, and 279 enlisted men at $4 50 each.	
187	Fort Hamilton, New York, June 22, 1857.	Lieutenant T. M. Vincent, A. A. Q. M., with M. Scofield.	Lease: Leases to the United States a cottage building, until May 1, 1858, if required, for $12 per month.	
188	San Antonio, Texas, June 15, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with Vance & Brother.	Lease: Leases to the United States a stone house on Rincon street, so long as required, for $50 per month.	
189	St. Louis, Missouri, July 3, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with P. Yore.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamboat D. A. January, from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, 7 officers at $10 each, and 242 enlisted men at $5 each.	
190	St. Louis, Missouri, July 6, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with M. Ohlman.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, on the steamboat Star of the West, 3 officers at $10 each, and 135 enlisted men at $5 each.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
204	Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, June 8, 1857.	Lieut. P. T. Swaine, R. Q. M., with S. J. Albright.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamboat Wave, from Fort Ridgely to Fort Snelling, such troops, &c., as may be directed, for $500.	
205	San Antonio, Texas, July 15, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with Luis Sheihagen.	Carrying mail: To transport a weekly mail from San Antonio to Camp Colorado, instead of to Fort McKavett, as provided for in contract of April 29, 1857, for $250 per annum additional.	
206	Mellonville, Florida, July 17, 1857.	Lieut. O. F. Solomon, A. A. Q. M., with A. S. Spur.	Transportation of supplies: To transport military supplies thence to the depot on Lake Harney, Florida, at 30 cents per 100 lbs.	
207	San Antonio, Texas, July 20, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with B. David.	Carrying mail: Said David agrees to transport a mail twice a month between Forts Inge and Clark, going and returning, for $75 per month, for one year. Forfeiture of $30 for each failure not unavoidable	
208	Fort Brady, Michigan, August 1, 1857.	Lieut. J. M. Robertson, A. A. Q. M., with E. H. Robertson.	Transportation of troops: To transport on steamboat, from Forts Brady and Mackinac, Michigan, to Milwaukie, Wisconsin, 5 officers and 146 enlisted men, &c., for $826.	
209	Milwaukie, Wisconsin, August 3, 1857.	Lieut. J. M. Robertson, A. A. Q. M., with William Jervis, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the Milwaukie and Mississippi railroad, thence to Prairie du Chien, 5 officers, 136 enlisted men, &c., for $887 45.	
210	Prairie du Chien, August 4, 1857.	Lieut. J. M. Robertson, A. A. Q. M., with D. Whitten.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Itasca, from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to St. Paul, Minnesota, 5 officers, 142 enlisted men, &c., at $670.	
211	St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thos. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamers, from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, 6 officers, at $13 each, and 110 enlisted men, &c., at $5 each.	
212	San Francisco, California, June 4, 1857.	Major R. Allen, A. Q M., with T. J. Wright, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Sea Bird, thence to Mendocino, 1 officer, at $25, 22 enlisted men, &c., at $17 each, 24 tons of extra baggage, at $15 per ton.	

		agent.	California, 3 officers, at $35 each, and 60 enlisted men, at $25 each.	
214	Fort Belknap, Texas, July 15, 1857.	Lieut. G. Chapin, A. A. Q. M., with H. Anderson.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by October 31, 1857, 100 tons of hay, at $11 90 per ton of 2,000 pounds.	H. Anderson, P. S. George, Hugh Harper. Bond, $500.
215	Charleston, South Carolina, August 4, 1857.	Lieut. W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with J. O. A. Moore.	Transportation of supplies: To transport on the schooners William and John, Hackburn, J. R. Pringle, and Hugh E. Vincent, thence to Indian river, Florida, 316,800 pounds of oats for $4,500. 5 lay days for unloading each vessel; demurrage at $25 per day afterwards.	
216	St. Louis, Missouri, August 19, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with L. A. Welton.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamers, thence to Fort Leavenworth, 1 officer, at $13, and 67 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
217	St. Louis, Missouri, May 26, 1857.	Captain G. H. Paige, A. Q. M., with C. Karthaus and others.	Employment: Carl Karthaus and 9 others agree to serve as carpenters, at Fort Randall, as long as required, for $40 per month and 1 ration per day, being transported thither and back free of expense to them.	
218	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, July 25, 1857.	Lieut. D. P. Hancock, A. A. Q. M., with S. C. Humes.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by September 1, 1857, 110 tons of hay, (with privilege of increase or diminution by 50 tons,) at $11 87 per ton.	Jno. Duke. Bond, $350.
219	Mount Vernon, Alabama, July 1, 1857.	Captain T. J. Brereton, A. A. Q. M., with B. D. Simison.	Wood: To deliver at Mount Vernon Arsenal, at such times as required, 80 cords of wood, at $4 90 per cord.	B. D. Simison, S. B. Ewing. Bond, $400.
220	Fort Union, New Mexico, July 15, 1857.	Captain J. C. McFerran, A. Q. M., with C. W. Kitchen.	Hay: To deliver at that post, beween date and October 20, 1857, 400 tons of hay, at $11 93 per ton of 2,240 lbs.	C. W. Kitchen, W. H. Moore, B. L. Rees. Bond, $2,500.
221	Philadelphia, July 31, 1857...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with James Naulty.	Leather: To deliver there, by September 30, 1857— 100 sides of stock leather, at $4 50 per side. 285 sides black bridle leather, at $4 50 per side. 18,500 pounds sole leather, at 36 cents per pound.	Jas. Naulty, Jos. B. Myers, E. Kirkpatrick. Bond, $15,000.
222	Philadelphia, July 31, 1857...	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with H. S. McCombs & Bro.	Leather: To deliver there, by September 30, 1857— 3,200 sides of wax upper leather, at $3 50, $4, and $4 50 per side, according to size. 285 sides black bridle leather, at $4 50, $5, and $6 per side, according to size. 18,500 pounds Spanish sole leather, at 36 cts. per pound.	H. S. McCombs & Bro., Charles J. DuPont, Enoch Roberts. Bond, $40,000.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
222	Philadelphia, July 31, 1857—Continued.	Major E. B. Babbitt, A. Q. M., with H. S. McCombs & Bro.	Leather: To deliver there, by September 30, 1857— 1,700 Morocco skins, at 75 cents, $1, and $1 25, according to size and quality. 1,100 feet patent vizor leather, prime quality, at 30 cents per foot. 320 feet patent chin-strap leather, at 12½ cts. per foot.	
223	New York, August 5, 1857....	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with T. T. and C. W. Church.	Wards in hospital: Agree to finish 2 wards in upper story of hospital at Fort Hamilton and to erect a frame kitchen outside, complete, for $352 48, including materials, &c.	
224	St. Louis, Missouri, August 29, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thos. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamboat, from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, 6 officers, at $13 each, and 215 enlisted men, &c., at $5 each.	
225	St. Louis, Missouri, August 29, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thos. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, 5 officers, at $13 each, and 250 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
226	Benicia, California, May 9, 1857.	Lieut. M. R. Morgan, A. A. Q. M., with S. W. Creigh.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to Stockton, on the steamer Cornelia, 1 officer, at $5, and 7 enlisted men, with their baggage, &c., at $3 each.	
227	Washington city, September 9, 1857.	Quartermaster General with W. C. Templeton.	Transportation of troops: Charters to the United States the steamer Suwannee for a trip from New Orleans to Tampa or Punta Rasa, and back, to transport troops, for $10,000; or to transport all of the 4th artillery from those points to New Orleans, at $27 50 for each person. This, provided arrangements have not been already made by officer of quartermaster's department at New Orleans.	
228	New York, August 6, 1857....	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with C. W. Perveil, agent.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to St. Louis, by railroad, 5 officers and 250 recruits, at $19 each.	
229	Baltimore, September 5, 1857..	Lieut. J. McL. Taylor, R. Q. M., with W. S. Woodside.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad, thence to St. Louis, 2 officers and 104 men, at $16 each.	

		Q. M. G., with Thos. McKissack.	Leavenworth, by cars and steamboat, 2 officers, at $13 each, and 40 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
231	St. Louis, September 8, 1857	Lieut. Col G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thos. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, 5 officers, at $13 each, and 160 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
232	San Antonio, August 26, 1857	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with S. W. McAllister.	Hay: To deliver there, by November 30, 1857, 200 tons of hay, at $22 95 per ton of 2,240 pounds.	S. W. McAllister, E. Braden, E. K. Tynan, S. S. Smith. Bond, $5,000.
233	Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, August 15, 1857.	Lieut. D. P. Hancock, A. A. Q. M., with G. Massey and O. Love.	Corn: To deliver at that post, by December 1, 1857, 4,500 bushels of corn in the shuck, at 95 cents per bushel.	C. F. Eastman, J. C. Humes. Bond, $800.
234	St. Louis, September 12, 1857	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thos. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamers, thence to Fort Leavenworth, 5 officers, at $13 each, and 130 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
235	Fort Arbuckle, C. N., August 20, 1857.	Lieut. N B. Pearce, A. A. Q. M., with Thos. J. Shannon.	Oats: To deliver there, by January 31, 1858, 3,125 bushels of oats, at 74 cents per bushel of 32 pounds.	
236	Fort Arbuckle, C. N., August 20, 1857.	Lieut. N. B. Pearce, A. A. Q. M., with P. Liney.	Corn: To deliver, as above, 500 bushels of corn, (shelled,) at 69 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.	
237	Fort Arbuckle, C. N., August 20, 1857.	Lieut. N. B. Pearce, A. A. Q. M , with R. L. Cochran.	Corn: To deliver, as above, 6,043 bushels of shelled corn, at 89 cents per bushel.	
238	Fort Arbuckle, C. N., August 20, 1857.	Lieut. N. B. Pearce, A. A. Q. M., with T. Rector.	Corn: To deliver, as above, 600 bushels of shelle doorn, at 73 cents per bushel.	
239	St. Paul, Minnesota, September 7, 1857.	Lieut. C. Griffin, A. A. Q. M., with N. Roberts.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Time and Tide, from Fort Snelling to St. Louis, companies E and H, 2d artillery, their baggage, &c., for $2,000.	
240	Charleston, South Carolina, September 7, 1857.	Lieut. W. Jenkins, A. A. Q. M., with Moore & Glover.	Transportation of supplies: To transport on schooners, thence to Fort Capron, Florida, 760 barrels bulk of subsistence, and to Fort Dallas, Florida, 140 barrels bulk of subsistence stores, for $2,000.	
241	St. Louis, Missouri, September 19, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q M. G , with John S. Shaw.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Twilight, thence to Fort Leavenworth, 2 officers and 80 men, with a field battery, 44 horses, baggage, &c., for $1,550.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
242	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Ter., September 1, 1857.	Captain T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., with Russell & Waddell.	Hire of wagons: To furnish 25 ox wagons, with teams, drivers, &c., to transport supplies thence to Fort Union, New Mexico, at $800 per wagon; also, 9 ox wagons, with teams, &c., to transport supplies thence to Cottonwood creek, for $194 per wagon.	
243	St. Louis, Missouri, September 22, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thomas McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to Fort Leavenworth, by railroad and steamers, 4 officers, at $13 each, and 100 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
244	St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thomas McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, 8 officers, at $13 each, and 160 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
245	New Orleans, September 23, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with W. H. Cable.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Allegheny, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 officers, at $20 each, and 156 enlisted men, at $4 50 each.	
246	Key West, Florida, September 12, 1857.	Lieut. A. Beckwith, A. A. Q. M., with Charles Tift.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to Indian Key, Florida, on the schooner Dart, 40 officers and enlisted men, for $100.	
247	Fort Mason, Texas, August 8, 1587.	Lieut. J. T. Shaaff, A. A. Q. M., with L. Martin.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by October 31, 1857, 300 tons of hay, at $16 50 per ton.	L. Martin H. Horster, F. Lockte. Bond, $2,000.
248	Fort Crook, California, July 31, 1857.	Lieut. W. P. Sanders, A. A. Q. M., with J. Loag.	Barley: To deliver at that post, by November 1, 1857, 350,000 pounds of barley, at 6¼ cents per pound.	
249	Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, September 21, 1857.	Sergeant P. Mulholland, agent, with J. Lyon, jr.	Repairing gun shed: For furnishing materials and repairing gun shed at that post, $70.	
250	Newport Barracks, Kentucky, October 1, 1857.	Lieut. H. B. Hendershott, A. A. Q. M., with A. Stillwell.	Wood: To deliver such quantities of wood as may be required at Newport barracks in 12 months from date, for $4 74½ per cord.	
251	Umpqua City, Oregon Territory, July 1, 1857.	Lieut. T. M. Saunders, A. A. Q. M., with J. T. Cooper.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by September 1, 1857, 15 tons of hay, at $15 per ton.	
252	Newport Barracks, Kentucky, October 1, 1857.	Lieut. H. B. Hendershott, A. A. Q. M., with Air & Walls.	Ferriage: For privilege of ferry for troops, wagons, &c., belonging to and going to and from Newport Barracks for 12 months from date, for $300.	

253	New Orleans, September 29, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with J. N. Bofinger.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer W. M. Morrison, from New Orleans to St. Louis, companies A, H, K, and F, 4th artillery, at $20 for each officer, (9,) and $4 50, for each man, (274.)	
254	St. Louis, October 3, 1857....	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with W. Mcpherson.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamboats, thence to Fort Leavenworth, 2 officers, at $13 each, and 75 men at $5 each.	
255	St. Louis, October 3, 1857	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with L. A. Welton.	Transportation of troops: To transport, as above, 9 officers, at $13 each, and 272 men, at $5 each.	
256	Tampa, Florida, September 23, 1857.	Major J. McKinstry, A. Q. M., with F. M. Thompson.	Charter-party: Charters the schooner Star, to transport part of the 4th artillery thence to New Orleans, for $600.	
257	Fort Arbuckle, C. N., June 26, 1857.	Lieut. T. B. Edelin, A. A. Q. M., with W. T. Strain.	Hay: To deliver there, by August 31, 1857, 200 tons of hay, at $6 25 per ton.	S. C. Humer, W. T. Strain. Bond, $500.
258	Punta Rasa, Florida, September 21, 1857.	Capt. G. A. DeRussey, A. A. Q. M., with F. F. Smith.	Transportation of troops: To transport on schooner Suffolk, thence to New Orleans, 68 men, at $10 each, and 1 officer, at $30, and $4 each additional if a special steam-tug be employed in the Mississippi.	
259	St. Louis, Missouri, October 7, 1857.	Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with Thomas McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport by railroad and steamboats, thence to Fort Leavenworth, 14 officers, at $13 each, and 202 enlisted men, at $5 each.	
260	New Orleans, October 3, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with W. F. Haines.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamer Hiawatha, thence to St. Louis, 14 officers, at $20 each, and 203 enlisted men, at $4 50 each.	
261	Fort Brooke, Florida, September 27, 1857.	Brevet Major J. McKinstry, A. Q. M., with Jas. McKay.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to New Orleans, on the steamer General Rusk, 3 companies 4th artillery, at $30 each for the officers, and $10 each for the men.	
262	Fort Ripley, Minnesota Territory, September 25, 1857.	Lieut. W. C. Spencer, A. A. Q. M., with S. B. Olmstead.	Hay: To deliver there, by December 31, 1857, 90 tons of hay, at $22 per ton.	
263	New Orleans, Louisiana, September 30, 1857.	Colonel D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with J. W. Carroll.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to St. Louis, on the steamer Cora Anderson, 2 officers, at $20 each, and 72 enlisted men, at $4 50 each.	
264	Fort Lancaster, Texas, September 5, 1857.	Lieut. J. P. Sherburne, A. A. Q. M., with J. D. Thier.	Hay: To deliver there in six months from September 1, 1857, 100 tons of hay, at $1 20 per 100 pounds.	
265	Fort McIntosh, Texas, September 1, 1857.	Lieut. W. Owens, A. A. Q. M., with R. Martin.	Hay: To deliver such quantities of hay as may be required at that post, at $12 per ton.	A. Martin, E. Gaeza, E. Trevino. Bond, $3,000.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
266	San Antonio, Texas, September 17, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with James Duff.	Corn: To deliver the following quantities of corn by September 30, 1857— 12,500 bushels, at Camp Colorado, Texas, at $2 30 per bushel. 6,000 bushels, at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, at $2 70 per bushel, and 20 cents for each sack retained and not replaced.	James Duff, J. McCarthy, J. Bowen, J. H. Kampmann. Bond, $20,000.
267	San Antonio, Texas, September 18, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with F. Fresenius.	Corn: To deliver, by September 30, 1857, the following quantities of corn— 15,000 bushels, at Fort Mason, Texas, at $2 25 per bushel. 3,500 bushels, at Fort McKavett, Texas, at $2 60 per bushel. 9,800 bushels, at Camp Verde, Texas, at $2 10 per bushel, and 20 cents for each sack retained and not replaced.	F. Fresenius, H. Mayer, G. Theisen, G. Schleicher, and H. Basse. Bond, $30,000.
268	San Antonio, Texas, September 21, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with E. C. Dewey.	Corn: To deliver at Fort Inge, Texas, by March 31, 1858, 5,800 bushels of corn, at $1 49 per bushel, and 20 cents for each sack retained and not replaced.	E. C. Dewey, W. B. Knox, C. L. Pyron. Bond, $5,000.
269	San Antonio, Texas, September 22, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with J. Schleichum.	Wood: To deliver at San Antonio Depot, by December 31, 1857, 300 cords of mezquit wood, at $3 50 per cord.	J. Schleichum, G. Theisen, E. Pentenrieder. Bond, $1,000.
270	Ringgold Barracks, Texas, August 29, 1857.	Lieut. J. E. Slaughter, A. A. Q. M., with J. B. McCluskey.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by October 25, 1857, 240 tons of hay, at $11 30 per ton.	J. B. McCluskey, J. P. Kelsey, A. Lafarge. Bond, $5,424.
271	Fort Hoskins, Oregon Territory, August 10, 1857.	Lieut. W. T. Gentry, A. A. Q. M., with O. K. P. Cain.	Oats: To deliver there, by October 31, 1857, 1,000 bushels of oats, at 73 cents per bushel.	
272	Fort Hoskins, Oregon Territory, June 20, 1857.	Captain C. C. Augur, A. A. Q. M., with H. Van Peer.	Lease of site: Leasing to United States, as long as required, a parcel of land lying north of the Luckeamute river,	

			of cutting timber for building, and of removing buildings on expiration of lease, for $300 per annum.	
273	Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, August 18, 1857.	Lieut. A. V. Kauts, A. A. Q. M., with J. Rigney and P. Fowler.	Hay: To deliver there, by October 1, 1857, 100 tons of hay, at $16 25 per ton.	J. Rigney, P. Fowler, P. Keach, G. Williams. Bond, $3,250.
274	San Antonio Texas, October 1, 1857.	Captain E. E. McLean, A. Q. M., with F. Gilbeau.	Lease of hospital: Leasing to the United States his house on Alamo and Commerce streets, San Antonio, for a hospital, for five years, at $60 per month.	
275	New York, October 19, 1857..	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with W. H. Davidge.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to San Francisco, by steamers and Panama railroad, 5 officers, at $300 each, and 220 enlisted men, at $125 each.	
276	Fort Ripley, Minnesota, October 13, 1857.	Lieut. W. C. Spencer, A. A. Q. M., with William Grant.	Wood: To deliver there, by March 31, 1858, 250 cords of oak wood, at $3 per cord.	
277	St. Louis, Missouri, October 20, 1857.	Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman, D. Q. M. G., with F. M. Colburn.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to New York city, by railroad, 2 officers and 16 enlisted men, at $17 each.	
278	St. Louis, Missouri, October 26, 1857.	Captain R. E. Clary, A. Q. M., with Th. McKissack.	Transportation of troops: To transport, by railroad and steamboats, from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, 2 officers, at $13 each, and 110 men, at $5 each.	
279	Camp Colorado, Texas, September 18, 1857.	Lieut. A. P. Porter, A. A. Q. M., with J. T. Ward.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by October 31, 1857, 120 tons of hay, at $19 50 per ton.	J. T. Ward, L. Martin, J. M. Hunter. Bond, $1,500.
280	St. Paul, Minnesota, August 11, 1857.	Major J. G. Martin, A. Q. M., with W. K. Murphy.	Transportation of troops: To transport, on the steamer Time and Tide, from Fort Snelling to St. Louis, Missouri, light company E, 3d artillery, its battery, horses, baggage, &c., for $1,600.	
281	New York, November 4, 1857.	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with W. H. Davidge.	Transportation of troops: To transport, by steamers and the Panama railroad, thence to San Francisco, California, 4 officers, at $300 each, and 250 enlisted men, at $125 each.	
282	Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, September 11, 1857.	Lieut. A. V. Kauts, A. A. Q. M., with H. A. Goldsborough and P. Keach.	Oats: To deliver at that post, by November 30, 1857, 7,000 bushels of oats, at $1 16 per bushel.	H. A. Goldsborough, P. Keach, A. Martin, O. P. Mesker. Bond, $14,000.
283	Fort Dalles, Oregon Territory, August 27, 1857.	Captain Th. Jordan, A. Q. M., with J. S. Ruckel.	Oats: To deliver at that post, by November 1, 1857, 720,000 pounds of oats, in sacks, at 3¾ cents per pound.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject-matter.	Sureties.
284	Mellonville, Florida, October 28, 1857.	Lieut. O. F. Solomon, A. A. Q. M., with John Hughey.	Transportation of supplies: To transport all military supplies required from Mellonville to depot on Lake Harney, Florida, at 30 cents per 100 pounds.	
285	Fort Inge, Texas, September 21, 1857.	Lieut. W. H. Jenifer, A. A. Q. M., with W. W. Arnett.	Hay: To deliver at that post, by November 15, 1857, 140 tons of hay, at $11 95 per ton.	W. W. Arnett, C. C. McKinney, J. C. Ellis. Bond, $1,000.
286	Fort Arbuckle, Cherokee Nation, October 24, 1856.	Lieut. N. B. Pearce, A. A. Q. M., with S. Paul.	Coal: To deliver at Fort Arbuckle 300 bushels of coal, (100 bushels per month, commencing with November, 1856,) for $1 25 per bushel.	
287	Indian Key, Florida, September 15, 1857.	Lieut. Col. J. H. Winder, A. A. Q. M., with W. H. Bethel.	Lease of buildings: Leasing to the United States, for use of the troops at Indian Key, 5 buildings, at $30 per month.	
288	Fort Bliss, Texas, July 21, 1857.	Major J. Longstreet, A. A. Q. M., with George Lyles.	Fuel: To deliver within five miles of that post such quantities of mezquit roots as may be required in one year from August 1, 1857, at $5 per cord.	Leonard & Maurin, Don Pedro Aguerri. Bond, $3,000.
289	Fort Bliss, Texas, July 20, 1857.	Major J. Longstreet, A. A. Q. M., with Samuel Magoffin.	Fodder: To deliver at that post such quantities of cut hay as may be required in one year from August 1, 1857, for $13 per ton.	Jas. W. Magoffin, Isaac Lightner, Bond, $5,000.
290	Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 5, 1857.	Captain A. Montgomery, A. Q. M., with S. B. Bennett.	Corn: To deliver there, by November 30, 1857, 2,000 bushels of corn, at 49½ cents per bushel.	S. B. Bennett, Jos. Bennett, Jos. J. Walton. Bond, $2,000.
291	Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 5, 1857.	Captain A. Montgomery, A. Q. M., with J. M. Brown and C. C. Heard.	Oats: To deliver at that post— 2,000 bushels of oats, by September 30, 1857, at 64 cents per bushel. 3,000 bushels of oats, by October 31, 1857, at 66 cents per bushel.	J. M. Brown, C. C. Heard, S. M. Hays, R. C. Hattaway. Bond, $7,000.
292	Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 5, 1857.	Captain A. Montgomery, A. Q. M., with J. S. Bostick.	Corn: To deliver there, by January 31, 1858, 4,000 bushels of corn, at 57½ cents per bushel.	J. S. Bostick, J. M. Brown, Chas. G. Grott. Bond, $4,000.

				B. Sutton, J. S. Bostwick. Bond, $2,645.
294	Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 5, 1857.	Capt. A. Montgomery, A. Q. M., with W. T. England.	Corn: To deliver there by December 31, 1857, 3,000 bushels, at 53 cents per bushel.	W. T. England, W. B. Sutton, J. M. Brown. Bond, $3,180.
295	Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 5, 1857.	Capt. A. Montgomery, A Q. M., with A. Warren.	Corn: To deliver there by March 31, 1858, 2,000 bushels of corn, at 57¼ cents, and 3,000 bushels by June 30, 1858, at 66¾ cents per bushel.	A. Warren, J. Bennett, J. Gardner. Bond, $6,000.
296	Fort Yuma, California, August 20, 1857.	Lieut. R. O. Tyler, A. A. Q. M., with L. J. F. Jacger.	Hay: To deliver at that post 90 tons of hay by November 14, 1857, at $90 per ton, (2,000 pounds.)	
297	Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, July 30, 1857.	Lieut. A. V. Kautz, A. A. Q. M., with W. F. Tolmie, agent Puget Sound Agricultural Company.	Lease: Leasing to the United States the site of Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, for $600 per annum, until the rights of said company cease under the provisions of the treaty of June 15, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, &c.	
298	Camp Colorado, Texas, September 15, 1857.	Lieut. A. P. Porter, A. A. Q. M., with John C. Gooch, J. T. Ward, and Jesse Mercer.	Lease: Leasing to the United States a tract of land on Jim Ned creek, Travis county, Texas, being the site of Camp Colorado, surveys 732, 733, 734, and 497, containing 1,506 acres, for twenty years, with right to cut fuel and building materials thereon, for $50 per month, the United States having the privilege to purchase it prior to December 31, 1861, at $3 per acre, and after that date, and during the continuance of lease, at $10 per acre.	
299	Stockton, California, September 20, 1857.	Lieut. J. Tipton, A. A. Q. M., with G. D. White.	Storage: To receive and store at Stockton, and forward thence by public teams all public supplies destined for Fort Miller, California, from date till September 1, 1858, for $2 50 per ton.	
300	New York city, December 4, 1857.	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with W. H. Davidge, president.	Transportation of troops: To transport by steamers and the Panama railroad from New York to Benicia, California, 2 officers, at $300 each, and 170 enlisted men, at $125 each.	
301	New York city, November 30, 1857.	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with Wm. Whitlock, jr.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the ship William Nelson thence to New Orleans, Louisiana, 6 officers, at $50 each, and 410 men, at $7 each.	

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Subject matter.	Sureties.
302	Camp Cooper, Texas, June 6, 1856.	Lieut. J. F. Minter, A. A. Q. M., with M. T. Johnson.	Corn: To deliver there by July 1, 1856, 2,500 bushels of corn or oats, and the same quantities August 1 and September 1, 1856, if required, at $2 50 per bushel.	
303	Camp Verde, Texas, September 1, 1857.	Lieut. W. P. Chambliss, A. A. Q. M., with A. Leinweber.	Hay: To deliver at that post by November 1, 1857, 180 tons of hay, at $9 94 per ton.	A. Leinweber, J. Leinweber, Geo. Leinweber. B'd, $2,000.
304	Newport Barracks, Kentucky, November 28, 1857.	Lieut. H. B. Hendershott, A. A. Q. M., with C. G. Pearce.	Transportation of troops: To transport thence to New Orleans, on the steamer Ohio Belle, 2 officers and 440 enlisted men, for $3,500.	
305	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Nov. 10, 1857.	Capt. T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., with H. Ewing, trustee.	Lease of buildings, &c.: Leasing to the United States, for the use of the troops, certain houses in Cincinnati, Kansas Territory, to be ready for occupancy by November 14 and 17, with privilege of holding the same, if required, until August 1, 1858, at $10 per room per month; also agrees to deliver at Cincinnati, Kansas Territory, certain houses, jointed, &c., ready to be put up, including doors, windows, glass, locks, &c., allowing at the rate of $5 per thousand for shingles necessary for roofing said buildings, at at $600 for each house of four rooms, $400 for each house of two rooms, $200 for each house of one room, the United States reserving the right to remove such additional buildings, &c.	
306	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Nov. 16, 1857.	Capt. T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., with W. H. Russell.	Lease of houses, &c.: Leases to the United States, for the use of the troops, part of blocks 95 and 97, in Leavenworth City, with the buildings thereon, until April 1, 1858, for $4,000, and $60 per day payable for each and every day they may be retained after that date.	
307	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Nov. 26, 1857.	Capt. T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., with J. J. Clarkson.	Lease: Leases, as above, the houses, &c., on south half of lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, block 95, in Leavenworth City, until May 1, 1858, for $250; if retained after that date, $50 per month rent to be paid for the same.	

				Lanarge. Bond, $5,424.
309	Fort Clark, Texas, August 10, 1857.	Lieut. J. B. Witherell, A. A. Q. M., with R. Kennedy.	Hay: To deliver there by October 10, 1857, 250 tons of hay, at $16 40 per ton.	R. Kennedy, R. Riley, J. Dunlop. Bond, $4,000.
310	Port Townsend, Washington Territory, October 24, 1857.	Lieut. F. H. Bates, A. A. Q. M., with F. W. Pettygrove.	Straw: To deliver at the wharf of the military reserve, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, 8 tons of straw, at $25 per ton.	F. W. Pettygrove, L. B. Hastings, J. J. A. Van Bokkelin. Bond, $600.
311	Port Townsend, Washington Territory, October 23, 1857.	Lieut. F. H. Bates, A. A. Q. M., with E. Schroter.	Oats: To deliver, as above, at such times and in such quantities as required, 1,200 bushels of oats, at $1 12½ per bushel.	E. Schroter, T. J. Hanna, H. S. Washburn. B'd, $2,700.
312	New Orleans, Louisiana, December 12, 1857.	Col. D. D. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., with Harris, Morgan & Co.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the steamship Texas from New Orleans to Indianola 4 officers, at $20 each, and 409 enlisted men, at $6 each.	
313	New York, December 12, 1857.	Lieut. Col. A. C. Myers, A. Q. M., with J. W. Phillips.	Transportation of troops: To transport on the ship Ohio from New York to Key West, Florida, 1 officer and 63 recruits, &c., for $800.	
314	Fort Marcy, New Mexico, October 10, 1857.	Bvt. Maj. J. T. Sprague, A. A. Q. M., with Moore & Rees.	Corn: To deliver at that post by April 30, 1858, 5,000 fanegas of shelled corn, at $3 20 per fanega of 140 pounds, and 25 cents for every sack retained.	Moore & Rees, H. Conelly, Henry O'Neill. Bond, $10,000.
315	Fort Umpqua, Oregon Territory, September 30, 1857.	Lieut. T. M. Saunders, A. A. Q. M., with D. Wells.	Oats: To deliver at that post by November 30, 1857, 300 bushels of oats, at $1 12 per bushel of 34 pounds.	
316	Fort Umpqua, Oregon Territory, September 28, 1857.	Lieut. T. M. Saunders, A. A. Q. M., with W. Johnson.	Shingles: To deliver there by November 30, 1857, 40,000 shingles, at $6 50 per M.	
317	San Francisco, November 7, 1857.	Lieut. Col. T. Swords, D. Q. M. Gen., with A. Martin.	Agency: Agrees to take charge of the public lots and buildings known as the "Fort," at Monterey, California, and apply any rents received to repairing the same.	
318	San Francisco, October 26, 1857.	Lieut. Col. T. Swords, A. Q. M. Gen., with D. R. Ashley.	Agency: On the same conditions as above agrees to accept the charge of the lot and building at Monterey known as the *cuartel*.	

List of bills of lading of supplies shipped from Philadelphia by Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, and Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, assistant quartermasters United States army.

No.	Date.	By whom signed.	Vessel, destination, quantity shipped, and rate charged.
	1857.		
1	Mar. 16	D. S. Stetson	Per ship Diamond State, to New Orleans. 507 cubic feet of public property, at 10 cents per cubic foot.
2	16	D. S. Stetson	Per ship Diamond State, to New Orleans, 15 wagons, at $14 each, and 802 cubic feet of boxes, &c., at 10 cents per cubic foot.
3	20	C. Pettit	Per ship Washington Butcher, to New Orleans, 1 wagon with 2 boxes of gear, $11, and 392 cubic feet of stores, at 10 cents per foot.
4	20	C. Pettit	Per schooner J. W. Ramsey, to Charleston, S. C., 226 cubic feet of stores, at 7 cents per foot.
5	April 25	Heron, agent	Per steamer State of Georgia, to Charleston, S C., 140 cubic feet of stores, at 12½ cents per foot.
6	May 1	Wm. Marshman	Per barque Charles W. Poultney, to New Orleans, La , 825 cubic feet of stores, at 15 cents per foot.
7	22	H. Winsor	Per steamship Palmetto, to Fort Independence, Mass , 310 cubic feet of stores, at 8 cents per cubic foot.
8	30	D. S. Stetson	Per schooner R. W Brown. to Charleston, S. C., 233 cubic feet of stores, at 6 cents per foot.
9	June 3	E. A. Groves	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 1,522 pounds of stores, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
10	6	Douglass, agent	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 489 pounds of stores, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
11	10	Bishop, Simonds & Co	Per ship Fanny Fosdick, to New Orleans, 200 pounds dead weights, at ½ cent per pound, and 1,027 cubic feet of stores, at 15 cents per foot.
12	11	Douglass, agent	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 1,256 pounds of public stores, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
13	17	J. Wooly	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 5,672 pounds of public stores, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
14	July 24	A. Groves, agent	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 680 pounds of public stores, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
15	Aug. 18	Donaldson, agent	Per barque Charles W. Poultney, to New Orleans, 203 cubic feet of stores, at 12½ cents per foot.
16	29	Bishop, Simonds & Co.	Per barque Saragossa, to New Orleans, 734 cubic feet of stores, at 10 cents per foot.
17	Sept. 1	J. Cummings	Per Union Steamship Company. 366 cubic feet of stores, at 12½ cents per foot.
18	15	Bishop, Simonds & Co	Per ship Joseph Jones, to Benicia, California, 951 cubic feet, at 50 cents per foot, and 5 per cent. primage.
19	23	Keller, for agent	Per ship Palmetto, to Boston, 277 cubic feet of stores, at 8 cents per foot.

20		25	Douglass	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 1,092 pounds, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
21		30	Bishop, Simonds & Co	Per ship Otsionthe, to New Orleans, 5 wagons, at $8 each, 18 boxes of harness, &c., at 8 cents per cubic foot, (164 cubic feet.)
22	Oct.	9	Bishop, Simonds & Co	Per ship Joseph Jones, to Benicia, California, 86 cubic feet of supplies, at 50 cents per foot.
23		24	Douglass	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 1,559 pounds of supplies, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
24		28	Bishop, Simonds & Co	Per ship Mary & Adeline, to New Orleans, 5,000 wagon bows for $125.
25		29	Douglass	Per Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, to Baltimore, 3,188 pounds of supplies, at 20 cents per 100 pounds.
26	Nov.	24	J. Cummings	Per Union Steamship Company, to Richmond, 138 cubic feet of supplies, at 10 cents per foot.
27		24	W. H. Kid	Per Commercial Transportation Company, to Albany, 4,222 pounds of supplies, at 30 cents per 100 pounds.

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January* 4, 1858.

List of railroad receipts for supplies forwarded from Philadelphia to different destinations, by Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, and Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, assistant quartermasters United States army.

Property forwarded between December 1, 1856, and December 1, 1857:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 69 receipts, for 1,332,658 pounds of public property, at 55 cents to 90 cents per 100 pounds.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, 74 receipts, for 293,077 pounds of public property, at 32 cents per 100 pounds.

Freed, Ward & Freed's Line to Carlisle, 11 receipts, for 22,784 pounds of public property, at 33 cents to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

Livingston & Co's Line to Carlisle, 1 receipt, for 4,308 pounds of public property, at 35 cents per 100 pounds.

Adams & Co's Express, (different destinations,) receipts, for sixty-eight boxes, at various rates.

Baltimore & Ohio Express Line, to St. Louis and Cincinnati, 19 receipts, for 190,224 pounds of public property, at from $1 15 to $1 85 per 100 pounds.

Western Transportation Company, to Buffalo and Rochester, 2 receipts, for 3,032 pounds of public property, at from 65 cents to 68 cents per 100 pounds.

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January* 4, 1858.

Statement of contracts made in the Subsistence department during the year 1857.

Posts.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing.	Terminating.
Fort Kissimmee, Fla.	A. D. Johnson	Lieut. S. D. Lee	Fresh beef	Jan. 1, 1857	Jan. 1, 1857	June 30, 1857
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Samuel Cross	Lieut. W. Butler	do	Jan. 7, 1857	Jan. 15, 1857	Jan. 1, 1858
Fort Brooke, Fla.	C. Seals	Lieut. O. A. Mack	do	Jan. 8, 1857	Jan. 12, 1857	Jan. 12, 1858
Fort Brown, Texas	N. Chano	Lieut. L. O. Morris	do	Jan. 26, 1857	Feb. 1, 1857	Jan. 31, 1858
Mission San Diego, Cal.	F. Kerren	Lieut. W. A. Winder	do	Feb. 14, 1857	Feb. 14, 1857	Feb. 14, 1858
Camp Cooper, Texas	H. B. George	Lieut. H. Biggs	do	Mar. 16, 1857	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1858
Fort Meade, Fla.	Daniel Sloan	Lieut. J. J. Dana	do	Mar. 23, 1857	Mar. 23, 1857	Mar. 23, 1858
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	O. McSwiney	Lieut. W. Jenkins	do	Mar. 16, 1857	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1858
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	R. Oliver	Lieut. G. D. Bailey	do	Mar. 21, 1857	Mar. 21, 1857	Mar. 21, 1858
Fort Inge, Texas	W. C. Watson	Lieut. R. C. Wood	do	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1857	Sept. 30, 1857
Fort Davis, Texas	James Dawson	Lieut. T. M. Jones	do	April 8, 1857	June 1, 1857	May 31, 1858
Fort Walla-Walla, W. T.	Combs & Cosper	Lieut. J. Vanboast	do	April 17, 1857	May 1, 1857	April 30, 1858
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.	John W. Drew	Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart	do	April 20, 1857	June 1, 1857	June 1, 1857
Post on Muckleshute, W. T.	A. J. Burge	Lieut. D. B. McKibbin	do	May 10, 1857	May 10, 1857	Nov. 10, 1857
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	W. Henderson	Lieut. J. N. Ward	do	May 23, 1857	June 1, 1857	May 31, 1858
Fort Independence, Mass.	J. B. Severance	Lieut. H. C. Symonds	do	May 27, 1857	May 15, 1857	May 15, 1858
Benicia barracks, arsenal, &c., Cal.	D. N. Hasting	Bvt. Major G. P. Andrews	do	June 1, 1857	June 1, 1857	June 30, 1858
Fort Brady, Mich.	F. Gornoe	Lieut. J. M. Roberteon	do	June 3, 1857	June 10, 1857	June 10, 1858
Fort Leavenworth, K. T.	M. Ryan	Captain H. F. Clarke	do	June 17, 1857	July 1, 1857	June 30, 1858
Fort Adams, R. I.	W. T. Sherman	Lieut. A. R Eddy	do	June 13, 1857	June 13, 1857	Jan. 13, 1858
Fort Steilacoom, W. T.	J. K. Hurd	Lieut. A. V. Kauts	do	June 27, 1857	June 27, 1857	June 28, 1858
Fort Arbuckle, C. N.	W. Muncrief	Lieut. T. B. Edelin	do	do	Aug. 1, 1857	Aug. 1, 1858
Fort Yuma, Cal.	L. J. F. Jaeger	Lieut. R. O. Tyler	do	June 30, 1857	July 1, 1857	June 30, 1858
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	W. Saltenstall	Lieut. G. D. Bailey	do	July 1, 1857	do	do
Fort McKavett, Texas	L. Martin	Lieut. S. B. Holabird	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1857
Fort Mason, Texas	do	Lieut. T. J. Shaaff	do	July 13, 1857	July 22, 1857	Aug. 1, 1858
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	W. Buckins	Lieut. T. L. Trea lwell	do	Aug. 1, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857	July 31, 1858
Camp Colorado, Texas	L. Martin	Lieut. A. P. Porter	do	Aug. 4, 1857	Aug. 14, 1857	Aug. 14, 1858
Camp Verde, Texas	F. T. Roberski	Lieut. W. P. Chamblias	do	Aug. 15, 1857	Sept. 1, 1857	Feb. 28, 1858
Alleghany Arsenal, Pa.	Smith & Earl	Lieut. S. Crispin	do	Aug. 17, 1857	do	Aug. 31, 1858
Lake Harney, Fla.	J. N. Rutland	Lieut. O. F. Solomon	do	do	Aug. 24, 1857	Feb. 24, 1858
Fort Umpqua, O. T.	J. T. Cooper	Lieut. T. M. Saunders	do	Aug. 19, 1857	Oct. 1, 1857	Sept. 30, 1858

Baltimore, Md	Henry Wade	Lieut. L. H. Marshall	ditto	Sept. 1, 1857	Sept. 1, 1857	Aug. 31, 1858
Fort Dalles, O T	J. Y. Todd	Lieut. J. Vanboast	ditto	Sept. 15, 1857	Oct. 15, 1857	Oct. 15, 1858
Newport Barracks, Ky	J. Morlidge	Lieut. H. B. Hendershott	ditto	Sept. 30, 1857	Oct. 1, 1857	Sept. 30, 1858
Fort Inge, Texas	Denis Meade	Lieut. W. H. Jenifer	ditto	Oct. 1, 1857	ditto	Mar. 31, 1858
Washington, D C	J. S. James	Captain M. S. Miller	Complete rations	Feb. 20, 1857	Not stated	Not stated
Albuquerque, N. M	Clever & Gleason	Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Grayson.	Vinegar†	Feb. 9, 1857	June 1, 1857	Dec. 1, 1857
Santa Fé, N. M	J. A. Donavante	ditto	Flour‡	Feb. 23, 1857	Sept. 1, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858
Philadelphia, Pa	J. H. Parker	Lieut. W. B. Royall	Complete rations	Sept. 16, 1857	May 1, 1857	Oct. 31, 1857
Pittsburg, Pa	James Flinn	Lieut. R. Ransom	ditto	Sept. 20, 1857	April 20, 1857	Optional.
Rochester, N. Y	H. Taylor	Lieut. W. R. Pease	ditto	May 4, 1857	May 3, 1857	ditto
Fort Steilacoom, W. T	T. M. Chambers	Lieut. A. V. Kauts	Flour§	April 13, 1857	April 13, 1857	June 30, 1857
Chicago, Ill	S. McCotter	Lieut. B. D. Forsythe	Complete rations	June 16, 1857	July 1, 1857	June 30, 1858
Fort Riley, K. T	A. Gartin	Lieut. John Buford	Beef cattle‖	May 16, 1857	July 20, 1857	July 20, 1857
Detroit, Mich	R. C. Wright	Lieut. D. C. Stith	Complete rations	July 1, 1857	July 1, 1857	June 30, 1858
Fort Laramie, O. B	A. Gartin	Captain M. D. L. Simpson	Beef cattle¶	June 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Fort Kearny, N. T	ditto	ditto	ditto*	ditto	July 15, 1857	July 15, 1857
Salt Lake City, U. T	Russell & Waddell	ditto	ditto††	June 26, 1857		
Albuquerque, N. M	A. Jose Otero	Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Grayson.	Flour‡‡	Mar. 11, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857	Aug. 1, 1858
Fort Craig, N. M	ditto	ditto	ditto§§	ditto	ditto	ditto
Fort Stanton, N. M	ditto	ditto	ditto‖‖	ditto	Sept. 1, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858
Fort Thorn, N. M	J. Hubbell	ditto	Beef cattle¶¶	April 1, 1857	In Aug., 1857	In Aug., 1857
Fort Fillmore, N. M	ditto	ditto	ditto**	ditto	ditto	ditto
Richmond, Va	Eggleston & Fitzgerald.	Lieut. B. H. Robertson	Complete rations	July 1, 1857	July 1, 1857	Optional.
Fort Union, N. M.	C St. Vrain	Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Grayson.	Flour§§	April 8, 1857	Sept. 1, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858
Fort Massachusetts, N. M	ditto	ditto	ditto†††	ditto	ditto	ditto
Fort Stanton, N. M	ditto	ditto	ditto‡‡‡	ditto	ditto	ditto
Cantonment Burgwin, N. M	ditto	ditto	ditto§§§	ditto	ditto	ditto

* 300 head on hoof.
† 6,000 gallons.
‡ 75,000 pounds.
§ 300 barrels.
‖ 200 head.
¶ 300 head.

** 275 head.
†† 800 head by October 15, 1857, and 1,200 head as may be required.
‡‡ 225,000 pounds.
§§ 80,000 pounds.
‖‖ 90,000 pounds.

¶¶ 250 head.
*** 550 head.
††† 86,000 pounds.
‡‡‡ 65,000 pounds.
§§§ 100,000 pounds.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Posts.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing.	Terminating.
Fort Smith, Ark.	E. B. Bright	Captain A. Montgomery	Flour*	Aug. 7, 1857	Sept. 1, 1857	May 1, 1858
Columbus, Ohio	W. H. Huyck	Lieut. T. Moore	Complete rations	April 1, 1857	April 1, 1857	Optional.
Easton, Pa	E. R. Siegfried	Lieut. W. H. Rossell	do	Aug. 10, 1857	Aug. 10, 1857	Dec. 31, 1858
Charlotte, N. C.	J. C. Abernathy	Lieut. J. P. Jones	do	Aug. 5, 1857	Aug. 5, 1857	Optional.
Salisbury, N. C	A. W. Buis	do	do	Aug. 20, 1857	Aug. 20, 1857	do
Albuquerque, N. M.	F. Huning	Captain H. B. Schroeder	Beans†	Sept. 23, 1857	Oct. 1, 1857	Nov. 20, 1857
Fort Marion, Fla	F. Bridier	Ord. Sergt. H Douglas	Complete rations	Oct. 19, 1857	do	Sept. 30, 1858
Fort Mason, Texas	James Duff	Lieut. J. T. Shaaff	Flour‡	Oct. 1, 1857	Jan. 1, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859
Fort Davis, Texa	Simeon Hart	Lieut. T. M. Jones	do‡	Sept. 15, 1857	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
Camp Colorado, Texas	James Duff	Lieut. J. T. Shaaff	do‡	Oct. 1, 1857	Jan. 1, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859

A. C. SHIRAS, *Captain, Acting C. G. S.*

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, February 5, 1858.

*209,720 pounds. †500 bushels. ‡No quantity stated.

List of contracts on account of the medical and hospital department of the army for the year ending December 31, 1857.

Date of contract.	Names of contractors.	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
1841.					
April 1	H. Adams	Medical attendance and medicine.	Watertown arsenal	$30 00 per month.	
1842.					
March 11	Cyrus Briggs	do	Kennebec arsenal	20 00 do	
1845.					
Nov. 1	P. P. Burton	do	Little Rock arsenal	30 00 do	
1847.					
Nov. 17	L. Byrne	do	Pikesville arsenal	20 00 do	
1852.					
Dec. 9	Matt. Gayle	Medical attendance	Mount Vernon arsenal	45 00 do	
1853.					
July 1	M. Stevens	do	Camp Harney	75 00 do	Discharged August 15, 1853.
Nov. 9	J. L. Dawson	Medical attendance and medicine.	Charleston arsenal	25 00 do	
1854.					
August 30	E. S. Snow	do	Detroit arsenal	30 00 do	
Dec. 1	J. H. Baldwin	do	Indianola	27 50 do	Discharged Sept. 3, 1857.
1855.					
Feb. 1	E. J. Barry	Medical attendance	Cantonment Burgwin	85 83 do	Discharged Nov. 11, 1856.
April 1	Robert Burns	do	Frankford arsenal	10 00 do	Discharged May 15, 1857.
Sept. 27	W. F. Toulmie	do	Fort Steilacoom	100 00 do	Discharged Nov. 16, 1855.
Oct. 1	J. Harris	Medical attendance and medicine.	Augusta arsenal	25 00 do	Discharged March 31, 1857.
11	J. Steinberger	Medical attendance	Yakima expedition	150 00 do	Discharged Dec. 14, 1855.
1856.					
March 10	Samuel Blair	do	Field service in Florida	85 83 do	Discharged Oct. 10, 1856.
10	J. D. Stark	do	Fort Gatlin	40 00 do	
May 10	L. DeB. Kuhn	do	Field service, Oregon	85 83 do	
24	M. Atkinson	do	Fort Dalles	110 00 do	Discharged July 11, 1856.
July 10	J. C. Ridley	do	Camp Verde	40 00 do	Discharged Sept. 30, 1856.
11	K. Ryland	do	Pembina expedition	85 00 do	Discharged Dec. 9, 1856.
August 6	S. L. Nidelet	do	Fort Belknap	80 00 do	Discharged Nov. 5, 1856.

LIST—Continued.

Date of contract.	Names of contractors.	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
1856.					
August 10	O. P. Marsh	Medical attendance	Fort Snelling	$80 00 per month.	Discharged Oct. 15, 1856.
18	J. A. Rice	Medical attendance and medicine.	Florida mounted volunteers	40 00 do	
20	H. B. Orr	Medical attendance	Fort Meade	40 00 do	Discharged Dec. 31, 1856.
Sept. 1	L. W. C. Kennon	do	From Fort Craig to Tucson	80 00 do	
4	W. A. N. Du Guay	do	Fort Miller	75 00 do	Discharged Dec. 18, 1856.
8	P. Jordan	do	Fort Inge	80 00 do	Discharged Jan. 6, 1857.
11	A. S. Spear	Medical attendance and medicine.	Florida mounted volunteers	40 00 do	Discharged March 10, 1857.
23	Samuel Logan	Medical attendance	Lecompton	90 00 do	Discharged March 9, 1857.
Oct. 1	T. F. Dale	do	Allegheny arsenal	30 00 do	Discharged Dec. 31, 1856.
1	J. McSween	do	Fort Mason	50 00 do	Discharged Jan. 12, 1857.
20	Prentiss & Tolles	Medical attendance and medicine.	Lawrence	60 00 do	
27	S. McCurdy	do	Post near Fort Townsend	75 00 do	
28	Thomas Fayssoux	Medical attendance	Fort Moultrie	50 00 do	Discharged Oct. 27, 1857.
10	S. Blair	do	Fort Degnaud	80 00 do	Discharged Dec. 6, 1856.
Nov. 3	W. E. Townsend	do	Recruits, Boston	30 00 do	
8	R. Kennon	do	Ringgold barracks	80 00 do	Discharged Jan. 9, 1857.
11	E. J. Barry	do	Fort Massachusetts	85 00 do	Died March 25, 1857.
24	F. Branch	do	Manatee	40 00 do	Discharged August 31, 1857.
July 12	C. C. Miller	do	Fort Dalles	110 00 do	Discharged.
Dec. 23	Thomas Kearny	do	Fort McIntosh	80 00 do	
30	J. F. Heustis	do	Barrancas barracks	30 00 do	Discharged June 13, 1857.
1857.					
Jan. 1	H. B. Orr	Medical attendance and medicine.	Fort Meade	50 00 do	Discharged June 10, 1857.
1	R. J. Kendrick	do	Forts Clinch and Arbuckle	50 00 do	
9	R. B. Simpson	Medical attendance	Allegheny arsenal	30 00 do	
11	L. C. Warren	do	Fort Inge	80 00 do	Discharged March 12, 1857.

	19	L. Taylor	...do...	Recruits to California	120	83	...do...	Appointed assistant surgeon June 4, 1857.
	19	C. G. Hollenbush	...do...	...do...	120	83	...do...	Do. do.
March	10	A. S. Spear	Medical attendance and medicine.	Mellonville	75	00	...do...	
	17	A. H. Campbell	...do...	Enterprise	40	00	...do...	Discharged May 6, 1857.
April	1	H. Rossignol	...do...	Augusta arsenal	20	00	...do...	
	7	D. N. Mahon	Medical attendance	Carlisle barracks	50	00	...do...	Discharged May 27, 1857.
	10	C. B Alexander	Medical attendance and medicine.	Camp Bradley and other posts	40	00	...do...	Discharged August 20, 1857.
	13	J. Rogers	Medical attendance	Fort Snelling	50	00	...do...	Discharged May 15, 1857.
	29	R. P. Harris	...do...	Philadelphia	30	00	...do...	Discharged May 29, 1857.
May	1	P. E. Noel	...do...	Jefferson barracks	45	00	...do...	Discharged June 15, 1857.
	15	R. Burns	Medical attendance and medicine.	Frankford arsenal	20	00	...do...	
	27	D. N. Mahon	Medical attendance	Carlisle barracks	75	00	...do...	Discharged Sept. 8, 1857.
June	1	W. Manning	...do...	Fort Brady	40	00	...do...	Discharged July 31, 1857.
	13	G. M. Kellogg	...do...	Fort Snelling	100	00	...do...	Discharged August 12, 1857.
	17	W. Johnson	...do...	Barrancas barracks	30	00	...do...	
	18	S. Hastings	Medical attendance and medicine.	Nome Lackee	30	00	...do...	
	22	J. C. Baily	Medical attendance	Jefferson barracks	120	83	...do...	
July	1	B. V. Teel	...do...	Fort Duncan	80	00	...do...	
	12	E. S. Weisinger	...do...	Camp G. W. Wood	80	00	...do...	
	18	W. A. Carswell	...do...	Service in Florida	100	00	...do...	
	18	D. C. Jones	...do...	Camp Hudson	80	00	...do...	
	21	G. H. Stewart	...do...	Newport barracks	25	00	...do...	Discharged July 31, 1857.
	27	A. H. Kellog	...do...	Fort Massachusetts	80	00	...do...	
	30	A. Dunlap	...do...	Fort Smith to Leavenworth	100	00	...do...	Discharged August 17, 1857.
August	12	W. E. Townsend	...do...	Fort Independence	40	00	...do...	
	12	T. L. Bancroft	...do...	Cantonment Burgwin	80	00	...do...	
	17	A. Dunlap	...do...	Fort Leavenworth to Laramie	100	00	...do...	
	20	D. J. C. McKee	...do...	Carlisle barracks to Leavenworth	100	00	...do...	
Sept.	1	J. K. Stevens	...do...	Fort McIntosh	80	00	...do...	
	3	W. H. Dallam	...do...	Indianola	30	00	...do...	
Oct.	3	E. F. Graffenreid	...do...	En route to New Mexico	100	00	...do...	
	8	H. M. Weedon	...do...	Indian Key	80	00	...do...	Discharged Nov. 8, 1857.
	17	E. T. Perkins	...do...	23 recruits to Panama	80	00	for service.	Discharged Nov. 2, 1857.

LIST—Continued.

Date of contract.	Names of contractors.	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation.	Remarks.
1857.					
Nov. 1	A. Veile	Medical attendance and medicine.	Watervliet arsenal	$45 00 per month.	
5	F. N. Otis	Medical attendance	270 troops to Panama	100 00 for service.	Discharged November, 1857.
9	H. M. Weedon	do	Key West barracks	30 00 per month.	
16	W. P. Buel	do	270 recruits to San Francisco	100 00 for service.	
Dec. 4	F. N. Otis	do	175 recruits to Panama	75 00 do	Discharged December, 1857.
Nov. 15	W. A. Gordon	do	On Captain W. H. Benham and servant, at New Bedford.	3 00 per month, each.	
4	J. B. D. Stillman	do	From Panama to San Francisco	100 00 for service.	
June 11	T. M. Ames	do	Camp Bragg	75 00 per month.	

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 5, 1857.

List of contracts received at and made under the Engineer Department during the year 1857.

Name of contractors.	Date of contract.	When to be completed.	For what object, and on what terms.
	1857.		
Richard Westerfield	January 5	----------	For medical attendance upon all persons in the employ of the engineer department at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Mississippi river, at the rate of $30 per month.
T. C. Skine	January 19	----------	For medical attendance upon all officers, soldiers, and employés connected with the construction of Fort Taylor, under the engineer department, at the rate of $80 per month for services, and 25 per centum for medicines.
Richard K. Meade	February 27	----------	For excavating or dredging the channel of the Appomatox river, Virginia, at 15 cents for each and every cubic yard of earth or other solid matter removed in deepening said channel.
Charles A. Harding	March 17	----------	For medical attendance upon all persons in the employ of the engineer department upon the line of the Washington aqueduct, and to furnish the necessary medicines, at the rate of $100 per month for services, and 50 per centum for medicines furnished.
		1857.	
E. C. Stotsenburg & Son	April 2	May 15	For the delivery on the wharf at Fort Delaware, Delaware river, of 62 cast iron girders, and 6 cast iron columns, at 3½ cents per pound.
Jules A. Blank	April 22	----------	For the delivery on the wharf at Fort Gaines, Dauphin island, of 3,000,000 bricks, for the construction of said fort, at the rate of $11 per thousand.
Richard Fraser	June 8	June 29	For repairing public wharf at Fort Washington, for the sum of $500.
Daniel Stone	May 26	----------	For the receiving reservoir of the Washington aqueduct, viz: For grubbing and clearing site, $1,200; for excavating solid rock requiring blasting, $1 50 per cubic yard; of soft rock and detached rock, &c., 50 cents per cubic yard; of gravel and loose stones, &c., 20 cents per cubic yard; for puddling of materials paid for as excavation, in addition to the price for excavation, 13 cents per cubic yard; and for ramming of materials, paid for as excavation, &c., 8 cents per cubic yard.
Moses Eastman	May 26	Within sixty days after notification of approval of contract.	For the delivery at Fort Livingston, Barrataria bay, Louisiana, of 112,751¾ feet, b. m., merchantable pine lumber, at the rate of $22 50 per thousand feet, b. m.
C. P. Knapp	April 10	July 15	(Supplemental.) For the delivery of 524 cubic yards of small cockle shells on the United States wharf at Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, at the rate of $3 35 per cubic yard for clean shells, and $2 50 per cubic yard for dirty shells.

LIST OF CONTRACTS—Continued.

Name of contractors.	Date of contract.	When to be completed.	For what object, and on what terms.
	1857.		
Henry Cady	May 26	----------	For conduit on sections Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Washington aqueduct, viz: For trimming for conduit, 60 cents per linear foot; excavation below grade, solid rock, per cubic yard, $1 25; above grade, $1; laying conduit bricks, per thousand, at $5; stone, per cubic yard, $3 50; concrete, per cubic yard, $3; embankment, and back filling for embankment proper, 20 cents per cubic yard; for ramming 12 cents, and for puddling 20 cents per cubic yard.
M. S. Carman, R. J. Dobbins, F. Wehr, and Robert McCoy.	June 5	----------	For conduit on sections Nos. 14 and 15 of the Washington aqueduct, viz: For trimming for conduit, 25 cents per linear foot; excavating below grade, solid rock, $2 25 per cubic yard; above grade, $1 12; laying conduit bricks, per thousand, $5 50; stone, per cubic yard, $4; concrete, per cubic yard, $3; embankment, and back filling for embankment proper, 25 cents per cubic yard; for ramming 12, and for puddling 25 cents.
John Bensley, Alexey Von Schmidt, and Anthony Chabert.	April 30	----------	The government agrees to give the parties the right of using the waters of Lobos creek, California, and on certain considerations for which the contractors agree to pay to the government an annual rent of $1.
Myers, Jones & Platt	May 26	----------	For graduating sections Nos. 14 and 15 of Washington aqueduct, viz: For grubbing, per acre, $60; for excavation, solid rock, 90 cents per cubic yard; for soft rock, 50 cents per cubic yard; of gravel, earth, &c., 17 cents per cubic yard; hauling materials obtained from excavation, per cubic yard per hundred feet, 1 cent; not from excavation, 1 cent; puddling, 26 cents per cubic yard; ramming, 22 cents per cubic yard.
		1857.	
Rutter & Meads	July 22	Septemb'r 1	For the construction of two dumping scows for the use of the Patapsco river improvement, for the sum of $1,050 each.
William Douglass	May 28	----------	For the delivery of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of bricks upon the line of the Washington aqueduct, at the rate of $8 25 per thousand.
		1858.	
George W. Jackson	June 2	June 1	For the delivery of 300,000 bushels of sand on the line of the Washington aqueduct, at 6 cents per bushel.
Richard F. Jackson	May 26	June 1	For the delivery of 144,000 bushels of sand on the line of the Washington aqueduct, at 6 cents per bushel.
L. R. Sullivan	June 1	----------	For medical attendance and furnishing medicines to the employés at Forts Morgan and Gaines, Alabama, at the rate of $115 per month while so employed.

			branches, $44 50.
		1857.	
J. B. Jusler	August 18	Novem'r 18	For building temporary barracks, storehouse, carpenters' shops, (seven in number,) for the use of the new fort to be constructed at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, for the aggregate amount of $16,831.
		1858.	
Frederick & Field	August 24	June 30	For the delivery at Washington city or Georgetown, D. C., of cut stone for the Washington aqueduct: For all arch stones containing not more than 50 cubic feet each, delivered, at $1 20 per cubic foot; for all arch stones containing more than 50 and not less than 60 cubic feet, delivered, at $1 25 per cubic foot; and for all arch stones containing more than 60 cubic feet, $1 30 per cubic foot.
David Babcock and James Casey.	October 9	January 9	For building crib, wharf, and piers at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, for the sum of $27,977 36.
Charles Willey	October 12	August 15	For deepening the channel over the bar of the St. John's river, Florida, to the depth of 13 feet, and for the width of 50 feet, and maintaining the same depth at high water, for the sum of $150 per month; and for every half foot of depth over and above 13 feet depth so maintained the additional amount of $50 per month.
		1857.	
Pierce & Rowe	Sept'r 29	Novem'r 30	For the delivery at Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, of 217 stones for stretchers, and 349 stones for headers, at 64 cents per cubic foot.

H. G. WRIGHT, *Captain of Engineers, in charge.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 2, 1858.*

Statement of contracts made during the year 1857 *for works under the charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.*

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for.
1	Chehalis river, W. T., April 3, 1857.	L. J. Tower, with Lieut. G. H. Mendell.	L. H. Davis, Geo. Drew.	Road-making: For opening and constructing the following named portions of the Vancouver and Steilacoom military road, viz: Sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 4, commencing at Cowlits landing, and ending at Cabman's, on Grand Prairie, about 6½ miles, at $250 per mile. Sub-section 3 of same section, commencing at Cabman's, on Grand Prairie, and ending at Cutting's Prairie, about 4 miles, at $600 per mile. Sub-section 4 of same section, commencing at Cutting's Prairie, and ending on the Chehalis river, opposite Davis', 9 miles, at $225 per mile. Sub-section 5 of same section, commencing on Chehalis river, and ending opposite Boisis, on same river, about 6 miles, at $400 per mile. For the construction of a bridge over Lackaman's creek, at Davis' Mills, for the sum of $2 50 per running foot. The whole to be completed on or before the 31st day of October 1857.
2	Detroit, Michigan, April 4, 1857.	Barton & Osgood, with Capt. A. W. Whipple.	----------	Dredging: For the dredging required for deepening the channel of the St. Mary's river, Michigan, by the west channel through Lake George, and depositing the material to be removed at such points as the agents of the United States may direct, at the following prices, namely: For all earth, sand, gravel, stone, or clay, not cemented, the sum of 37 cents per cubic yard. For hard pan, or cemented sand and clay, $1 50 per cubic yard. For rock, in boulders or in place, measuring above one-half a cubic yard, at the rate of $10 per cubic yard.

			son.	Fort Steilacoom as lies between the crossing of Scatter creek and the crossing of the Des Chutes river, and also that portion lying between Tenalynob prairie and the Yelm prairie, the sum of $750 per mile. For the construction of a bridge over the Des Chutes river, at Linklater's, the sum of $3 90 per running foot. The whole work to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1857.
4	Buffalo, N. Y., June 19, 1857.	T. D. Barton, with Capt. A. W. Whipple.	----------	*Dredging: For dredging* a channel through the St. Clair flats, Michigan, and depositing the material to be removed at such points as the agent of the United States may direct, at the following prices, namely: For common excavation, such as sand, gravel, stone, or clay, not cemented, 37 cents per cubic yard. For hard pan, or cemented sand and clay, $1 50 per cubic yard. For rock, whether boulders or in place, measuring above one-half a cubic yard, at the rate of $10 per cubic yard.
5	Milwaukie, Wis., June 29, 1857.	Hasbrouck & Couro, with Lt. Col. J. D. Graham.	----------	Stone: For furnishing and delivering at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, forty cords of stone for the sum of $320.
6	St. Paul, Min., August 19, 1857.	J. W. McComb, with Captain Geo. Thom.	----------	Road-making: For cutting out the timber on that portion of the Territorial road from the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, extending from the eastern boundary of Sibley county to the terminus of the road at Fort Ridgely, called the "Fort Ridgely section," at the following rates, viz: For cutting down the trees and brush to the ordinary height above the surface of the road, and clearing off the same, $15 18 per acre. For cutting down the trees and brush to a height above the roadway, not exceeding one foot, and clearing off the same, $19 18 per acre.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for.
6	St. Paul, Min., August 19, 1857—Continued.	J. W. McComb, with Captain Geo. Thom.	----------	Road-making—Continued. For cutting down the trees and brush close to the ground, and clearing off the same, $25 per acre. To be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1857.
	St. Paul, Min., August 19, 1857.	S. J. Hasler and others, with Capt. Geo. Thom.	----------	Repairing bridge: For the repair of the bridge over Cannon river, near Red Wing, on the road from Mendota to Wabashaw, in Minnesota Territory, the work to be executed in accordance with the plans, and under the direction of the party of the second part, and to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1857, for the sum of $1,800.
8	St. Paul, Min., August 20, 1857.	A. C. Smith, with Capt. Geo. Thom.	----------	Road-making: For cutting out the timber on that portion of the road from the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, called the "St. Anthony section," at the following rates, viz: For cutting down the trees and brush to the ordinary height above the surface of the roadway, and clearing of the same, $15 18 per acre. For cutting down the trees and brush to a height above the surface of the roadway not exceeding one foot, and clearing off the same, $19 18 per acre. For cutting down close to the ground the trees and brush in the roadway, and clearing off the same, $25 per acre. To be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1857.
9	St. Paul, Minnesota, September 26, 1857.	Patrick Ryan, with Capt. Geo. Thom.	----------	Road-making: For opening and constructing that portion of the road from Point Douglass to Fort Ripley lying between Point Douglass and St. Paul, at the following rates, viz:

				in the roadway close to the ground, $35 per acre. For cutting down the growth of oak openings and the brush on the roadway close to the ground, $25 per acre. For cutting down the heavy growth of trees and brush outside of the centre strip or roadway, $25 per acre. For cutting down the growth of oak openings outside the centre strip or roadway, $15 per acre. For earthwork thrown immediately up and levelled, 25 cents per cubic yard, and for every additional 100 feet of haul, 2 cents per yard to be added. For logging the causeways, $2 per rod, lengthwise of the road; for timber in the bridges and culverts, 10 cents per running foot; for flooring, 15 cents per superficial foot; for railing, posts, and braces, 10 cents per running foot; for rock excavation, 90 cents per cubic yard. To be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1857.
10	St. Paul, Minnesota, October 1, 1857.	Turber & Hamilton, with Capt. Geo. Thom.	----------	Road-making: For opening and constructing that portion of the road from Point Douglass to the mouth of St. Louis river, lying between Point Douglass and Stillwater, at the following rates, viz: For cutting down the heavy growth of trees and brush, and grubbing and clearing the roadway, $45 per acre. For cutting down the growth of oak openings and brush, and grubbing and clearing the roadway, $35 per acre. For cutting down brush only, and grubbing and clearing the roadway, $25 per acre. For cutting down the heavy growth of trees and brush in the roadway close to the ground, $20 per acre.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for.
10	St. Paul, Minnesota, October 1, 1857—Continued.	Turber & Hamilton, with Capt. Geo. Thom.	----------	Road-making—Continued. For cutting down the growth of oak openings and brush in the roadway close to the ground, $15 per acre. For cutting down the heavy growth of trees and brush outside the roadway, $15 per acre. For cutting down the growth of oak openings outside the centre strip or roadway, $10 per acre. For the earthwork, 21 cents per cubic yard, when thrown up and levelled, and for every 100 feet of haul 5 cents per yard to be added. For logging the causeways, $5 per rod, lengthwise of the road; for timber in the bridges and culverts, 10 cents per lineal foot; for flooring, 10 cents per square foot; for railing and braces, 6 cents per lineal foot; for rock excavation, $2 per cubic yard. The whole to be completed on or before the 15th day of December, 1857.

J. J. ABERT, *Col. Corps Top. Engineers.*

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, *January* 12, 1858.

Contractors' names.	Articles contracted for, &c.	Price.	Place.	Date.
C. Alger & Co.	20 6-pounder bronze guns	46 cents per pound	Boston	July 7, 1857.
	10 24-pounder bronze howitzers	46 cents per pound	do	Do.
	2 10-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	21 8-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	19 42-pounder guns	6 cents per pound	do	Do.
	20 24-pounder howitzers	9 cents per pound	do	Do.
	160 10-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	do	October 9, 1857.
	40 10-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	1,680 8-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	420 8-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	1,900 42-pounder shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
James T. Ames	20 6-pounder bronze guns	46 cents per pound	Springfield	February 1 to May 28, 1857.
	1,000 cavalry sabres	$8 50 each	do	Do. do.
	500 non-commissioned officers' swords	$5 50 each	do	Do. do.
	4 12-pounder bronze guns, N. P	46 cents per pound	do	Do. do.
	Various machines	$6,567 31	do	December 8, 1857.
J. R. Anderson	2 10-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	Richmond	October 9, 1857.
	16 8-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	25 42-pounder guns	6 cents per pound	do	Do.
	20 24-pounder howitzers	9 cents per pound	do	Do.
	160 10-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	1,680 8-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	40 10-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	420 8-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	1,900 42-pounder shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
J. L. Archer	20 8-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	25 42-pounder guns	6 cents per pound	do	Do.
	20 24-pounder howitzers	9 cents per pound	do	Do.
	2,500 42-pounder shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	400 8-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	do	Do.
	1,600 8-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	do	Do.
Batty Brothers	1,000 copper powder-flasks	$1 25 each	Springfield	April 4, 1857.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Articles contracted for, &c.	Price.	Place.	Date.
J. Boyd & Sons	300 infantry cartridge boxes	$1 22 each	New York	January 24 to Sept. 8, 1857.
	428 infantry cartridge boxes	$1 34 each	----do	Do. do.
	500 infantry cartridge boxes	$1 44 each	----do	Do. do.
	300 rifle pouches	64 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	5,000 gun slings	22 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	192 pairs holsters	$3 05 each	----do	Do. do.
	208 pairs holsters	$3 35 each	----do	Do. do.
S. Colt	501 belt pistols and appendages	$24 each	Hartford	January 7 to Nov. 21, 1857.
	101 Colt's rifles	$50 each	----do	Do. do.
	10,000 ball cartridges	$18 per M	----do	Do. do.
	1,476 belt pistols and appendages	$18 each	----do	Do. do.
	5,000 belt pistols and appendages	$18 47 1/2 each	----do	Do. do.
	300 rifles and appendages	$42 50 each	----do	Do. do.
E. J. Dupont & Co	1,000 barrels gunpowder	$18 per barrel	New York	April 10, 1857.
	400 barrels gunpowder	$19 50 per barrel	Pittsburg	June 4, 1857.
W. C. Freeman	50 Joscelyn breech-loading arms	$35 each	New York	November 23, 1857.
E. Gaylord	300 infantry cartridge boxes and plates	$1 30 each	----do	January 23 to Nov. 2, 1857.
	300 infantry cartridge boxes and plates	$1 34 each	----do	Do. do.
	500 infantry cartridge boxes and belts	$1 53 each	----do	Do. do.
	300 cartridge box belts and plates	82 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	800 cartridge box belts and plates	91 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	500 waist belts and plates	37 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	300 waist belts and plates	41 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	500 rifle belts and plates	53 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	300 bayonet scabbards and frogs	56 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	100 bayonet scabbards and frogs	62 cents each	----do	Do. do.
J. D. Greene	100 breech-loading rifles	$30 each	Chicopee	August 5, 1857.
A. G. Hasard & Co	1,000 barrels gunpowder	$18 per barrel	Watertown	April 10, 1857.
W. E. Jones	300 sets of horse equipments	$39 86 per set	Philadelphia	Do.
Knap & Wade	3 10 and 19 8-inch Columbiads	6 1/2 cents per pound	Pittsburg	October 9, 1857.
	19 42-pounder guns	6 cents per pound	----do	Do.
	22 24-pounder howitzers	9 cents per pound	----do	Do.

	240 10 and 1,520 8-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	----do	Do.
	60 10-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	----do	Do.
	380 8-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	----do	Do.
	1,900 42-pounder shot	3½ cents per pound	----do	Do.
Lacy & Phillips	300 sets horse equipments	$39 86 per set	Philadelphia	February 21, 1857.
Ed. Maynard	400 Maynard breech-loading arms	$30 each	Chicopee	December 25, 1857.
North & Savage	100 revolving pistols	$20 each	Middletown	May 23, 1857.
J. C. Palmer	200 Sharpe's rifles	$26 15 each	Hartford	April 28, 1857.
	32,000 cartridges for Sharpe's rifles	$15 30 per M	----do	Do.
	1,400 Sharpe's rifles	$30 each	----do	November, 1857.
R. P. Parrott	4 10-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	New York	Feb. 19 to Nov. 25, 1857.
	18 8-inch Columbiads	6½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	27 42-pounder guns	6 cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	1 12-pounder iron gun	6 cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	240 10 and 1,506 8-inch shells	4½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	66 32-pounder shot	4½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	75 6-pounder shot	4½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	75 12-pounder shot	4½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	16 24-pounder shot	4½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	60 10 and 393 8-inch shot	3½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
	2,500 42-pounder shot	3½ cents per pound	----do	Do. do.
C. H. Peck	Building a powder magazine at Jefferson barracks, Missouri.	$22,356 21	St. Louis	July 3, 1857.
J. J. Pittman	1,100 infantry cartridge boxes and plates	$1 43 to $1 53 each	New York	January 21 to Sept. 8, 1857.
	1,300 cartridge box belts	83 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	400 waist belts	32 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	1,525 belt plates	8 and 9 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	400 rifle pouches	64 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	550 pouch belts	50 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	100 carbine slings	$1 10 each	----do	Do. do.
	250 sabre knots	35 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	200 artillery sword belts	$1 23 and $1 35 each	----do	Do. do.
	25 shoulder belts and plates	80 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	200 bayonet belts and plates	80 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	197 cavalry sabre belts	$1 62 and $1 71 each	----do	Do. do.
	100 cavalry sabre belts and plates	12 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	600 rifle waist belts and plates	53 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	100 cadets' bayonet scabbards	50 cents each	----do	Do. do.
	50 belts for sword bayonets	$1 85 cents each	----do	Do. do.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Articles contracted for, &c.	Price.	Place.	Date.
Rice & Childress	170 saddles, complete	$25 50 each	San Antonio	February 10, 1857.
R. S. Ripley	600 belt pistols, Adams' patent	$18 each	New York	April 1, 1857.
S. C. Robinson	6,600 32-pounder shot	3½ cents per pound	Richmond	May 9, 1857.
William Schmidt	10 Schroder's patent carbines	$30 each	New York	July 15, 1857.

H. K. CRAIG, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *January* 2, 1858.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 59.

CLERKS AND OTHERS—WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

List of clerks and other persons employed in that department.

FEBRUARY 10, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the acts approved April 20, 1818, and August 26, 1842, and a resolution of the House of Representatives of 13th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit herewith lists of clerks and other persons employed in this department, other than officers of the army, during the year 1857.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of persons employed in the office of the Secretary of War during the year 1857, *showing the time each was employed, and the amount of compensation paid them, respectively.*

Names and office.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Compensation.
A. Campbell ....chief clerk..	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 to March 3....	$378 88
John Potts .....do....	District of Columbia..	March 4 to March 31.	171 12
W. R. Drinkard.....do....	Virginia.....	April 1 to Dec. 31...	1,650 00
John Potts .....clerk...	District of Columbia..	Jan. 1 to March 3....	310 00
Do.....do....	.....do.....	April 1 to Sept. 30...	900 00
Do.....do....	.....do.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31....	500 00
N. Rice .....do....	Michigan.....	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	1,500 00
Do.....do....	.....do.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31....	450 00
Charles Calvert .....do....	Army	The whole year	1,600 00
James D. Kerr.....do....	Virginia.....	.....do.....	1,600 00
William B. Lee.....do....	Massachusetts.....	.....do.....	1,400 00
William J. Warren ....do....	New York.....	Jan. 1 to April 8....	380 77
Thomas P. Lewis .....do....	Virginia.....	April 10 to Dec. 31..	1,015 38
John M. Jewell .....do....	Mississippi.....	The whole year	1,200 00
P. Jordan.....messenger.	District of Columbia..	.....do.....	900 00
F. Datcher ...ass't messenger.	.....do.....	.....do.....	700 00
J. B. F. Sothoron....laborer..	.....do.....	Jan 1 to April 15...	174 75
E. B. Butler .....do....	Virginia.....	April 16 to Dec. 31..	425 25

The persons named above have all been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any and the appointment of others in their stead required for the better despatch of business.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February*, 1858.

Statement of all clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Paymaster General during the year 1857, *the State from whence appointed, the time employed, and the amount paid to each.*

Names.	Employment.	Residence at time of appointment.	Classification.	Time paid for.	Salary per annum, per acts March 3, 1853, and April 22, 1854.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
William D. Beall	Clerk	Dist. Columbia	4th class	One year	$1,800 00	$1,800 00	
E. H. Brooke	do	Maryland	3d class	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
William W. Young	do	South Carolina	do	do	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Thomas Cromwell	do	Maryland	2d class	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Richard S. Cox	do	Dist. Columbia	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	
William M. Ferguson	do	New York	do	do	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Henry Robinson	do	Dist. Columbia	1st class	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	
J. M. Wright	do	Maryland	do	do	1,200 00	1,200 00	On duty in Adjutant General's office.
Walter Cadman	Messenger	Dist. Columbia		do	840 00	840 00	

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 5, 1858.

The above mentioned have been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, required for the despatch of business.

BENJ. F. LARNED, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. J. B. FLOYD, *Secretary of War.*

List of clerks and messengers employed in the office of Chief Engineer during the year 1857.

Name and office.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.
Francis N. Barbarin, clerk of class 4	New Jersey	The whole year	$1,800 00
James Eveleth, clerk of class 3	Virginia	do	1,600 00
James C. Wilson, clerk of class 3	Dist. of Columbia	do	1,600 00
Robert B. Fowler, clerk of class 2	do	do	1,400 00
Henry C. Preuss, clerk of class 1	do	do	1,200 00
O. B. Denham, messenger	do	do	840 00

The persons named above have all been usefully employed during the year 1857; the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the better despatch of business does not require the removal of any and the appointment of others in their stead.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Captain of engineers, in charge.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January* 12, 1858.

List of clerks and messenger employed in the Ordnance Office during the year 1857; *time employed, compensation, and the State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment.*

Names.	Time employed.	Compensation.	Residence when appointed.
CLERKS.			
Fourth class, George Bender	Whole year	$1,800 00	Dist. of Columbia
Third class, Morris Adler	do	1,600 00	do
Second class, Samuel Rainey	do	1,400 00	do
William McDermott	do	1,400 00	do
J. P. Keller	do	1,400 00	do
Charles Slemmer	do	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
First class, N. W. Fales	do	1,200 00	Maine
R. B. Irwin	do	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia
MESSENGER.			
N. Mullikin	do	840 00	Maryland

REMARKS.—The clerks and messenger have been usefully employed, and no person in the Ordnance Office can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the prompt despatch of business does not require the removal of any of them and the appointment of others in their stead.

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *January* 2, 1858.

st of persons employed in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers during the year 1857, *showing the time each was employed and the amount of compensation paid them respectively.*

Names and office.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Compensat'n.
CLERKS.			
rge Thomson, class 4	Dist. Columbia	The whole year	$1,800 00
lip Harry, class 4	do	do	1,800 00
L. Dorsey, class 2	do	do	1,400 00
Callahan, class 2	Maryland	do	1,400 00
C. De Leon, class 1	Dist. Columbia	do	1,200 00
MESSENGER.			
rge Thompson	do	do	840 00
LABORER.			
rge W. Flood	do	do	600 00

BUREAU TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
January 12, 1858.

The persons named above have all been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any, and appointment of others in their stead, required for the better despatch of business.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps of Top. Engineers.

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tement of all clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1857, *the State from whence appointed, the time when employed, and the amount paid to each.*

Names and employment.	State from whence appointed.	Time when employed.	Amount paid each.
hard Gott, Clerk	Maryland	Whole year	$1,800 00
umbus Munroe, do	Dist of Columbia.	do	1,600 00
H. Watson, do	do	do	1,400 00
A. Wilcox, do	do	do	1,400 00
chwartz, do	Wisconsin	do	1,200 00
McClure, do	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00
J. L. Foxwell, Messenger	Army	do	840 00
M. Strother, Laborer	Virginia	do	600 00

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, February 5, 1858.

All have been usefully employed, and in my opinion the services of any of them cannot dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

A. E. SHIRAS, *Captain, Acting C. G. S.*

List showing the names of the clerks and messenger employed in the office of the Quartermaster General during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1857, the compensation received by each, and the State in which each was born.

Names.	Time employed.	Annual compensation.	Amount received	Where born.
Clerks.				
Wm. A. Gordon, 4th class	The whole year	$1,800	$1,800 00	Maryland
James Gossler, 3d class	do	1,600	1,600 00	Dist. Columbia.
Wm. L. Bailey, 3d class	do	1,600	1,600 00	Virginia
John S. Moore, 2d class	do	1,400	1,400 00	Maryland
T. J. Abbott, 2d class	do	1,400	1,400 00	Virginia
S. D. Finckel, 2d class	do	1,400	1,400 00	Pennsylvania
J. C. Goulrick, 2d class	do	1,400	1,400 00	Virginia
J. B. Nourse, 2d class	do	1,400	1,400 00	Dist. Columbia.
G. M. Cooke, 1st class	do	1,200	1,200 00	Virginia
T. L. Darnell, 1st class	do	1,200	1,200 00	Maryland
L. M. Morton, 1st class	do	1,200	1,200 00	Dist. Columbia.
James Henning, temporary	do	1,000	1,000 00	Ireland
J. M. Thomas, temporary	do	1,000	1,000 00	Maine
B. B. Foster, temporary	do	1,000	1,000 00	Maine
J. Schulthess, temporary	do	1,000	1,000 00	Switzerland
J. M. Minor, temporary	Jan. 1 to July 15	1,000	540 76	Virginia
W. C. Dunnavant, temporary	July 21 to Sept. 30	1,000	192 93	Virginia
Z. W. McKnew, temporary	Oct. 6 to Dec. 31	1,000	236 41	Maryland
G. K. Finckel, temporary	At intervals		256 76	
Messenger.				
George Phelps	The whole year	840	840 00	Maryland

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington City, February 8, 1858.

The persons named on this list have been usefully employed. It is not considered that the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead, is necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the office.

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

List of the "clerks and other persons" employed in the office of the Adjutant General of the army during the year 1857; *furnished in compliance with the* 11*th section of the act of August* 26, 1842, *and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January* 13, 1846.

Names.	Appointed from.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Time. employed.
Clerks.				
James L. Addison	Maryland	$1,800 00	$1,800 00	One year.
John G. Law	Army	1,600 00	1,600 00	....do....
James H. Lowry	District of Columbia.	1,400 00	1,400 00	....do....
Richard M. Hanson	District of Columbia.	1,400 00	1,400 00	....do....
Charles H. Lee	Virginia	1,400 00	1,400 00	....do....
Levi Davis	District of Columbia.	1,400 00	1,400 00	... do....
Richard O'Dowd	Army	1,400 00	1,400 00	....do....
Wadsworth Ramsay	Missouri	1,200 00	1,200 00	....do....
John F. Cain	District of Columbia.	1,200 00	1,200 00	....do....
Messenger.				
Charles Baker	Massachusetts	840 00	840 00	One year.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 31, 1858.

The business of the Adjutant General's office will not justify a reduction of the number of clerks as now authorized by law. The persons above named have been usefully and efficiently employed, and no changes are recommended.

Respectfully submitted, in duplicate,
S. COOPER, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

List of persons employed in the office of the Surgeon General during the year 1857, *their occupation, time employed, and compensation; and State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment.*

Names.	Occupation.	Time employed.	Amount of salary.	State or Territory of their residence at the time of their employment.
R Johnson	Chief clerk	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	$1,800 00	Washington, D. C.
A. Balmain	Clerk	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	1,400 00	Washington, D. C.
P. M. Henry.	Clerk	Jan. 1 to May 31, 1857.	501 90	North Carolina
Sam. Ramsey.	Clerk	June 1 to Dec. 31, 1857.	698 10	Virginia
J. H. Collins.	Messenger	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 1857.	840 00	Washington, D. C.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 5, 1858.

The clerks and messengers in the Surgeon General's office "have been usefully employed," and no person in this office "can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service," and the prompt despatch of business does not require the removal of any of them and the appointment of others in their stead.

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 60.

ECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS FROM 1789 to 1857.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RELATION TO

The receipts, expenditures, and appropriations from 1789 *to* 1857.

FEBRUARY 10, 1858.—Laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 9, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement from the egister of the Treasury, exhibiting yearly, and in aggregate, the ceipts, expenditures, and appropriations from 1789 to June 30, 1857, e expiration of the last fiscal year.

When printed it is intended for insertion in the annual statement receipts and expenditures recently submitted to the House of Repsentatives, to come next after the statement of the estimates and the propriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1854, 1855, 1856, d 1857, which forms a portion of said document.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, February 4, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the reipts, expenditures, and appropriations from 1789 to June 30, 1857.

This document has heretofore been printed every four years, with the annual statement of receipts and expenditures, but not sent to Congress at the time of the annual statement, the printing having been executed from the copy on file in this office, and received by the printer from the proof reader. Having understood that some extra copies of the enclosed document have been ordered by Congress, I have the honor to request that you will transmit it to the House, asking that it be printed with the annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1857, after the "Statement of the amount of estimates transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the appropriations made by Congress for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857," which forms a part of said document.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATEMENTS

OF THE

CEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND APPROPRIATIONS

FROM

MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 30, 1857.

Statement of the receipts of the United States from

Years.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct taxes.	Postage.
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	$4,399,473 09	.....	.....	.....
1792	3,443,070 85	$208,943 81	.....	.....
1793	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	.....	$11,080 51
1794	4,801,065 98	274,089 62	.....	22,478 49
1795	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	.....	22,400 00
1796	6,567,987 94	475,289 60	.....	72,900 84
1797	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	.....	64,500 00
1798	7,106,061 93	644,357 95	.....	30,500 00
1799	6,610,449 31	779,136 44	.....	41,000 00
1800	9,080,933 73	809,396 55	$734,233 97	78,000 00
1801	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	534,343 38	79,500 00
1802	12,438,235 74	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00
1803	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	16,497 26
1804	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	26,500 00
1805	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,689 91	21,349 50
1806	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67
1807	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,614 73
1808	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	.....
1809	7,296,090 58	4,044 39	7,517 31	.....
1810	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	.....
1811	13,313,222 73	2,295 95	7,666 66	37 70
1812	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70
1813	13,224,923 25	4,755 04	3,805 59	35,000 00
1814	5,998,772 08	1,662,984 82	2,219,497 36	45,000 00
1815	7,282,942 22	4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	135,000 10
1816	36,306,874 88	5,124,708 31	4,253,635 09	149,787 74
1817	26,283,348 49	2,678,100 77	1,834,187 04	29,371 91
1818	17,176,385 00	955,270 20	264,333 36	20,070 00
1819	20,283,608 76	229,593 63	83,650 78	71 38
1820	15,005,612 15	106,260 53	31,586 82	6,465 95
1821	13,004,447 15	69,027 63	29,349 05	516 91
1822	17,589,761 94	67,685 71	20,961 56	602 04
1823	19,088,436 44	34,942 17	10,337 71	110 69
1824	17,878,325 71	34,663 37	6,201 96	.....
1825	20,098,713 45	25,771 35	2,330 85	469 55
1826	23,341,331 77	21,589 93	6,638 76	300 14
1827	19,712,283 29	19,685 68	2,696 90	101 00
1828	23,205,523 64	17,451 54	2,918 81	90 15
1829	22,681,965 91	14,502 74	11,335 05	86 60
1830	21,922,391 39	12,160 62	16,980 59	55 13
1831	24,224,441 77	6,933 51	10,506 01	561 02
1832	28,465,237 24	11,630 65	6,791 13	944 95
1833	29,032,508 91	2,759 00	394 12	.....
1834	16,214,957 15	4,196 09	19 80	100 00
1835	19,391,310 59	10,459 48	4,963 33	893 60
1836	23,409,940 53	370 00	798 79	10 91
1837	11,169,290 39	5,493 84	1,687 70	.....
1838	16,158,800 36	2,467 27	.....	.....
1839	23,137,994 81	2,553 32	755 92	.....
1840	13,499,502 17	1,689 25	.....	.....
1841	14,487,216 74	3,281 36	.....	.....
1842	18,187,908 76	495 00	.....	.....
1843 (to June 30)	7,046,843 91	103 25	.....	.....
1843-44	26,183,570 94	1,777 34	.....	.....
1844-45	27,528,112 70	3,517 12	.....	.....
1845-46	26,712,667 87	2,897 26	.....	.....
1846-47	23,747,864 66	375 00	.....	.....
1847-48	31,757,070 96	375 00	.....	.....
1848-49	28,346,738 82	.....	.....	.....
1849-50	39,668,686 43	.....	.....	.....
1850-51	49,017,567 92	.....	.....	.....
1851-52	47,339,326 62	.....	.....	.....
1852-53	58,931,865 52	.....	.....	.....
1853-54	64,224,190 27	.....	.....	.....
1854-55	53,025,794 21	.....	.....	.....
1855-56	64,022,863 50	.....	.....	.....
1856-57	63,875,905 05	.....	.....	.....
	1,391,027,497 07	22,278,043 39	12,744,737 56	1,093,227 58

h of March, 1789, *to the* 30*th June*, 1857.

ands.	Dividends and sales of bank stock and bonus.	Miscellaneous, including indemnities and Chickasaw fund.	Receipts, exclusive of loans, treasury notes, &c.	Loans and treasury notes, &c.	Total receipts.
.....	.....	$19,440 10	$4,418,913 19	$5,791,112 56	$10,210,025 75
.....	$8,028 00	9,918 65	3,669,960 31	5,070,806 46	8,740,766 77
.....	38,500 00	10,390 37	4,654,923 14	1,067,701 14	5,720,624 28
.....	303,472 00	23,799 48	5,431,904 87	4,609,196 78	10,041,101 65
.....	160,000 00	5,917 97	6,114,534 59	3,305,268 20	9,419,802 79
836 13	1,240,000 00	16,506 14	8,377,529 65	362,800 00	8,740,329 65
540 60	385,200 00	30,379 29	8,688,780 99	70,135 41	8,758,916 40
963 11	79,920 00	18,692 81	7,900,495 80	308,574 27	8,209,070 07
.....	71,040 00	45,187 56	7,546,813 31	5,074,646 53	12,621,459 84
443 75	71,040 00	74,712 10	10,848,749 10	1,602,435 04	12,451,184 14
726 06	88,800 00	266,149 15	12,935,330 95	10,125 00	12,945,455 95
628 02	1,397,5[illegible]0 00	177,905 86	14,995,793 95	5,597 36	15,001,391 31
675 69	.....	115,518 18	11,064,097 63	.....	11,064,097 63
598 79	.....	112,575 53	11,826,307 38	9,532 64	11,835,840 02
193 80	.....	19,039 80	13,560,693 20	128,814 94	13,689,508 14
245 73	.....	10,004 19	15,559,931 07	48,897 71	15,608,828 78
163 27	.....	34,935 69	16,398,019 26	.....	16,398,019 26
939 06	.....	21,802 35	17,060,661 93	1,882 16	17,062,544 09
252 33	.....	23,638 51	7,773,473 12	.....	7,773,473 12
548 89	.....	84,476 84	9,384,214 28	2,759,992 25	12,144,206 53
237 53	.....	66,068 52	14,423,529 09	8,309 05	14,431,838 14
427 78	.....	41,125 47	9,801,132 76	12,837,900 00	22,639,032 76
655 14	.....	236,571 00	14,340,409 95	26,184,435 00	40,524,844 95
971 09	.....	119,399 81	11,181,625 16	23,377,911 79	34,559,536 95
959 28	.....	150,282 74	15,696,916 82	35,264,320 78	50,961,237 60
985 03	.....	123,994 61	47,676,985 66	9,494,436 16	57,171,421 82
226 06	209,426 30	80,389 17	33,099,049 74	734,542 59	33,833,592 33
564 77	525,000 00	37,547 71	21,585,171 04	8,765 62	21,593,936 66
422 78	675,000 00	57,027 10	24,603,374 37	2,291 00	24,605,665 37
871 61	1,000,000 00	54,872 49	17,840,669 55	3,040,824 13	20,881,493 68
966 46	105,000 00	152,072 52	14,573,379 72	5,000,394 00	19,573,703 72
581 54	297,500 00	452,355 15	20,232,427 94	.....	20,232,427 94
523 10	350,000 00	141,019 15	20,540,666 26	.....	20,540,666 26
418 15	350,000 00	127,603 60	19,381,212 79	5,000,000 00	24,381,212 79
090 56	367,500 00	129,992 25	21,840,858 02	5,000,000 00	26,840,858 02
785 09	402,500 00	94,288 52	25,260,434 21	.....	25,260,434 21
845 26	420,000 00	1,315,621 83	22,966,363 96	.....	22,966,363 96
[illegible]5 75	455,000 00	65,106 34	24,763,629 23	.....	24,763,629 23
175 13	490,000 00	112,561 95	24,827,627 38	.....	24,827,627 38
356 14	490,000 00	73,172 64	24,844,116 51	.....	24,844,116 51
815 48	490,000 00	583,563 03	28,526,820 82	.....	28,526,820 82
381 03	659,000 00	99,276 16	31,865,561 16	.....	31,865,561 16
662 55	610,285 00	334,796 67	33,948,426 25	.....	33,948,426 25
600 69	586,649 50	128,412 32	21,791,935 55	.....	21,791,935 55
600 75	569,280 82	698,279 13	35,430,087 10	.....	35,430,087 10
179 86	338,674 67	2,209,891 32	50,826,796 08	.....	50,826,796 08
236 52	1,375,965 44	5,562,190 80	24,890,864 69	2,992,989 15	27,883,853 84
939 47	4,542,102 22	2,517,252 42	26,302,561 74	12,716,820 86	39,019,382 60
447 35	.....	1,265,068 91	30,023,966 68	3,857,276 21	*33,881,242 89
285 58	1,774,513 80	874,682 28	19,442,646 08	5,589,547 51	25,032,193 59
627 42	672,769 38	331,285 37	16,860,160 27	13,639,317 38	30,519,477 65
797 52	56,912 53	383,895 44	19,965,009 25	14,808,735 64	34,773,744 89
818 11	.....	286,235 99	8,231,001 26	12,551,409 19	20,782,410 45
939 80	.....	1,075,419 70	29,320,707 78	1,877,847 95	31,198,555 73
022 30	5,000 00	328,201 78	29,941,853 90	.....	29,941,853 90
452 48	.....	289,950 13	29,699,967 74	.....	29,699,967 74
355 20	4,340 39	186,467 91	26,437,403 16	28,900,765 36	55,338,168 52
642 56	34,834 70	577,775 99	35,698,699 21	21,293,780 00	56,992,479 21
959 55	8,955 00	676,424 13	30,721,077 50	29,075,815 98	59,796,892 98
894 25	.....	2,064,308 21	43,592,888 88	4,056,500 00	47,649,388 88
305 30	260,943 51	924,922 60	52,555,039 33	207,664 92	52,762,704 25
239 58	1,021 34	463,228 06	49,846,815 60	46,300 00	49,893,115 60
084 99	31,466 78	853,313 02	61,483,730 31	16,372 50	61,500,102 81
798 39	.....	1,105,352 74	73,800,341 40	1,950 00	73,802,291 40
049 07	.....	827,731 40	65,350,574 68	800 00	65,351,374 68
644 93	.....	1,116,190 81	74,056,699 24	200 00	74,056,899 24
486 64	.....	1,259,920 88	68,965,312 57	3,900 00	68,969,212 57
341 78	21,915,521 38	31,768,070 34	1,647,265,656 11	307,839,570 72	1,955,105,226 83

1,458,782 93 deducted from the aggregate receipts, as per account of the Treasurer No. 76,922.

A statement of the expenditures of the United States from the 4th March, 1789,

Years.	Civil list.	Foreign intercourse, including awards.	Miscellaneous.	Military service.	Revolutionary and other pensions.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791	$757,134 45	$14,733 33	$311,533 83	$632,804 03	$175,813 88
1792	380,917 58	78,766 67	194,572 32	1,100,702 09	109,243 15
1793	358,241 08	89,500 00	24,709 46	1,130,249 08	80,087 81
1794	440,946 58	146,403 51	118,248 30	2,639,097 59	81,399 94
1795	361,633 36	912,685 12	92,718 50	2,480,910 13	68,673 22
1796	447,139 05	184,859 64	150,476 14	1,260,263 84	100,843 71
1797	483,233 70	669,788 54	103,880 82	1,039,402 66	92,256 97
1798	504,605 17	457,428 74	149,004 15	2,099,522 30	104,845 33
1799	592,905 76	271,374 11	175,111 81	2,466,946 98	95,444 03
1800	748,688 45	395,288 18	193,636 59	2,560,878 77	64,130 73
1801	549,288 31	295,676 73	269,803 41	1,672,944 08	73,533 57
1802	596,981 11	550,925 93	315,022 36	1,179,148 25	85,440 39
1803	526,583 12	1,110,834 77	205,217 87	822,055 85	62,902 10
1804	624,795 63	1,186,655 57	379,558 23	875,423 93	80,092 80
1805	585,849 79	2,798,028 77	384,720 19	712,781 28	81,854 59
1806	684,230 53	1,760,421 30	445,485 18	1,224,355 38	81,875 53
1807	655,524 65	577,826 34	464,546 52	1,288,685 91	70,500 00
1808	691,167 80	304,992 83	427,124 98	2,900,834 40	82,576 04
1809	712,465 13	165,306 04	337,032 62	3,345,772 17	87,833 54
1810	703,994 03	81,367 48	315,783 47	2,294,323 94	83,744 16
1811	644,467 27	264,904 47	457,919 66	2,032,828 19	75,043 68
1812	828,271 55	347,703 29	509,113 37	11,817,798 24	91,402 10
1813	780,545 45	209,941 01	738,949 15	19,652,013 02	86,989 91
1814	927,424 23	177,179 97	1,103,425 50	20,350,806 86	90,164 36
1815	852,247 16	290,892 04	1,755,731 27	14,794,294 22	69,656 06
1816	1,208,125 77	364,620 40	1,416,995 00	16,012,096 80	188,804 15
1817	994,556 17	281,995 97	2,242,384 62	8,004,236 53	297,374 43
1818	1,109,559 79	420,429 90	2,305,849 82	5,622,715 10	890,719 90
1819	1,142,180 41	284,113 94	1,640,917 06	6,506,300 37	2,415,939 85
1820	1,248,310 05	253,370 04	1,090,341 85	2,630,392 31	3,208,376 31
1821	1,112,292 64	207,110 75	903,718 15	4,461,291 78	242,817 25
1822	1,158,131 58	164,879 51	644,985 15	3,111,981 48	1,948,199 40
1823	1,058,911 65	292,118 56	671,063 78	3,096,924 43	1,780,588 53
1824	1,336,266 24	5,140,099 83	678,942 74	3,340,939 85	1,499,396 59
1825	1,330,747 24	371,666 25	1,046,131 40	3,659,914 18	1,308,810 57
1826	1,256,745 48	232,749 08	1,110,713 23	3,943,194 37	1,556,593 83
1827	1,248,141 04	659,211 87	826,123 67	3,938,977 88	978,138 86
1828	1,455,490 58	1,001,193 66	1,219,368 40	4,145,544 56	858,573 57
1829	1,327,069 36	207,765 85	1,566,679 66	4,724,291 07	949,594 47
1830	1,579,794 64	294,067 27	1,388,624 13	4,767,128 88	1,363,297 31
1831	1,373,755 99	298,554 00	1,392,336 11	4,841,835 55	1,170,665 14
1832	1,800,757 74	325,181 07	2,451,202 64	5,446,034 88	1,184,422 40
1833	1,562,758 28	955,395 88	3,198,091 77	6,704,019 10	4,589,152 40
1834	2,080,601 60	241,562 35	2,082,565 00	5,696,189 38	3,364,985 30
1835	1,905,551 51	774,750 28	1,549,396 74	5,759,156 89	1,954,711 32
1836	2,110,175 47	533,382 65	2,749,721 60	12,169,226 64	2,882,797 96
1837	2,357,035 94	4,603,905 40	2,932,428 93	13,682,730 80	2,672,162 45
1838	2,688,708 56	1,215,095 52	3,256,860 68	12,897,224 16	2,156,057 99
1839	2,116,982 77	987,667 92	2,621,340 20	8,916,995 80	3,142,750 51
1840	2,736,769 31	683,278 15	2,575,351 50	7,095,267 23	2,603,562 17
1841	2,556,471 79	428,410 57	3,505,999 09	8,801,610 24	2,388,434 51
1842	2,905,041 65	563,191 41	3,307,391 55	6,610,438 02	1,378,931 33
1843 (to June 30)	1,222,422 48	400,566 04	1,579,724 48	2,908,671 95	839,041 12
1843–44	2,454,958 15	636,079 66	2,554,146 05	5,218,183 66	2,032,008 99
1844–45	2,369,652 79	702,637 22	2,839,470 97	5,746,291 28	2,400,788 11
1845–46	2,532,234 92	409,292 55	3,769,758 42	10,413,370 58	1,811,097 56
1846–47	2,570,338 44	405,079 10	3,910,190 81	35,840,030 33	1,744,883 63
1847–48	2,647,802 87	448,593 01	2,554,455 37	27,687,334 21	1,228,496 48
1848–49	2,865,196 91	6,908,996 72	3,111,140 61	14,558,473 26	1,328,867 64
1849–50	3,027,454 39	5,990,858 81	7,025,450 16	9,687,024 58	1,866,886 02
1850–51	3,481,219 51	6,256,427 16	8,146,577 33	12,161,965 11	2,293,377 22
1851–52	3,409,923 22	4,196,321 59	9,867,926 64	8,531,506 19	2,401,858 78
1852–53	4,265,861 68	950,871 30	12,246,305 03	9,910,498 49	1,756,306 90
1853–54	4,621,493 24	7,763,812 31	13,461,450 13	11,722,282 87	1,932,665 00
1854–55	6,350,875 88	997,007 26	16,738,442 29	14,648,074 07	1,477,612 33
1855–56	6,452,256 35	3,642,615 39	15,260,475 94	16,963,160 51	1,296,229 65
1856–57	7,611,547 27	999,177 65	18,946,189 91	19,159,150 87	1,309,115 81
	116,091,380 29	75,838,558 23	181,985,584 31	484,017,519 43	76,160,669 23

to June 30, 1857, and the balances of money in the treasury at the end of each year.

Indian department, including Chickasaw fund.	Naval establishment.	Expenditures, exclusive of the public debt.	Public debt.	Total.	Balances in the treasury at the end of each year.
$27,000 00	$570 00	$1,919,589 52	$5,287,949 50	$7,207,539 02	$973,905 75
13,648 85	53 02	1,877,903 68	7,263,665 99	9,141,569 67	783,444 51
27,282 83	.....	1,710,070 96	5,819,505 29	7,529,575 55	753,661 69
13,042 46	61,408 97	3,500,546 65	5,801,578 09	9,302,124 74	1,151,924 17
23,475 68	410,562 03	4,340,658 04	6,084,411 61	10,435,069 65	516,442 61
113,563 98	274,784 04	2,531,930 40	5,835,846 44	8,367,776 84	888,995 49
62,396 38	382,631 69	2,833,590 96	5,792,421 82	8,626,012 78	1,021,899 04
16,470 09	1,381,347 76	4,623,293 54	3,990,294 14	8,613,517 68	617,451 43
20,302 19	2,858,081 84	6,480,166 72	4,596,876 78	11,077,043 50	2,161,867 77
31 22	3,448,716 03	7,411,369 97	4,578,369 95	11,989,739 92	2,633,311 99
9,050 00	2,111,424 00	4,981,669 90	7,291,707 04	12,273,376 94	3,295,391 00
94,600 00	915,561 87	3,737,079 91	9,539,004 76	13,276,084 67	5,020,697 64
60,000 00	1,215,230 53	4,002,824 24	7,256,159 43	11,258,983 67	4,825,811 60
116,500 00	1,189,832 75	4,452,858 91	8,171,787 45	12,624,646 36	4,037,005 26
196,500 00	1,597,500 00	6,357,234 62	7,369,889 79	13,727,124 41	3,999,388 99
234,200 00	1,649,641 44	6,080,209 36	8,989,884 61	15,070,093 97	4,538,123 80
205,425 00	1,722,064 47	4,984,573 89	6,807,720 10	11,792,293 99	9,643,850 07
213,575 00	1,884,067 80	6,504,338 85	10,260,245 35	16,764,584 20	9,941,809 96
337,503 84	2,427,758 80	7,414,672 14	6,452,554 16	13,867,226 30	3,848,056 78
177,625 00	1,654,214 20	5,311,082 28	8,008,904 46	13,319,986 74	2,672,276 57
151,875 00	1,965,566 39	5,592,604 86	8,009,204 05	13,601,808 91	3,502,305 80
277,845 00	3,959,365 15	17,829,498 70	4,449,622 45	22,279,121 15	3,862,217 41
167,358 28	6,446,600 10	28,042,396 92	11,108,123 44	39,150,520 36	5,196,542 00
167,394 86	7,311,290 60	30,127,686 38	7,900,543 94	38,028,230 32	1,727,848 63
530,750 00	8,660,000 25	26,953,571 00	12,628,922 35	39,582,493 35	13,106,592 88
274,512 16	3,908,278 30	23,373,432 58	24,871,062 93	48,244,495 51	22,033,519 19
319,463 71	3,314,596 49	15,454,609 92	25,423,036 12	40,877,646 04	14,989,465 48
505,704 27	2,953,695 00	13,808,673 78	21,296,201 62	35,104,875 40	1,478,536 74
463,181 39	3,847,640 42	16,300,273 41	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73	2,079,993 38
315,750 01	4,387,990 00	13,134,530 57	8,628,494 28	21,763,024 85	1,198,461 21
477,005 44	3,319,243 06	10,723,479 07	8,367,093 62	19,090,572 69	1,681,593 24
575,007 41	2,224,458 98	9,827,643 51	7,848,949 12	17,676,592 63	4,237,427 55
380,781 82	2,503,765 83	9,784,154 59	5,530,016 41	15,314,171 00	9,463,922 81
429,987 90	2,904,581 56	15,330,144 71	16,568,393 76	31,898,538 47	1,946,597 13
724,106 44	3,049,083 86	11,490,459 94	12,095,344 78	23,585,804 72	5,201,650 43
743,447 83	4,218,902 45	13,062,316 27	11,041,082 19	24,103,398 46	6,318,686 18
760,624 88	4,263,877 45	12,653,095 65	10,003,668 39	22,656,764 04	6,668,286 10
705,084 24	3,918,786 44	13,296,041 45	12,163,438 07	25,459,479 52	5,972,435 81
576,344 74	3,308,745 47	12,660,490 62	12,583,867 78	25,044,358 40	5,755,704 79
622,262 74	3,239,428 63	13,289,533 33	11,355,748 22	24,585,281 55	6,014,539 75
930,738 04	3,858,183 07	13,864,067 90	16,174,378 22	30,038,446 12	4,502,914 45
1,352,419 75	3,956,370 29	16,516,388 77	17,840,309 29	34,356,698 06	2,011,777 55
1,802,980 93	3,901,356 75	22,713,755 11	1,543,543 38	24,257,298 49	11,702,905 31
1,003,953 20	3,956,260 42	18,425,417 25	6,176,565 19	24,601,982 44	8,894,858 42
1,706,444 48	3,864,939 06	17,514,950 28	58,191 28	17,573,141 56	26,749,803 98
4,615,141 49	5,807,718 23	30,868,164 04	.....	30,868,164 04	46,708,436 00
4,318,036 19	6,646,914 53	37,243,214 24	21,822 91	37,265,037 15	37,327,252 69
5,504,191 34	6,131,580 53	33,849,718 08	5,605,720 27	39,455,438 35	36,891,196 94
2,538,917 28	6,182,284 25	26,496,948 73	11,117,987 42	37,614,936 15	33,157,503 68
2,331,794 85	6,113,896 89	24,139,920 11	4,088,613 70	28,228,533 81	29,963,163 46
2,514,837 12	6,001,076 97	26,196,840 29	5,600,669 74	31,797,530 03	28,685,111 08
1,199,099 68	8,397,242 95	24,361,335 59	8,575,539 94	32,936,876 53	30,521,979 44
578,371 00	3,727,711 53	11,256,508 60	861,596 55	12,118,105 15	39,186,284 74
1,256,582 39	6,498,199 11	20,650,108 01	12,991,902 84	33,642,010 85	36,742,829 62
1,539,351 35	6,297,177 89	21,895,369 61	8,595,039 10	30,490,408 71	36,194,374 81
1,027,693 64	6,455,013 92	26,418,459 59	1,213,823 31	27,632,282 90	38,261,959 65
1,430,411 30	7,980,635 76	53,801,569 37	6,719,282 37	60,520,851 74	33,079,276 43
1,252,296 81	9,408,476 02	45,237,454 77	15,427,688 42	60,655,143 19	29,416,612 45
1,374,161 55	9,786,705 92	39,933,542 61	16,452,880 13	56,386,422 74	32,827,082 69
1,663,591 47	7,901,724 66	37,165,990 09	7,438,728 17	44,604,718 26	35,871,753 31
2,829,801 77	8,880,581 38	44,049,949 48	4,426,154 83	48,476,104 31	40,158,353 25
3,043,576 04	8,918,842 10	40,389,954 56	6,322,654 27	46,712,608 83	43,338,860 02
3,840,494 12	11,067,789 53	44,078,156 35	10,498,905 39	54,577,061 74	50,161,901 09
1,550,339 55	10,790,096 82	51,142,138 42	24,330,980 66	75,473,119 08	48,591,073 41
2,772,990 78	13,327,095 71	56,312,097 72	9,852,678 24	66,164,775 96	47,777,672 13
2,644,263 97	14,074,834 64	60,333,836 45	12,392,505 12	72,726,341 57	49,108,229 80
4,355,683 64	12,651,694 61	65,032,559 76	6,242,027 61	71,274,587 37	46,802,855 00
72,168,144 11	307,396,792 31	1,313,648,648 91	594,643,784 92	1,908,302,371 83	.....

Statement of the appropriations made by law from the 4th of March, 1789, to the balances of

Years.	Civil list.	Foreign intercourse, including awards.	Miscellaneous.	Military service.	Revolutionary and other pensions.	Indian department, including Chickasaw fund.
From March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	$946,841 00	$100,000 00	$449,344 88	$947,166 96	$380,443 32	$40,000 00
1792	400,458 14	90,000 00	175,324 70	1,118,527 91	87,463 60	.....
1793	440,660 95	40,000 00	56,113 76	1,068,376 52	82,245 32	100,000 00
1794	443,031 13	1,040,000 00	169,010 79	4,090,669 25	80,239 55	12,943 77
1795	417,362 07	40,000 00	78,861 86	1,063,121 29	85,357 04	50,000 00
1796	507,228 07	481,991 00	213,619 03	1,139,614 00	114,259 00	229,000 00
1797	540,747 91	640,905 66	147,104 39	1,440,641 20	96,350 00	19,000 00
1798	664,408 96	528,650 00	122,899 61	4,051,730 95	102,067 07	115,880 00
1799	568,190 75	496,200 00	161,466 31	3,243,649 00	93,400 00	207,500 00
1800	805,051 69	279,000 00	312,823 77	3,272,620 35	93,000 00	69,500 00
1801	692,824 05	564,364 00	238,845 13	1,963,252 20	93,000 00	83,000 00
1802	650,272 80	3,138,365 76	393,331 95	.....	93,000 00	163,000 00
1803	537,339 64	4,139,946 82	363,579 09	1,518,000 00	93,000 00	34,500 00
1804	643,617 52	382,874 73	375,954 14	891,413 13	98,000 00	116,500 00
1805	707,335 73	2,431,963 38	590,765 10	853,719 88	98,000 00	234,400 00
1806	681,004 11	216,910 00	547,007 25	3,123,260 77	98,000 00	234,425 00
1807	653,535 24	2,188,050 00	587,326 23	1,655,154 55	98,000 00	186,325 00
1808	678,409 59	194,550 00	434,025 42	4,719,713 40	98,000 00	269,175 00
1809	699,607 98	243,050 00	408,679 09	4,037,532 18	98,000 00	239,975 00
1810	715,972 08	255,300 69	650,514 23	3,107,920 50	98,000 00	218,625 00
1811	708,565 22	228,392 67	604,825 37	3,007,315 61	98,000 00	211,950 00
1812	785,924 87	266,000 00	666,548 59	14,100,418 89	98,000 00	270,787 76
1813	954,050 73	256,900 00	1,184,617 50	16,835,392 27	98,000 00	239,225 00
1814	1,213,359 42	207,741 67	1,332,076 32	27,038,406 00	98,000 00	538,225 00
1815	1,115,595 07	247,250 00	2,104,272 21	5,403,687 41	98,000 00	273,225 00
1816	1,343,383 70	368,946 65	1,851,715 30	16,773,000 00	270,000 00	303,325 00
1817	1,107,293 80	296,333 32	1,742,314 40	8,278,445 37	200,300 00	320,175 00
1818	1,019,197 18	457,336 00	2,471,353 03	6,293,971 37	710,000 00	536,169 50
1819	1,123,643 94	328,750 00	1,540,318 25	4,790,010 43	2,415,939 85	483,490 38
1820	1,182,525 82	299,833 32	1,386,448 42	4,923,027 99	3,208,302 71	454,625 00
1821	1,007,338 86	317,500 00	570,373 44	3,061,406 81	243,324 00	526,280 44
1822	894,945 78	226,525 00	759,170 06	2,921,881 70	1,959,699 00	603,914 75
1823	1,037,660 32	136,000 00	776,207 37	3,166,671 50	1,873,815 00	377,275 00
1824	1,274,444 06	5,282,000 00	728,889 18	3,485,241 91	1,604,890 81	501,200 70
1825	1,715,012 98	329,858 37	1,103,025 61	4,098,737 19	1,268,452 26	709,752 00
1826	1,020,092 51	333,134 33	1,515,703 77	4,308,847 20	1,432,290 00	896,363 05
1827	1,254,015 55	1,468,284 00	630,428 85	3,912,066 27	1,573,240 00	668,988 99
1828	1,437,516 21	65,590 46	1,390,585 26	4,432,816 71	396,095 00	817,687 07
1829	1,392,423 07	195,811 33	2,133,538 39	4,540,693 74	809,497 00	695,692 96
1830	1,558,445 59	269,748 49	1,436,201 06	5,082,843 98	1,280,742 06	1,032,490 15
1831	1,434,263 89	302,186 34	1,456,449 43	4,683,154 91	1,304,494 05	911,489 48
1832	1,758,279 69	338,381 89	2,946,392 70	6,065,584 90	1,517,257 84	1,306,281 27
1833	1,596,585 49	1,003,366 60	3,196,771 48	6,621,649 02	4,237,674 76	2,171,863 39
1834	2,116,670 76	291,128 98	2,206,215 30	6,861,622 02	3,561,463 00	1,353,519 05
1835	1,885,665 74	782,310 21	1,547,315 18	4,948,297 25	2,196,267 87	2,058,993 98
1836	2,303,977 76	473,939 48	3,085,691 65	14,613,053 24	2,396,637 90	9,709,357 54
1837	2,562,602 94	4,861,023 37	4,600,680 46	13,665,447 43	3,096,081 71	3,501,405 94
1838	3,072,877 85	1,106,272 70	2,635,239 55	15,686,618 17	2,682,440 88	5,042,112 58
1839	1,506,039 58	990,576 95	2,218,428 70	8,682,006 19	3,499,268 42	2,161,360 95
1840	2,951,033 89	658,849 74	3,243,649 40	6,504,830 67	1,934,557 37	1,309,593 89
1841	2,678,724 32	455,624 47	2,901,543 49	9,406,829 61	1,968,024 25	1,139,094 77
1842	2,872,226 87	524,390 82	3,550,369 61	7,052,915 90	1,416,707 95	1,446,929 69
1843, to June 30	890,544 67	387,635 28	1,442,839 05	1,243,980 12	946,781 80	1,312,125 14
1843–44	2,519,544 65	999,699 85	2,750,018 46	6,104,619 94	1,727,941 88	1,012,058 84
1844–45	2,360,172 69	371,646 78	2,763,433 05	4,308,396 61	2,349,561 52	1,353,536 73
1845–46	2,540,525 86	530,950 00	4,111,606 03	13,619,633 81	2,143,298 64	1,219,680 98
1846–47	2,560,430 39	407,145 60	3,657,527 02	36,009,026 87	2,069,038 77	1,785,070 06
1847–48	2,773,144 53	442,438 74	2,794,052 35	32,729,008 34	1,546,384 31	1,177,816 08
1848–49	2,757,475 79	2,237,901 39	3,595,853 12	12,731,610 54	874,983 30	1,330,007 41
1849–50	3,295,350 82	4,150,729 00	7,122,970 04	6,838,919 56	1,773,087 62	1,810,943 15
1850–51	3,268,662 88	7,215,027 42	10,491,095 55	10,398,582 69	2,272,043 63	4,015,448 09
1851–52	3,522,010 82	3,634,367 29	10,479,636 15	8,061,436 88	2,827,569 68	1,784,179 03
1852–53	4,358,229 36	990,838 25	13,042,383 10	16,141,251 90	1,857,199 34	4,069,367 16
1853–54	4,822,366 53	10,630,448 27	12,726,940 15	11,035,910 89	1,367,571 77	1,693,190 09
1854–55	6,347,897 71	992,473 59	19,899,042 04	17,760,647 46	958,163 83	4,114,980 38
1855–56	7,103,147 16	882,252 56	13,907,470 34	13,152,452 90	1,586,825 69	2,586,319 14
1856–57	7,684,275 78	1,118,043 12	20,442,860 66	18,614,594 12	1,526,271 17	4,980,704 70
	119,081,454 81	82,853,654 34	195,221,713 17	503,233,048 33	77,372,941 54	79,434,170 16

30th of June, 1857; showing, also, the sums carried to the surplus fund, and the appropriations.

Naval establishment.	Appropriations, exclusive of public debt.	Public debt.	Total.	Amount carried to surplus fund.	Balances of appropriations.
$33,327 50	$2,797,123 66	$6,194,476 49	$8,991,600 15	.....	$1,784,061 13
2,000 00	1,873,774 35	7,372,871 89	9,246,646 24	.....	1,889,137 70
.....	1,787,396 55	7,489,427 18	9,276,823 73	.....	3,636,385 68
768,888 82	6,604,782 31	7,427,903 92	14,032,686 23	$415,761 74	7,951,185 63
.....	1,734,702 26	7,521,159 45	9,255,861 71	99,359 03	6,672,618 66
5,000 00	2,690,711 10	5,123,241 35	7,813,952 45	17,417 90	6,101,376 37
487,000 00	3,371,749 16	4,669,686 59	8,041,435 75	62,237 25	5,454,562 09
2,024,712 00	7,610,348 59	4,366,499 45	11,976,848 04	183,120 37	8,634,772 08
3,823,789 89	8,594,195 93	4,632,265 94	13,226,461 89	57,044 38	10,727,146 09
2,482,953 49	7,314,949 30	4,639,672 56	11,954,621 86	2,249,190 77	8,442,837 26
3,042,352 95	6,677,638 33	6,794,519 48	13,472,157 81	395,141 01	9,246,477 12
242,294 00	4,680,264 51	7,378,627 48	12,058,891 99	59,450 12	7,969,834 32
1,141,797 46	7,831,163 01	5,854,957 11	13,686,120 12	1,446,149 23	8,950,821 54
1,667,498 45	4,175,857 97	8,122,989 77	12,298,847 74	268,810 89	8,356,212 03
1,550,000 00	6,466,184 09	7,369,889 79	13,836,073 88	3,606,428 00	4,858,733 50
1,692,141 44	6,592,748 57	8,989,884 61	15,582,633 18	674,032 14	4,697,240 57
2,429,564 47	7,797,955 49	8,021,319 86	15,819,275 35	113,429 68	9,110,800 25
1,131,567 80	7,525,441 21	8,546,645 59	16,072,086 80	3,909,531 86	4,508,770 99
2,916,903 50	8,636,746 75	6,452,554 16	15,089,300 91	708,841 74	5,094,003 86
1,664,640 69	6,710,973 19	8,008,904 46	14,719,877 65	1,187,795 16	5,236,099 61
1,870,274 05	6,729,322 92	8,009,204 05	14,738,526 97	268,709 47	6,104,108 20
4,304,669 60	20,492,349 71	8,000,000 00	28,492,349 71	570,868 96	11,746,467 80
9,510,788 55	29,078,974 05	8,000,000 00	37,078,974 05	259,176 57	9,375,744 92
8,174,910 87	38,602,719 28	8,000,000 00	46,602,719 28	592,309 99	17,357,923 89
5,258,686 25	14,500,715 94	16,767,593 60	31,268,309 54	393,050 98	8,650,689 10
4,234,793 77	25,145,164 42	24,760,655 93	49,905,820 35	639,133 99	9,672,279 95
3,814,598 49	15,759,460 38	20,853,661 70	36,613,122 08	372,066 58	5,035,689 41
3,508,695 00	14,996,715 08	21,296,306 03	36,293,021 12	392,514 55	5,841,320 58
3,427,306 95	14,109,459 80	10,000,000 00	24,109,459 80	133,352 02	5,813,228 63
4,042,990 00	15,497,553 26	10,000,000 00	25,497,553 26	137,571 78	9,410,185 96
2,709,243 06	8,435,466 61	10,000,000 00	18,435,466 61	747,308 96	8,007,770 92
3,141,881 52	10,508,017 81	10,000,000 00	20,508,017 81	641,285 65	10,197,909 75
2,822,484 62	10,190,113 81	10,000,000 00	20,190,113 81	150,720 11	14,923,152 45
2,953,969 29	15,830,635 95	10,000,000 00	25,830,635 95	273,363 64	8,581,866 29
3,667,706 31	12,892,544 72	10,000,000 00	22,892,544 72	277,802 61	7,610,803 68
3,748,985 23	13,255,413 09	10,000,000 00	23,255,413 09	251,830 89	6,510,987 42
3,709,629 20	13,216,650 86	10,000,000 00	23,216,650 86	220,181 73	6,850,692 51
4,101,987 90	12,642,408 61	10,000,000 00	22,642,408 61	296,088 47	3,737,533 13
3,723,475 40	13,491,131 89	12,334,170 27	25,825,302 16	193,235 97	4,395,240 92
4,316,000 47	14,976,471 80	11,355,748 22	26,332,220 02	621,845 21	5,450,334 18
3,496,643 29	13,588,681 39	16,174,378 22	29,763,059 61	179,535 36	4,995,412 31
4,965,573 53	18,397,751 82	18,078,938 85	36,476,690 67	137,000 31	6,978,404 61
3,467,872 01	22,695,782 65	10,000,000 00	32,695,782 65	172,073 42	15,244,815 35
4,878,373 37	20,968,992 49	.....	20,968,992 49	449,359 56	11,162,465 84
4,998,234 13	18,347,014 36	.....	18,347,014 36	482,983 40	11,453,355 24
6,789,167 96	39,371,825 53	96,019 09	39,467,844 62	550,016 44	19,503,019 38
7,470,057 60	39,756,698 75	.....	39,756,698 75	313,407 51	21,681,273 47
5,076,336 26	35,301,927 99	5,603,503 19	40,905,431 18	2,759,022 17	20,372,244 13
5,890,430 96	24,948,111 06	11,129,940 07	36,078,051 13	958,653 79	17,876,705 32
5,801,679 40	22,404,124 27	4,045,802 05	26,449,926 32	2,973,977 78	13,196,120 05
7,562,752 70	26,112,593 61	5,698,360 74	31,810,954 35	839,208 60	12,300,335 97
6,741,683 21	23,605,224 05	8,477,868 94	32,083,092 99	74,433 69	11,372,118 54
3,672,300 97	9,896,207 03	861,607 47	10,757,814 50	.....	10,011,827 89
6,079,456 51	21,189,340 13	13,040,152 83	34,229,492 96	443,945 35	10,155,364 65
6,051,700 98	19,558,450 36	8,588,157 62	28,146,607 98	274,570 38	7,536,993 54
9,091,388 40	33,257,013 72	1,217,823 31	34,474,837 03	735,761 02	13,643,786 65
7,711,773 64	54,193,012 35	6,715,282 37	60,908,294 72	702,618 67	13,328,778 96
9,295,054 34	50,757,898 69	15,429,197 21	66,187,095 90	185,024 99	18,675,538 68
9,845,249 07	40,373,080 62	16,453,272 39	56,826,353 01	1,381,201 63	17,734,267 32
9,701,345 22	34,693,344 41	7,437,366 41	42,130,710 82	*178,291 61	14,929,718 33
9,571,646 67	47,162,506 93	4,451,841 87	51,614,348 80	138,286 15	17,927,978 35
7,853,042 18	38,162,262 03	6,319,185 53	44,481,447 56	118,120 30	15,545,594 60
10,099,156 71	50,558,418 82	10,500,259 55	61,058,678 37	1,892,532 30	20,134,678 93
13,694,353 37	55,970,781 07	24,357,010 29	80,327,791 36	121,164 56	24,868,186 65
11,458,610 65	61,531,115 66	9,846,859 50	71,377,975 16	1,107,317 53	28,973,068 32
15,701,968 49	54,920,436 28	13,706,246 50	68,626,682 78	310,959 85	24,562,449 68
14,117,434 55	68,484,184 10	5,319,089 52	73,803,273 62	672,437 49	28,418,698 44
380,835,794 16	1,378,032,776 51	597,902,400 46	1,975,935,176 97	41,096,056 26	.....

* This sum is the amount carried to the surplus fund in the year ending June 30, 1850, after deducting $152,949 94, erroneously carried in the year 1847, and returned by order of the First Comptroller of December 14, 1849.

Extracts from the preceding statements.

The total amount of receipts into the treasury from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1857, was		$1,955,105,226 83
The total expenditure for the same period was	$1,908,302,371 83	
The balance in the treasury on the 30th day of June, 1857, was	46,802,855 00	
		1,955,105,226 83
The total amount of appropriations from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1857, was		$1,975,935,176 97
The total expenditure for the same period was	$1,908,302,371 83	
The total amount carried to the surplus fund during the same period was	41,026,056 26	
To which add the following sums, to wit:		
This amount erroneously carried to the surplus fund in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, and restored to the appropriations in the year 1850, by order of the First Comptroller	152,249 94	
This amount of repayments when there were no expenditures in the year 1851	$21,621 05	
This amount of repayments when there were no expenditures in the year 1852	14,179 45	
	35,800 50	
The balance of appropriations on the 30th of June, 1857, was	26,418,698 44	
		1,975,935,176 97

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 61.

NORWEGIAN BARQUE "ELLEN."

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

RECOMMENDING

That an appropriation be made to refund the amount paid to the navy yard at Gosport for repairs of the Norwegian barque "Ellen."

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose two communications, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, respectively, recommending that an appropriation be made to refund to the vice-consul of Sweden and Norway at Norfolk, Virginia, the sum of $749 92, paid by him to the United States navy yard at Gosport, in behalf of the captain and owners of the Norwegian barque Ellen, for repairs to that vessel on the occasion of her putting into the port of Norfolk to land passengers saved from the wreck of the steamer Central America. I will thank you to give these communications their appropriate direction.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication addressed to this department by Mr. Robertson, the vice-consul of Sweden and Norway at Norfolk, Virginia, enclosing a bill paid by him to the navy yard at Gosport, for repairs to the Norwegian barque Ellen, on the occasion of her putting into the port of Norfolk to land passengers saved from the wreck of the steamer Central America.

I have no doubt that your committee, in view of the character of the services rendered by the barque Ellen, will favorably consider the application made by Mr. Robertson in behalf of her captain and owners, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made to refund the amount paid by him to the United States navy yard at Gosport.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. GLANCEY JONES,
Chairman Com. Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

Mr. Robertson to Mr. Cass.

VICE-CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
Norfolk, Virginia, February 8, 1858.

SIR: I take the liberty of transmitting for the consideration of Congress the enclosed bill, paid by me to our navy yard here, amounting to $749 92, for the partial repairs of the Norwegian barque Ellen, Captain A. Johnson, which vessel, in deviation of her voyage, put into this port to land the passengers so meritoriously saved from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Central America.

On the arrival of said vessel in this port in her crippled condition, the department generously proffered every assistance, suggesting if the power were invested with them no charge would be made; but both they or the commodore not possessing the power, regular payment was demanded and promptly accorded. My aim is now in behalf of Captain Johnson and his owners, to get the same refunded, in which I am sure our worthy representative, John S. Wilson, esq., will give his hearty co-operation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DN. ROBERTSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

GIAN BARQUE ELLEN,

TO NAVY DEPARTMENT, DR.

tober 20. *To cost of repairs, equipment, &c., in the following departments, viz:*

	Labor.	Materials.	Total.
s	$20 19	$19 95	$40 14
	76 00	111 00	187 00
ers	91 34	31 96	123 30
	12 00	10 40	22 40
rs	79 38	24 39	103 77
	27 00		27 00
s	137 96	19 92	157 88
	9 68	15 00	24 68
	2 25		2 25
		31 00	31 00
borers	30 50		30 50
l cost	486 30	263 62	749 92

October 21, 1857.

ify that the above account, as reported to my office, is

S. T. HARTT,
Naval Constructor.

ved:

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, VA.,
Purser's Office, October 22, 1857.

ed of Duncan Robertson, esq., agent for Norwegian barque ' the sum of seven hundred forty-nine and $\frac{92}{100}$ dollars for &c., done at this yard on said barque.

J. Y. MASON, JR.,
Purser.

12.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 62.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

The annual report of passengers arriving in the United States.

FEBRUARY 16, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, I have the honor to communicate herewith statements of the *number, sex, age,* and *occupation* of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the year ending December 31, 1857, together with the *country in which they were born,* the *country in which they mean to reside,* and the *number that died on the voyage,* compiled from returns made to this department by collectors of the customs pursuant to the provisions of said act.

I have the honor to submit, also, herewith comparative statements, showing—

I. The countries in which were born passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during each of the last four years;

II. The occupation of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during each of the last four years;

III. The age of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during each of the last four years; and

IV. The number of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries from September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1857.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Portland—Ezra Carter, jr., collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Masons	3													
	Mechanics	11													
	Butcher	1													
	Lawyer	1													
	Clerks	9													
	Manufacturers	3													
	Servants	3													
	Clergymen	2													
	Merchants	50													
	Artist	1													
	Farmers	34													
	Laborers	2													
	Miller	1													
	Milliners		2												
	Mariners	2													
	Weaver	1													
	Others	10	1												
	Not stated	16	36												
		150	39	5	2	2	1	3		5	10	3	5	33	5
Portland—Moses Macdonald, collector.															
Quarter ending June 30.	Farmers	209													
	Mechanics	18													
	Clerks	4													
	Clergyman	1													
	Engineers	2													
	Painters	5													
	Mariner	1													
	Tailor	1													
	Seamstresses		10												
	Shoemaker	1													
	Not stated	16	144												
		258	154	28	25	18	10	19	10	24	16	61	26	38	17
Quarter ending Sept 30.	Merchants	283													
	Laborers	2													
	Artists	29													
	Clergymen	3													
	Clerks	28													
	Mechanics	194													
	Seamstress		1												
	Farmers	106													
	Painter	1													
	Mariners	3													
	Others	7													
	Not stated	11	296												
		597	296	2	18	11	18	10	16	33	32	76	42	91	56
Quarter ending Dec. 31.	Clerks	25													
	Clergymen	3													
	Mechanics	145													
	Merchants	302													
	Engineers	2													
	Farmers	62													
	Laborers	32													
	Mariners	17													
	Tailors	2													
	Physicians	5													
	Painters	3													
	Others	8													
	Not stated	32	230												
		638	230	15	12	10	13	3	16	16	16	49	41	194	38

in the United States on shipboard during the year 1857.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	127	39	166	British America...	130	39	169	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America	17	....	17	United States.....	7	....	7	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	3	....	3	Great Britain	13	....	13	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	2	....	2						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
36	4	13	3	15	7	....	....		150	39	189		150	39	189	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	124	84	208	British America...	247	148	395	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wales	45	5	50	Spain	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	16	11	27	Great Britain	....	4	4	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	58	39	97	United States.....	10	2	12	..	.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	5	9	14						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	....	4	4						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	9	2	11						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
28	17	18	14	24	9	....	....		258	154	412		258	154	412	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	1	6	7	England.....	6	5	11	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	131	71	202	British America..	178	96	274	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	25	19	44	United States.....	413	195	608	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wales.....	24	10	34						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	283	73	356						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	4	2	6						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	129	115	244						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
136	56	56	22	181	33	5	5		507	296	893		597	296	893	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	84	51	135	British America...	205	79	284	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America	295	69	364	England.....	1	....	1	..	..
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	8	7	15	West Indies.....	1	...	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	1	3	4	United States.....	431	151	582	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	249	100	349						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....										
153	31	76	18	198	47	....	....		638	230	868		638	230	868	..	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Passamaquoddy—Bion Bradbury, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Laborers	11													
	Servants		6												
		11	6								2	1	2	5	
Passamaquoddy—Robert Burns, collector.															
Quarter ending June 30.	Laborers	81													
	Merchants	23													
	Mechanics	7													
	Mariner	1													
	Servants		45												
	Not stated	16	42												
		128	87	5	4	5	6	6	12	14	8	21	16	17	5
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Laborers	86													
	Mechanics	31													
	Merchants	37													
	Servants		72												
	Not stated	36	41												
		190	113	2	2	9	7	8	8	5	13	16	16	36	23
Quarter ending Dec. 31.	No returns														
Portsmouth, N. H.—Zenas Clement, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	No arrivals														
Portsmouth, N. H.—Augustus Jenkins, collector.															
Quarter ending June 30.	No arrivals														
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Merchant	1													
	Not stated		1										1	1	
		1	1												
Quarter ending Dec. 31.	No arrivals														
Boston—Charles H. Peaslee, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Artists	3													
	Bakers	2													
	Clergymen	4													
	Clerks	12													
	Engineers	3													
	Manufacturers	1	15												
	Farmers	24													
	Laborers	56													
	Mariners	93													
	Mechanics	131													
	Musician	1													
	Merchants	415													
	Physicians	4													
	Servants	1	5												

ıtinued.

Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	11	6	17	United States.....	11	6	17	..	..
4	2	1	....	....	....		11	6	17		11	6	17	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	128	87	215	United States.....	122	79	201	..	..
										British America...	6	8	14	..	..
16	13	30	13	....	..		128	87	215		128	87	215	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	174	110	284	United States.....	174	111	285	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	3	3	6	British America...	3	2	5	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	Not stated.....	13	...	13	Not stated.....	13	....	13	..	..
26	13	39	19	13	....		190	113	303		190	113	303	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
...	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	1	1	2	United States.....	1	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....		1	1	2		1	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	England.....	109	36	145						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	52	35	87						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland.....	31	2	33						
...	....	....	....	....	....	Wales.....	1	...	1						
....	...	....	....	....	....	British America	367	97	464						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Azores.....	6	9	15						
....	...	..	....	....	..	China.....	....	1	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	France.....	8	3	11						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany.....	109	4	113	England.....	35	11	46	..	..
.. .	....	....	....	....	....	Holland.....	....	1	1	France.....	3	2	5	..	..
....	....	...	....	....	....	Italy.....	4	2	6	Germany.....	11	....	11	..	..
....	...	....	....	....	....	Prussia.....	7	....	7	Italy.....	3	2	5	..	..
...	....	....	....	....	....	South America.....	4	....	4	Prussia.....	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain.....	8	1	9	South America....	2	....	2	..	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Boston—Continued.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	Seamstresses	.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teachers	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	28	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	166	199	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		955	229	8	18	19	10	14	15	53	29	199	57	22	41
Boston—Arthur W. Austin, collector.															
Quarter ending June 30..	Artists	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Butchers	5	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bakers	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks	47	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergymen	27	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	23	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers	183	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Manufacturers	42	98	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyers	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	928	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	415	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	292	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	355	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Musician	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	12	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physicians	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Printers	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstresses	.....	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	.....	315	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teachers	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	15	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	1471	2354	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		3861	2843	147	160	190	179	192	211	592	597	1005	733	601	311
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Artists	15	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Actor	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks	66	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergymen	22	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers	295	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	285	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyers	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	196	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	474	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	127	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Musicians	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Manufacturers	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physicians	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Printers	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Painters	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tailors	18	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstresses	.....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teachers	6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	17	125	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	22	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	1928	2901	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		3533	3070	208	191	197	248	207	251	508	656	703	684	562	313

ntinued.

Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Switzerland.....	1	....	1	Spain.....	3	....	3	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Sweden	5	4	9	Scotland.....	19	....	19	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Turkey.....	1	....	1	West Indies	4	....	4	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies.....	1	....	1	British America...	110	13	123	....	....
						United States.....	239	37	276	United States.....	700	179	879	....	....
						Not stated	2	....	2	Not stated.....	63	19	82	....	....
										Deaths	1	3	4	....	....
126	16	137	19	13	1		955	229	1184		955	229	1184	1	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	Australia	3	....	3						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Azores	212	50	262						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Belgium.....	17	12	29						
....	....	....	....	....	....	England.....	661	602	1263						
....	....	....	....	....	....	France	22	7	29						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy.....	2	....	2						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	1412	1302	2714						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Liberia	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	South America.....	2	....	2						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia.....	2	....	2	British America...	304	132	436	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Russia.....	1	....	1	Azores.....	52	12	64	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland.....	102	105	207	West Indies.....	6	....	6	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Sweden	1	1	2	England	87	45	132	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Switzerland	17	31	48	France	9	6	15	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Sicily	....	1	1	Germany	13	5	18	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Turkey.....	4	....	4	Ireland	7	4	11	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain.....	8	....	8	East Indies	1	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Wales.....	5	1	6	Liberia.....	1	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	British America	896	452	1348	Scotland	31	10	41	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	151	76	227	Sweden.....	1	1	2	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	8	....	8	Spain.....	3	....	3	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	East Indies	1	....	1	South America....	1	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	321	98	419	U. States	2396	1928	4324	....	....
						Not stated..... ...	12	105	117	Not stated.....	949	700	1649	....	....
260	121	460	328	22	24		3861	2843	6704		3861	2843	6704	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Azores	166	31	197	Azores	36	9	45	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	745	642	1387	Bri ish America...	264	219	483	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany...	65	15	80	Germany	4	3	7	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	South America.....	2	....	2	South America ...	3	....	3	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Denmark	1	....	1	West Indies.....	20	....	20	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	England.....	410	324	734	England	73	31	104	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	France	30	5	35	France	6	1	7	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	1	....	1	Spain....	3	2	5	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Holland	3	....	3	Ireland	8	....	8	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	857	1201	2058	Mexico.....	4	....	4	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	84	53	137	Prussia.....	1	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Mexico.....	1	....	1	Scotland.....	22	10	32	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Portugal.....	2	....	2	Sicily.....	4	1	5	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia.....	1	1	2	United States.....	2389	2254	4643	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Poland	1	....	1	Not stated.....	688	540	1228	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Russia.....	....	1	1	*Deaths*.....	8	....	8	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	61	34	95						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Sweden.....	417	368	785						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain.....	18	8	26						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Sicily.....	5	1	6						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Switzerland	6	2	8						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Turkey.....	3	....	3						
....	....	....	....	....	....	Wales	1	1	2						
						West Indies.....	63	31	94						
						United States	526	264	790						
						Not stated.....	64	88	152						
274	145	478	336	13	28		3533	3070	6603		3533	3070	6603	8	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Boston—Continued.															
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Artists	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergymen	24	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks	16	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstresses	....	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers	109	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyers	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	297	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	396	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	92	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teachers	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physicians	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	90	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Manufacturers	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Musicians	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Painters	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Printers	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	579	1234	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		1676	1299	69	78	64	71	80	86	145	254	309	314	315	15
Edgartown—Constant Norton, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Mariners	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		13	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	....
Quarter ending June 30..	Musician	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	No arrivals	.....	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Physician	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Marine	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
		2	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Fall River—P. W. Leland, collector.															
Quarter ending March 30.	No arrivals	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending June 30.	Seamstresses	.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		4	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	1
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Laborers	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstresses	.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

I.

...ards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
...	....	....	....	England.....	299	195	494	British America...	200	83	283	..	..
...	....	....	....	Ireland	379	481	860	Central America ..	1	....	1	..	..
...	....	...	....	Scotland.....	40	13	53	England.....	63	39	102	..	..
...	....	....	....	Wales	5	1	6	France	6	3	9	..	..
...	....	.. .	....	Great Britain.....	2	1	3	Germany	3	1	4	..	..
...	....	....	...	France	22	13	35	Great Britain	3	1	4	..	..
...	....	....	....	Spain.....	5	4	9	Greece	1	....	1	..	..
...	....	....	....	Portugal.....	46	7	53	Ireland	4	....	4	..	..
...	....	....	....	Germany	38	12	50	Scotland..... ...	11	6	17	..	..
...	....	....	....	Italy	5	2	7	Spain.....	...	2	2	..	..
...	....	....	....	Prussia	1	...	1	West Indies.....	11	6	17	..	..
...	....	....	....	Russia.....	1	....	1	United States	1240	1091	2331	..	..
...	....	....	....	Turkey..... ...	3	....	3	Not stated.....	128	62	190	..	..
...	....	....	....	Greece	2	1	3	*Deaths*.....	5	5	10	..	..
...	....	....	....	Norway and Sweden.	29	27	56						
...	....	....	....	Mexico.....	1	....	1						
...	....	....	....	Switzerland.....	2	....	2						
...	....	....	....	South America.....	2	....	2						
...	....	....	....	Central America....	1	....	1						
...	....	....	....	British America.....	429	369	798						
				Africa.....	1	....	1						
				West Indies.....	6	3	9						
				United States	348	162	510						
				Not stated	9	8	17						
293	151	13	10		1676	1299	2975		1676	1299	2975	5	5
....	....	....	....	England	1	....	1	England.....	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	...	Portugal.....	2	....	2	Portugal.....	2	...	2	..	..
. .	....	....	....	Spain	1	....	1	Spain	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	United States.....	9	3	12	United States.....	9	3	12	..	..
1	....	....	....		13	3	16		13	3	16	..	..
....	....	....	....	Germany.....	1	....	1	United States.....	1	1	2	..	..
....	....	...	....	United States.....	....	1	1						
....	....	....	. ..		1	1	2		1	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
...	...	....	....	United States.....	2	....	2	United States.....	2	....	2	..	..
....	....	...	....		2	....	2		2	....	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	British America	4	5	9	United States.....	4	5	9	..	..
....	....	....	....		4	5	9		4	5	9	..	..
....	....	....	....	Central America....	1	....	1	United States.....	4	8	12	..	..
....	....	....	....	British America.....	3	8	11						

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STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Fall River—Continued.															
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Manufacturer.	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	No arrivals...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Bedford—*C. B. H. Fessenden, collector.*															
Quarter ending March 31.	Clergyman....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariner	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		7	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....
Quarter ending June 30..	Merchants	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanic	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	2	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		15	11	....	2	1	2	1	....	..	1	7	....	5	1
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Mariners	31	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergyman....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physician	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants . ..	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		43	10	1	1	....	1	....	....	5	1	6	1	12	2
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Farmers	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	44	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchant.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstresses..	.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servant	1	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Other	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	18	11	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		71	34	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	21	5	2	6
Bristol and Warren—*G. H. Reynolds, collector.*															
Quarter ending March 31.	No arrivals...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending June 30..	No arrivals..	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Mechanic	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		10	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	No arrivals...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....		4	8	12		4	8	12	..	..
....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	7	2	9	United States.....	7	2	9	..	..
1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....		7	2	9		7	2	9	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1	....	1	Germany	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	1	....	1	England.....	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England.....	1	....	1	Cape de Verde Isl'ds	3	....	3	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sandwich Islands...	2	....	2	New Zealand	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cape Verde Islands.	3	....	3	United States.....	13	11	24	..	..
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Zealand.....	1	....	1						
....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	10	11	21						
2	3	2	...	1	2	....	...		19	11	30		19	11	30	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	1	....	1	England	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	3	2	5	British America...	3	2	5	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Azores	33	....	33	Azores	33	....	33	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	6	8	14	United States.....	6	8	14	..	..
12	1	2	....	5	3	....	....		43	10	53		43	10	53	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Azores	66	34	100	Azores	66	34	100	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	5	....	5	United States.....	5	....	5	..	..
17	5	5	3	5	1	...	9		71	34	105		71	34	105	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	...	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	10	....	10	United States.....	10	....	10	..	..
2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....		10	....	10		10	....	10	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Newport—Geo. Turner, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	Not stated....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		2	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Quarter ending June 30..	Engineer.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanic.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seaman	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		3	3	...	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....	1	1
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	No arrivals...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	No arrivals...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Providence—G. Bradford, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	No arrivals...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending June 30..	Manufacturer.	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics....	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tailor	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstress...	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Painter.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servant.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Shoemaker ..	1	.....	...	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	19	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		43	32	9	6	5	2	2	....	6	2	9	6	4	9
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Mason	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Musician	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seamstresses .	.....	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milliner	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics....	6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
	Shoemaker ...	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....
	Farmer.....	1	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	....	....
	Artist	1	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants.....	.....	3	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	25	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....
		47	41	14	3	5	3	3	4	3	11	4	13	4	3
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Mechanic.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	..
	Mariner	1	.....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		8	5	2	1	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	2
Oswego—E. B. Talcott, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	No arrivals....	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....

nued.

Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
					United States.....	2	2	4	United States.....	2	2	4	..	..
						2	2	4		2	2	4	..	..
					United States.....	3	3	6	United States.....	3	3	6	..	..
						3	3	6		3	3	6	..	..
					United States.....	4	3	7	United States.....	40	31	71	..	..
					Great Britain.....	12	4	16	Great Britain.....	1	....	1	..	..
					Sweden	1	....	1	British America...	2	1	3	..	..
					British America.....	26	25	51						
2	1	1	3	....		43	32	75		43	32	75	..	..
					British America.....	39	41	80	British America...	6	2	8	..	..
					United States.....	7	1	8	United States.....	41	40	81	..	..
					Great Britain	1	....	1						
4	2	4	....	....		47	42	89		47	42	89	..	..
					Great Britain	5	4	9	British America...	1	....	1	..	..
					British America.....	2	1	3	United States.....	7	5	12	..	..
					United States..	1	....	1						
1	...	....	....	....		8	5	13		8	5	13	..	..
					.....	....	...	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Oswego—Continued.															
Quarter ending June 30..	Teacher	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanic	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Manufacturers	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	3	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		37	25	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	2	8	3	10	5
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Merchants	19	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Farmers	38	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Shoemakers	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	53	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	54	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerk	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Painter	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miller	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tailor	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyers	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergyman	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mason	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Butcher	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Printer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	275	174	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		471	174	....	...	3	....	4	1	24	22	73	32	106	31
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Laborers	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milliners	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Others	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	69	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		93	34	....	...	....	1	1	....	9	6	15	9	13	4
New York—H.J.Redfield, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	Farmers	1754	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	1450	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	1342	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	1443	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	3732	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physicians	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyers	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergymen	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	2188	5482	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		11924	5482	636	574	491	494	379	35	1758	1157	2065	1114	2666	871

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
....	....	...	....	....	....	..	..	United States.....	15	8	23	United States...	17	10	27	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	British America.....	20	15	35	British America	20	13	33	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	England	1	.....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland.....	1	.....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
4	2	1	....	1	1	..	7		37	23	60		37	23	60	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	England	162	56	218	British America	103	44	147	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland.....	24	8	32	United States...	368	130	498	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Scotland.....	3	1	4						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Germany.....	4	.....	4						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	France	10	5	15						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	British America.....	114	39	153						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	United States.....	154	65	219						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
96	33	57	23	106	32	..	..		471	174	645		471	174	645	..	..
...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	England	43	14	57	British America.	8	.....	8	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland.....	4	.....	4	United States...	85	34	119	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	France	3	.....	3						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	British America.....	21	11	35						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	United States.....	19	9	28						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..										
15	8	9	4	27	12	..	..		93	34	127		93	34	127	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Eongland.....	1763	863	2626	United States...	11924	5482	17406	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland.....	2562	1518	4080						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Scotland.....	306	151	457						
...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Wales.....	20	14	34						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Great Britain.....	938	454	1392						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Germany	3045	1810	4855						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Switzerland	966	32	128						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Prussia.....	2832	118	400						
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	France	159	52	211						
								Russia.....	7	.....	7						
								Poland	12	12	24						
								Spain	43	8	51						
								West Indies.....	49	19	68						
								Italy	24	.....	24						
								Sardinia	100	34	134						
								Holland	9	5	14						
								Sicily.....	2	9	11						
								United States.....	2507	383	2890						
154	39	93	39	185	84	34	..	..	11924	5482	17406		11924	5482	17406	4	6

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
New York—Augustus Schell, collector.															
Quarter ending June 30..	Farmers.....	12273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics....	5176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	14870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants....	1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners	1353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clergymen....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lawyers.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated....	9631	30980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		45395	30930	3506	3319	3480	2407	2158	1769	8905	7692	10542	6140	7722	3909
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Farmers.....	10648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	10011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics....	5396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners	1110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants....	2547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clergymen....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lawyers.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated....	8416	28359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		38192	28359	3229	3052	2389	2250	2068	1760	6663	6492	7616	5463	6732	3651
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Farmers.....	7049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics....	2925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants....	3007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers... ..	5588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners	1724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clergymen....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lawyers.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated....	5675	18929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		26019	18929	2319	2154	1599	1559	1272	1097	3856	3955	4909	3533	4672	2598

ntinued.

Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
....	....	....	....	..	..	England	5159	3049	8208	British America.	48	29	77	..	..
....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland	9529	7475	17004	United States...	45977	30901	76878	..	..
....	....	....	....	..	..	Scotland	699	414	1113						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Wales	164	107	271						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Great Britain	6912	4942	11854						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Germany	15334	11300	26634						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Switzerland	594	359	953						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Prussia	2015	1416	3431						
....	....	....	....	..	..	France	496	320	816						
						Spain	155	67	222						
						Holland	412	273	685						
						Denmark	227	151	378						
						West Indies	97	40	137						
						Mexico	18	6	24						
						Belgium	272	233	505						
						Sardinia	17	3	20						
						Italy	51	1	52						
						South America	6	....	6						
						Poland	10	....	10						
						Russia	11	2	13						
						United States	3147	772	3919						
2856	1576	3704	2433	..	..		45325	30930	76255		45325	30930	76255	44	42
....	....	....	....	..	..	England	4744	3219	7963	United States...	38192	28359	66551	..	..
....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland	8362	7594	15956						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Scotland	790	574	1364						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Wales	65	55	120						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Great Britain	4215	3450	7665						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Germany	13353	10528	23881						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Prussia	1289	1035	2324						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Holland	332	281	613						
....	....	....	....	..	..	France	269	164	433						
						Spain	134	33	167						
						Portugal	13	....	13						
						West Indies	173	62	235						
						Belgium	36	15	51						
						Norway and Sweden	288	226	514						
						Switzerland	169	123	292						
						Sardinia	117	72	189						
						Italy	80	6	86						
						Denmark	44	29	73						
						Sicily	6	8	14						
						Madeira	40	26	66						
						Poland	10	9	19						
						United States	3643	870	4513						
2677	1585	3337	2530	..	..		38192	28359	66551		38192	28359	66551	67	41
....	....	....	....	..	..	England	2443	1824	4267	United States...	26019	18929	44948	..	..
....	....	....	....	..	..	Ireland	4323	4370	8693						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Great Britain	2656	1894	4550						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Germany	9709	8105	17814						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Scotland	315	205	520						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Holland	243	211	454						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Prussia	1067	741	1808						
....	....	....	....	..	..	France	374	240	614						
....	....	....	....	..	..	Switzerland	366	278	644						
						Belgium	22	20	42						
						Sweden	44	44	88						
						Wales	39	24	63						
						Italy	69	20	89						
						Spain	48	7	55						
						West Indies	24	12	36						
						Poland	36	30	66						
						United States	4241	904	5145						
2267	1125	2756	1674	..	..		26019	18929	44948		26019	18929	44948	83	86

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Philadelphia—J. B. Baker, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Farmers	14	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	63	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	10	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	10	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers and spinners	27	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	2	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	57	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milliner and seamstress	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Other	3	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	96	165	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		282	214	20	15	18	10	21	17	35	38	71	67	34	24
Quarter ending June 30.	Farmers	123	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	199	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	15	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	22	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers	20	.. ..	....	.. .	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Spinners	3	.....	...	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milliners, &c	.....	14	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	221	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	1	77	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	...	...
	Other	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	262	549	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		876	640	104	69	87	65	38	37	119	108	202	135	106	70
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Farmers	70	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	230	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	50	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	22	.....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers and spinners	60	7	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	443	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	8	347	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Other	17	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	384	1008	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		1289	1362	136	118	98	145	93	85	204	283	315	325	139	113
Quarter ending Dec. 31.	Farmers	44	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	52	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miners	9	.... .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers and spinners	22	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	.....	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	146	.....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Not stated	192	475	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		467	544	56	44	55	63	34	38	72	98	102	126	57	57
Baltimore—P. F. Thomas, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Farmers	15	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics	34	.....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	24	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyag.	Females died on voyage.
								England	127	66	193	United States	282	214	496	..	..
								Ireland	96	120	216						
								Scotland	5	7	12						
								Wales	5	4	9						
								Germany	11	8	19						
								South America	1	....	1						
								United States	37	9	46						
31	18	12	7	41	18	....	....		282	214	496		282	214	496	1	1
								England	128	68	196	United States	856	636	1492	..	..
								Wales	17	11	28	England	8	3	11	..	..
								Scotland	8	3	11	West Indies	3	....	3	..	..
								Ireland	303	248	551	South America	9	1	10	..	..
								Germany	43	39	82						
								Denmark	208	169	377						
								Norway and Sweden.	92	65	157						
								Italy	1	....	1						
								Spain	1	....	1						
								West Indies	7	1	8						
								South America	12	6	18						
								United States	56	30	86						
70	49	48	37	102	70	....	....		876	640	1516		876	640	1516	4	3
								England	295	223	518	United States	1281	1361	2642	..	..
								Wales	60	47	107	England	3	....	3	..	..
								Scotland	37	31	68	France	1	....	1	..	..
								Ireland	618	801	1419	British America	1	....	1	..	..
								Germany	30	23	53	South America	2	....	2	..	..
								Norway and Sweden.	39	59	98	West Indies	1	1	2	..	..
								Denmark	96	104	200						
								Iceland	7	3	10						
								France	5	1	6						
								Spain	1	....	1						
								British America	3	3	6						
								South America	11	6	17						
								West Indies	13	8	21						
								United States	74	53	127						
95	76	56	59	153	158	....	....		1289	1362	2651		1289	1362	2651	2	3
								England	111	108	219	United States	463	542	1005	..	..
								Wales	20	18	38	England	2	....	2	..	..
								Scotland	9	14	23	South America	2	2	4	..	..
								Ireland	208	294	502						
								Germany	3	4	7						
								Italy	72	54	126						
								Spain	2	....	2						
								West Indies	1	6	7						
								United States	41	46	87						
12	37	10	19	49	62	....	....		467	544	1011		467	544	1011	..	..
								Germany	132	116	248	United States	132	116	248	..	..
								British America	1	....	1	British America	1	....	1	..	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Baltimore—Continued.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31—Continued.	Miller	1													
	Clerks	3													
	Butcher	1													
	Bakers	2													
	Other	1													
	Not stated	49	116												
Baltimore—J. T. Mason, collector.		133	116	15	10	19	8	4	14	18	13	20	17	21	18
Quarter ending June 30	Artist	1													
	Physicians	2													
	Musicians	4													
	Clerks	3													
	Teacher	1													
	Bakers	17													
	Merchants	45													
	Laborers	114													
	Mechanics	504													
	Farmers	556													
	Other	5													
	Not stated	411	1347												
		1663	1347	130	124	111	121	92	69	255	182	320	342	291	322
Quarter ending Sept. 30	Farmers	387													
	Merchants	52													
	Mechanics	324													
	Laborers	101													
	Clerks	5													
	Weavers	24													
	Musicians	9													
	Bakers	17													
	Artist	1													
	Lawyer	1													
	Teachers	3													
	Miners	8													
	Millers	15													
	Tailors	65													
	Butchers	12													
	Masons	4													
	Shoemakers	65													
	Mariners	4													
	Engineer	1													
	Physicians	2													
	Other	21													
	Not stated	490	1362												
		1611	1362	136	120	139	126	116	72	239	207	254	290	262	219
Quarter ending Dec. 31	Farmers	463													
	Laborers	41													
	Merchants	47													
	Mechanics	346													
	Mariners	5													
	Clergyman	1													
	Musician	1													
	Teachers	2													
	Clerk	1													
	Millers	4													
	Painters	2													
	Printers	2													
	Bakers	4													
	Weavers	3													
	Lawyer	1													
	Physician	1													
	Other	20													
	Not stated	488	1429												
		1432	1429	101	116	104	112	76	111	236	252	238	305	257	190

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
10	13	5	3	17	20	....	....		133	116	249		133	116	249	2	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1600	1312	2912	United States	1653	1344	2997	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	10	5	15	West Indies	5	2	7	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Africa	15	7	22	British America	2	....	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	4	....	4	England	....	1	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	10	3	13	Spain	3	....	3	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	2	8	10						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	South America	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	21	12	33						
175	110	112	66	177	131	....	....		1663	1347	3010		1663	1347	3010	5	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1512	1316	2828	United States	1609	1362	2971	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Portugal	2	1	3	South America	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	South America	6	7	13	England	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	5	1	6						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	11	5	16						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	17	14	31						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Holland	2	3	5						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	10	9	19						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Madeira	2	1	3						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	43	5	48						
178	108	80	59	213	161	....	....		1611	1362	2973		1611	1362	2973	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Portugal	5	1	6	United States	1420	1427	2847	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	8	6	14	England	7	....	7	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	8	6	14	Ireland	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	4	2	6	Scotland	1	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	1372	1398	2770	British America	3	1	4	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liberia	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies	3	1	4						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States	33	12	45						
159	110	78	59	183	174	....	....		1432	1425	2861		1433	1429	2861	1	1

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Norfolk—S. T. Sawyer, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Merchants	3													
	Mechanics	17													
	Laborers	53													
	Not stated	27	75												
		100	75			14	7	13	9	17	10	11	16	16	10
Quarter ending June 30.	No arrivals														
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Merchants	21													
	Mechanics	15													
	Clerks	2													
	Mariner	1													
	Seamstresses		4												
	Laborers	2													
	Lawyer	1													
	Physician	1													
	Farmers	2													
		45	4							2		7		12	2
Quarter ending Dec. 31.	No arrivals														
Charleston—W. F. Colcock, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Merchants	105													
	Actors	35													
	Actresses		6												
	Engineers	5													
	Mariners	3													
	Laborers	2													
	Servants		2												
	Lawyers	2													
	Physician	1													
	Clergyman	1													
	Mechanics	4													
	Other	1													
	Not stated	4	33												
		163	43			2	1	2	1	1	1	7	6	47	21
Quarter ending June 30.	Merchants	97													
	Farmers	33													
	Lawyers	4													
	Mariners	12													
	Servants	4	4												
	Artists	6													
	Physician	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Not stated	45	47												
		203	51	2		4		2		5	8	23	13	43	12
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Merchants	41													
	Planters	5													
	Laborers	14													
	Servants	1	12												
	Mariners	9													
	Tailors	2													
	Shoemakers	2													

ed.

under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
..	....	....	....	....	Germany.....	100	75	175	United States.....	100	75	175	..	..
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
.	....	....	....	...										
2	11	14	....	....		100	75	175		100	75	175	1	..
..	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	....	..	..
..	....	....	...	....	West Indies.....	44	4	48	United States.....	45	4	49	..	..
.	....	....	....	....	South America.....	1	....	1						
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	...										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	8	2	....	....		45	4	49		45	4	49	..	..
..	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
.	....	....	....	....	Italy.....	35	8	43	United States.....	163	43	206	..	..
..	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	2	2	4						
..	....	....	....	....	South America.....	1	....	1						
..	....	....	....	....	United States	125	33	158						
..	....	...	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
.	....	....	....	....										
6	14	....	....	....		163	43	206		163	43	206	..	..
..	....	....	....	....	Spain	5	....	5	Spain.....	5	....	5	..	..
..	....	....	....	....	West Indies.....	29	7	36	West Indies.....	30	7	37	..	..
..	....	...	....	....	France	1	....	1	United States.....	168	44	212	..	..
..	....	....	....	....	Germany	1	....	1						
..	....	....	....	....	Ireland..... ...	1	....	1						
..	....	....	....	....	United States.....	166	44	210						
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	....	....	....										
..	....	...	....	....										
4	19	10	....	....		203	51	254		203	51	254	..	..
.	....	....	....	....	England	2	....	2	Portugal.....	3	....	3	..	..
.	...	....	....	....	Spain	29	7	36	West Indies	2	1	3	..	..
.	....	....	....	....	Portugal.....	3	....	3	United States.....	100	27	127	..	..
.	....	....	....	....	West Indies.....	42	20	62						
.	....	....	....	....	United States.	29	1	30						
.	....	....	....	....										
.	....	....	....	....										

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Charleston—Continued.															
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Clerks	3													
	Mason	1													
	Other	3													
	Not stated	24	16												
		105	22	4	3	4	2	2		7	3	10	2	14	4
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Merchants	48													
	Mariners	73													
	Mechanics	11													
	Laborers	2													
	Clerks	12													
	Clergymen	2													
	Engineer	1													
	Farmers	61													
	Servants	10	67												
	Artist	1													
	Tailors	3													
	Shoemakers	3													
	Physicians	4													
	Lawyers	3													
	Other	16													
	Not stated	21	56												
		271	123	5	9	3	5	1	5	26	26	36	44	42	13
ey West—John P. Baldwin, collector.															
Quarter ending March 31.	Lawyer	1													
	Mariners	7													
	Mechanics	15													
	Masons	3													
	Merchants	13													
	Farmer	1													
	Seamstresses		18												
	Not stated	12	8												
		52	26	2		1	2	3	4	8	4	5	7	9	4
Quarter ending June 30.	Merchants	11													
	Mariners	7													
	Printer	1													
	Not stated	2	8												
		21	8	2			1			2		6	3	7	1
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Mariners	25													
	Merchants	63													
	Engineers	5													
	Mechanic	1													
	Lawyer	1													
	Teachers	2													
	Other	3													
	Farmers	8													
	Not stated	2	12												
		110	12							5	2	16	2	25	4
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Merchants	19													
	Mariners	34													
	Farmer	1													
	Not stated	1	19												
		55	19			1	1					19	6	17	5

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
23	10	27	1	14	3	....	....		105	28	133		105	28	133	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	13	1	14	Spain	5	1	6	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	....	1	1	West Indies	1	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies.....	9	1	10	British America...	2	2	4	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	England	6	2	8	England	2	....	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	122	110	232	United States.....	261	119	380	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	South America	3	....	3						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	British America.....	1	....	1						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	117	8	125						
39	6	23	7	26	6	70	....		271	123	394		271	123	394	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	7	11	18	United States.....	52	26	78	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States... ...	45	15	60						
7	2	4	1	9	1	....	....		52	26	78		52	26	78	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	21	8	29	West Indies	21	8	29	..	..
2	....	1	....	1	3	....	....		21	8	29		21	8	29	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Great Britain	14	1	15	Spain	43	5	48	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	52	5	57	Italy	1	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	1	....	1	United States.....	66	7	73	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United States.....	43	6	49						
20	4	31	....	13	....	....	..		110	12	122		110	12	122	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West Indies.....	55	19	74	United States.....	55	19	74	..	..
10	2	2	1	6	4	....	....		55	19	74		55	19	74	..	..

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Mobile—Thadeus Sanford, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	No returns....	.....	.....	....	...	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Quarter ending June 30.	Farmers.....	34	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bakers.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants....	38	.....	....	....	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Physicians....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics....	12	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....
	Clerks.....	18	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers.....	30	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants.....	10	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyers.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	8	37	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		164	59	3	7	3	2	2	6	9	14	27	18	26	5
Quarter ending Sept. 30.	Farmers	5	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
	Merchants....	22	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Physicians....	2	.....	....	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
	Clerks	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers	2	.....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
	Mechanics....	9	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariners.....	4	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	21	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants.....	.....	6	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	2	9	...	....	....	..	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	...
		70	15	....	4	2	2	....	....	3	....	3	4	24	3
Quarter ending Dec. 31.	Merchants....	11	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Engineers.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks.....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
	Mariners.....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants.....	.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	4	13	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		38	18	1	2	....	2	3	....	2	3	8	5	8	....
New Orleans—T. F. Hatch, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	Not stated....	2858	1331	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending June 30.	Not stated....	2793	1512	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Not stated....	442	118	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Not stated....	6819	5426	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galveston—H. Stuart, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	Mechanics....	2	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....
	Baker.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers	10	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lawyer.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Painter.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
								United States	38	13	51	United States	141	54	195		
								Great Britain	15	2	17	Great Britain	6	1	7		
								Scotland	29	18	47	France	6	1	7		
								Ireland	18	14	32	Germany	4	1	5		
								Germany	32	8	40	West Indies	7	2	9		
								France	11	2	13						
								Spain	11		11						
								West Indies	10	2	12						
36	6	4	1	20					164	59	223		164	59	223		
								United States	54	12	66	United States	63	13	76		
								France	1		1	Great Britain	1		1		
								Great Britain	1		1	Spain	6	2	8		
								Germany	1		1						
								Spain	12	3	15						
								Italy	1		1						
14	1	17	1	7					70	15	85		70	15	85		
								United States	15	2	17	United States	36	17	53		
								Great Britain	9	3	12	Great Britain	1		1		
								Ireland	6	8	14	Spain	1		1		
								Spain	4	4	8	Germany		1	1		
								West Indies	2		2						
								Germany	2	1	3						
6	3	2		8	3				38	18	56		38	18	56		
								Not stated	2858	1331	4189	Not stated	2858	1331	4189		
								Not stated	2793	1512	4305	Not stated	2793	1512	4305		
								Not stated	442	118	560	Not stated	442	118	560		
								Not stated	6819	5426	12245	Not stated	6819	5426	12245		
								Germany	26	19	45	United States	26	19	45		

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Galveston—Continued.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31—Continued.	Weaver	1	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Other	1	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Not stated	7	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		26	19	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	4	3	2	1
Quarter ending June 30..	No returns	.....	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Mechanics	2	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Farmers	4	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
	Laborer	1	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchant	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Other	3	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		16	6	2	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	2	1	3	2
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Bakers	2	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
	Mechanics	37	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	.	....
	Masons	3	.....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Miner	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physician	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmers	63	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laborers	14	.....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants	9	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Millers	4	.....	...	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Tailors	15	.....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teacher	1	.....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weavers	4	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Shoemakers	10	.....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Servants	.....	12	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	....
	Other	8	.....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated	99	241	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
		271	253	15	29	24	31	19	20	40	36	47	29	38	22
San Francisco—Milton S. Latham, collector.															
Quarter ending Mar. 31..	Laborers	717	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Merchants	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.	....
	Not stated	.....	46	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	..
		724	46	....	....	2	4	10	2	77	4	157	12	207	11
San Francisco—Benj. F. Washington, collector.															
Quarter ending June 30..	Laborers	1995	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
	Merchants	11	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
3	2	2	3	4	1	2	1		26	19	45		26	19	45	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	16	6	22	United States.....	16	6	22	..	..
1	....	1	....	2	2	..	....		16	6	22		16	6	22	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	271	253	524	United States.....	271	253	524	..	..
29	25	13	6	46	48	...	...		271	253	524		271	253	524	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	16	4	20	United States.....	724	46	770	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	France	44	19	63						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	66	9	75						
								Denmark	4	....	4						
								South America.....	3	....	3						
								Scotland.....	1	....	1						
								Prussia.....	1	....	1						
								Sandwich Islands...	3	....	3						
								Italy	15	....	15						
								Russia.....	1	....	1						
								Poland	1	....	1						
								China	526	6	532						
								England	22	7	29						
								Switzerland.....	2	....	2						
								Spain	2	....	2						
								Mexico.....	17	1	18						
164	5	91	4	16	4	....	....		724	46	770		724	46	770	..	..
....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	Portugal.....	1	....	1	United States.....	2006	223	2229	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland.....	7	....	7						

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
San Francisco—Contin'd.															
Quarter ending June 30—Continued.	Not stated....	.....	223	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		2006	223	....	1	13	10	7	13	49	33	761	119	849	17
Quarter ending Sept. 30..	Laborers	3005	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	.....	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		3009	111	3	....	9	5	10	4	60	39	715	30	1165	11
Quarter ending Dec. 31..	Laborers	271	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merchants....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Farmer	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mechanics ...	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clergymen....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....
	Miners	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Butchers.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Physician.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clerks.....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Other	4	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Not stated....	1	219	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		317	219	1	1	....	2	14	22	29	104	91	73	94	7

Continued.

Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
....	....	...	....	....	....	....	Germany	27	5	32						
							France	36	3	39						
							Italy	20	....	20						
							Mexico	22	14	36						
							Denmark	2	....	2						
							China	1863	184	2047						
							Poland	2	....	2						
							England	23	17	40						
							Scotland	2	....	2						
							Spain	1	....	1						
8	118	5	25	17	....	....		2006	223	2229		2006	223	2229	....	....
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	Germany	28	9	37	United States	3009	111	3120	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Prussia	1	6	7						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scotland	1	....	1						
							Italy	4	....	4						
							Spain	2	4	6						
							Switzerland	1	....	1						
							Sweden	2	....	2						
							France	26	6	32						
							China	2907	71	2978						
							Mexico	5	...	5						
							England	11	7	18						
							Australia	1	2	3						
							Portugal	7	....	7						
							South America	3	....	3						
							Ireland	10	6	16						
10	364	8	28	4	....	...		3009	111	3120		3009	111	3120	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mexico	38	10	48	United States	317	219	536	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	18	....	18						
....	...		....	....	....	....	France	31	5	36						
....	..	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	2	....	2						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China	197	188	385						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Portugal	2	....	2						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ireland	7	....	7						
....	....	....	...	....	....	....	Germany	15	10	25						
....	....	....	....	..		....	Switzerland	1	....	1						
....	....	...	....	...	....	....	England	1	1	2						
....	....	....	....	....	...	....	Scotland	1	....	1						
							South America	2	4	6						
							Greece	1	....	1						
							Russia	....	1	1						
							Poland	1	....	1						
4	29	1	18	5	...	...		317	219	536		317	219	536	....	....

RECAPITULATION.

Arrivals of passengers in 1857.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage to—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Portland and Falmouth, Me....	1,643	719	2,362				
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	329	206	535				
Portsmouth, N. H.....	1	1	2				
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	10,011	7,433	17,444	Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	14	8	22
Edgartown, Mass.....	16	4	20				
Fall River, Mass	8	13	21				
New Bedford, Mass	140	57	197				
Bristol and Warren, R. I.....	10	.....	10				
Newport, R. I.....	5	5	10				
Providence, R. I.....	98	79	177				
Oswego, N. Y	601	231	832				
New York city, N. Y.....	121,982	83,595	204,787	New York city, N. Y.....	198	175	373
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,907	2,753	5,660	Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	7	14
Baltimore, Md.....	4,830	4,249	9,079	Baltimore, Md.....	9	5	14
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va...	144	79	223	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va..	1	.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	742	245	987				
Key West, Fla.....	238	65	303				
Mobile, Ala.....	272	92	364				
New Orleans, La.....	12,912	8,387	21,299				
Galveston, Texas	313	278	591				
San Francisco, Cal.....	6,056	599	6,655				
Total.....	162,538	109,020	271,558	Total.....	229	195	424

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals in the United States.....	162,538	109,020	271,558
Died on the voyage	229	195	424
Total number embarking at foreign ports for the U. S. during the year 1857.	162,767	109,215	271,982

Country where born.

Countries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	16,897	10,907	27,804
.....	28,839	25,599	54,361
.....	2,538	1,644	4,182
.....	471	298	769
ain	14,915	10,809	25,724
erica	3,603	2,067	5,670
.....	83	9	92
.....	562	152	714
.....	1,552	845	2,397
.....	486	146	632
.....	3	1	4
.....	11	.....	11
.....	13	19	32
.....	234	109	343
.....	1,021	754	1,775
.....	4,666	3,317	7,983
.....	347	280	627
.....	582	453	1,035
d Sweden	918	794	1,712
.....	73	51	124
.....	21	4	25
.....	7	3	10
d	1,255	825	2,080
.....	47,225	36,573	83,798
.....	102	31	133
es	673	250	923
erica	60	23	83
merica	2	.....	2
.....	5,494	450	5,944
.....	4	2	6
s	1	.....	1
Islands	5	.....	5
e Islands	3	.....	3
and	1	.....	1
lands	42	27	69
.....	483	124	607
.....	2	.....	2
.....	16	7	23
ates	16,552	4,124	20,676
.....	13,012	8,588	21,600
Total	162,767	109,215	271,982
Born in the United States	16,552	4,124	20,676
Aliens	146,215	105,091	251,306

Country where they mean to reside.

Countries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ates	145,986	98,296	243,582
.....	291	135	426
.....	20	4	24
.....	84	27	111
ain and Ireland	25	6	31
erica	1,847	913	2,760
.....	74	12	86
.....	31	13	44
.....	5	.....	5
.....	4	2	6
.....	1	.....	1
.....	4	1	5
.....	2	.....	2
.....	36	11	47
erica	20	3	23
nerica	1	.....	1
d Sweden	1	1	2
es	91	20	111
.....	4	.....	4
s	1	.....	1
le Islands	3	.....	3
and	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1
.....	187	55	242
.....	14,767	9,716	24,483
Total	162,767	109,215	271,982

Occupation.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Merchants	12,114	.....	12,114
Mechanics	18,074	.....	18,074
Mariners	990	.....	990
Miners	5,660	.....	5,660
Engineers	72	.....	72
Clergymen	173	.....	173
Farmers	34,702	.....	34,702
Clerks	271	.....	271
Butchers	22	.....	22
Bakers	51	.....	51
Physicians	147	.....	147
Lawyers	78	.....	78
Masons	16	.....	16
Manufacturers	73	114	187
Artists	68	1	69
Laborers	43,949	.....	43,949
Millers	26	.....	26
Tailors	108	.....	108
Seamstresses and milliners	.....	258	258
Weavers and spinners	177	12	189
Painters	31	.....	31
Shoemakers	86	.....	86
Musicians	29	2	31
Teachers	27	1	28
Printers	21	.....	21
Actors and actresses	36	8	44
Servants	60	1,262	1,322
Other occupations	945	1	946
Not stated	46,161	107,556	153,717
Total	162,767	109,215	271,982

Age.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years of age	10,943	10,305	21,248
Between 5 years of age and 10	8,218	7,940	16,158
Between 10 years of age and 15	7,000	6,142	13,142
Between 15 years of age and 20	24,153	22,352	46,505
Between 20 years of age and 25	31,838	20,366	52,204
Between 25 years of age and 30	27,830	13,125	40,955
Between 30 years of age and 35	14,671	6,159	20,830
Between 35 years of age and 40	11,153	5,446	16,599
40 years of age and upward	13,898	8,910	22,808
Age not stated	13,063	8,470	21,533
Total	162,767	109,215	271,982

No. 1.

e statement showing the countries in which were born passengers arriving in the United States eign countries during each of the last four years, namely, 1854, 1855, 1856, *and* 1857.

Countries.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
.....	48,901	38,871	25,904	27,804
.....	101,606	49,627	54,349	54,361
.....	4,605	5,275	3,297	4,189
.....	816	1,176	1,126	769
n and Ireland.....	4,385	2,250	14,331	25,794
rica.....	6,891	7,761	6,493	5,670
.....	13,317	6,044	7,246	2,397
.....	1,433	951	786	714
.....	72	205	128	92
l.....	7,953	4,433	1,780	2,080
.....	984	1,094	962	639
.....	60	23	23	32
.....	219	5	380	343
.....	7	9	5	11
.....	1	.....	2	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,534	2,588	1,395	1,775
.....	691	598	173	1,035
.....	8,955	5,699	7,221	7,983
.....	966	1,506	1,989	627
.....	2	13	9	25
.....	206,954	66,219	63,807	83,798
.....	208	462	20	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	10
l Sweden.....	3,531	891	1,157	1,719
ica.....	136	191	184	83
erica.....	94	1	303	2
.....	1,036	887	1,337	923
.....	446	490	741	133
.....	13,100	3,596	4,733	5,944
.....	.....	6	13	1
.....	11	4	7	6
.....	.....	8	1	.....
nds.....	3	1	.....	.....
slands.....	17	7	2	5
.....	254	175	358	607
nds.....	14	1	.....	69
.....	3	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	14	5	23
d.....	.....	.....	1	1
Islands.....	.....	.....	2	3
es.....	32,641	29,599	24,060	20,676
.....	356	145	172	21,600
l.....	460,474	230,476	294,496	271,989

No. 2.

e statement showing the occupation of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign untries during each of the last four years, namely, 1854, 1855, 1856, *and* 1857.

Occupations.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
.....	15,173	14,759	11,105	12,114
.....	31,470	14,997	9,801	18,074
.....	1,260	1,156	906	990
.....	2,155	232	6,136	5,660
.....	87,188	34,693	24,722	34,702
.....	82,373	42,580	37,019	43,249
.....	135	294	90	78
.....	237	247	163	147
.....	139	149	118	173
nales.....	47	62	42	60
females.....	3,310	2,536	1,706	1,262
pations—males.....	2,342	1,496	1,397	1,359
pations—females.....	469	345	1,246	397
-males.....	62,358	29,586	43,809	46,161
-females.....	171,808	87,402	86,236	107,556
-sex not stated.....	.....	12	.....	.....
al.....	460,474	230,476	294,496	271,989

No. 3.

Comparative statement showing the age of the passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during each of the last four years, namely, 1854, 1855, 1856, *and* 1857.

Age.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Under 5 years of age	36,481	19,936	16,399	21,948
Between 5 years of age and 10	34,336	18,033	14,405	16,158
Between 10 years of age and 15	29,206	15,076	11,928	13,142
Between 15 years of age and 20	75,874	37,310	34,818	46,505
Between 20 years of age and 25	89,248	39,567	40,827	52,204
Between 25 years of age and 30	74,764	34,828	32,669	40,955
Between 30 years of age and 35	42,404	21,708	19,131	20,630
Between 35 years of age and 40	30,011	18,027	14,541	16,599
Forty years of age and upward	47,377	25,155	19,905	22,808
Age not stated	783	836	*19,873	21,533
Total	460,474	230,476	224,496	271,988

* Of this number, 7,813 were under 21 years of age, and 10,945 were above 21 years of age.

No. 4.

Statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries, from September 30, 1843, *to December* 31, 1857.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
From September 30, 1843, to September 30, 1844	48,897	35,867	.....	84,764
Do 1844 do 1845	69,179	49,311	1,406	119,896
Do 1845 do 1846	90,974	66,778	897	158,649
Do 1846 do 1847	139,167	99,325	990	239,482
Do 1847 do 1848	136,128	92,883	472	229,483
Do 1848 do 1849	179,256	119,915	512	299,683
Do 1849 do 1850	200,904	113,392	1,038	315,334
Do 1850, to December 31, 1850	38,282	27,107	181	65,570
From December 31, 1850 do 1851	245,017	163,745	66	408,828
Do 1851 do 1852	235,731	160,174	1,438	397,343
Do 1852 do 1853	236,732	164,178	72	400,982
Do 1853 do 1854	284,887	175,587	.....	460,474
Do 1854 do 1855	140,181	90,283	12	230,476
Do 1855 do 1856	135,308	89,188	.....	224,496
Do 1856 do 1857	162,538	109,020	.....	271,558
Total	2,343,181	1,556,753	7,064	3,907,018

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 63.

CLERKS AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

List of clerks and other employés in that department.

FEBRUARY 16, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 11, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions contained in the eleventh section of the act of 26th August, 1842, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement, showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this department during the year ending on 31st December, 1857; the time each was employed, and the amounts paid them, respectively.

As a general rule, the persons employed have rendered good service; and, in view of the great increase of the business of the department, I could not at present advise a reduction in its clerical force.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior during the year 1857, *the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor; prepared in conformity with the eleventh section of the act approved August* 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
Moses Kelly	Chief clerk	From January 1 to December 31	$2,200 00
Charles S. Frailey	Disbursing clerk	From January 1 to May 24	796 70
Peter Lammond	ditto	From January 1 to December 31	2,000 00
G. Bailey	ditto	From July 1 to December 31	1,000 00
Henry Beard	ditto	From July 21 to December 31	891 30
Kintzing Pritchette	Clerk	From January 1 to July 22	1,007 61
Charles H. Rhett	ditto	From July 23 to December 31	792 39
A. S. H. White	ditto	From January 1 to June 30	900 00
O. W Moore	ditto	From January 1 to December 31	1,800 00
Simeon Smith	ditto	From January 1 to June 8	703 29
Philip J. Loranger	ditto	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
W. W. Lester	ditto	From June 9 to December 31	896 71
A. W. Fletcher	ditto	From January 1 to July 21	817 93
Charles E. Davis	ditto	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
Thomas H. Baird, jr	ditto	ditto ditto	1,400 00
J. L. Peabody	ditto	From January 1 to August 12	863 58
Thomas J. Albright	ditto	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
Charles Lanman	ditto	From August 1 to December 31	582 07
J. T. Taylor	ditto	From August 18 to December 31	517 39
Henry Beard	ditto	From June 1 to July 20	246 17
J. W. Shields	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31	900 00
William H. Treadway	ditto	ditto ditto	700 00
William Syphax	ditto	From January 1 to May 31	292 30
Alonzo Jackson	ditto	From June 1 to December 31	407 70
Maurice Reidy	Watchman	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
H. N. Steele	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00
C. A. Steuart	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00
Eugene McCarthy	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00
W. E. Skelly	ditto	ditto ditto	600 00

Henry Evans	Laborer	....do....do	600 00
Thomas Bolan	....do	....do....do	600 00
William Cook	....do	....do....do	600 00
A. H. Campbell	General superintendent Pacific wagon road	From March 25 to December 31	1,538 89
John H. Wheeler	In charge of distribution of congressional documents	From October 20 to December 31	317 38
William Syphax	Laborer	From June 1 to December 31	349 45

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the amount paid to the clerks and other persons who have been employed in the Office of Indian Affairs during the year ending December 31, 1857, as required by the act of April 20, 1818, and the act of August 26, 1842.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

formity with the eleventh section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
George W. Manypenny	Commissioner	From January 1 to March 31	$750 00
Charles E. Mix	Commissioner *ad interim*	From April 1 to 16	131 87
J. W. Denver	Commissioner	From April 17 to December 31	2,118 13
Charles E. Mix	Chief clerk	From January 1 to March 31, and from April 17 to December 31	1,912 09
Henry Beard	Clerk	From January 1 to May 31	751 65
A. Chapman	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,800 00
John Bartow	do	From January 1 to March 3, and from May 1 to June 30	595 17
E. B. Grayson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,716 48
D. Crawford	do	do do	1,632 96
H. Miller	do	do do	1,600 00
W. B. Waugh	do	From January 1 to May 14	593 41
W. W. Dennison	do	From January 1 to March 2	271 11
J. R. Roche	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
C. O. Joline	do	From January 1 to July 10	843 48
T. J. Robinson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,516 48
John Dowling	do	do do	1,516 48
G. H. Holtzman	do	do do	1,516 48
R. C. Griffin	do	From March 3 to December 31	1,328 89
E. L. Stevens	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
E. F. Ruth	do	From July 11 to December 31	756 52
C. L. Lombard	do	From January 1 to May 31	584 61
J. D. Bloor	do	From June 1 to December 31	815 39
D. L. Dalton	do	do do	815 39
William M. Irwin	do	do do	815 39
M. Delany	do	do do	815 39
Charles Draine	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31	840 00
H. Bittinger	do	do do	700 00
D. C. Davis	Watchman	do do	600 00
T. N. Brashears	do	do do	600 00
Elton Brent	Laborer	From January 1 to May 31	260 55

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
Isaac Landic	Laborer	From June 1 to December 31	$349 45
B. Smith	Extra clerk	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
J. D. Bloor	----do	From January 1 to May 31	584 61
J. B. Holderby	----do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
L. B. Dunn	----do	----------do----------do	1,400 00
Imri R. Kelly	----do	----------do----------do	1,400 00
R. J. A. Harrison	----do	From July 1 to December 31	700 00

List of persons employed in the Indian Office, under special appropriations, during the year ending December 31, 1857, *showing the time employed and the amount paid to each.*

Names.	In what capacity employed.	Time employed.	Compensation.
H. R. Schoolcraft	In charge of statistics	January 1 to December 31	$2,000 00
M. Schoolcraft	Clerk	----------do	939 00
H. Bittinger	Special messenger	----------do	300 00
N. Quackenbush	Clerk	----------do	1,400 00
G. W. Featherstonhaugh	Construction of a map of the Indian territory	January 1 to July 31	934 78
O. Bessau	----------do----------do	September 1 to December 31	530 43
Lewis Baker	Clerk	August 20 to November 30	336 95
R. B. Hackney	---do	----------do	336 95
J. Boyd	---do	August 20 to December 31	436 95
W. Nauman	---do	April 1 to August 31	502 17
H. L. Stricklin	---do	June 15 to December 31	649 45
R. J. A. Harrison	---do	June 1 to 30	115 39
J. F. O'Bryon	---do	June 25 to December 31	723 07

John Barton	---do	July 1 to November 30	582 00
E. A. Pollard	---do	July 11 to December 31	567 38
A. S. H. White	---do	July 1 to November 30	582 00
B. G. Daniels	---do	July 6 to December 31	583 69
L. S. Hayden	---do	July 1 to December 31	599 99
W. A. Cave	---do	July 6 to December 31	583 69
Peter Ahl, jr	---do	July 15 to December 31	554 34
W. L. Todd	---do	July 18 to December 31	560 86
J. J. B. Walbach	---do	July 19 to December 31	573 91
Thomas Mitchell	---do	---do	573 91
Carey Gwynne	---do	July 3 to December 31	593 47
F. Schmidt	---do	July 6 to December 31	666 85
W. J. Fitzpatrick	---do	July 20 to August 14	98 91
A. Casey	---do	July 15 to December 31	277 18
J. S. Williams	---do	August 20 to December 31	509 78
R. G. Lay	---do	September 1 to December 31	397 82
J. F. Callan	---do	---do	397 82
B. H. Watkins	---do	October 1 to December 31	300 00

PENSION OFFICE, *January* 15, 1858.

SIR: As required by the eleventh section of the act of 26th August, 1842, I transmit herewith a list of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year 1857; the grade of each, the length of time employed, and the compensation allowed therefor.

No changes are now deemed necessary for the better despatch of business in this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

... showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the Pension Office during the year 1851, the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor; prepared in conformity with the 11th section of the act approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
Geo. C. Whiting	Commissioner	From January 1 to December 31	$3,000 00
Samuel Cole	Chief clerk	do do	2,000 00
Thornton Triplett	Clerk	From January 1 to June 30	900 00
J. N. Prior	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,700 00
Robert Geddes	do	do do	1,800 00
S. G. Dodge	do	do do	1,800 00
Wm. Gordon	do	do do	1,600 00
J. D. Wilson	do	do do	1,600 00
W. O. Niles	do	From January 1 to July 8	839 13
J. J. Smith	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
John Robb	do	do do	1,600 00
G. D. Kean	do	do do	1,600 00
E. Williams	do	do do	1,600 00
B. Hooe	do	do do	1,500 55
T. Jenkins	do	do do	1,600 00
Wm. Burke	do	do do	1,600 00
W. O. Slade	do	do do	1,600 00
J. E. Stewart	do	do do	1,600 00
D. P. Perkins	do	do do	1,600 00
W. B. Malcom	do	do do	1,600 00
S. C. Boynton	do	do do	1,692 39
R. D. Clarke	do	From January 1 to November 10	1,378 26
L. J. Brown	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,500 00
A. K. Sparks	do	do do	1,600 00
Geo. Gunn	do	From January 1 to June 30	800 00
W. L. Cleaver	do	do do	800 00
W. H. Woodley	do	From July 1 to December 31	900 00
J. E. Talbot	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,500 00
M. B. D. Lane	do	From January 1 to October 31	1,233 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
S. F. Glenn	Clerk	From January 1 to December 31	$1,500 00
D. McCook	do	From July 1 to November 30	665 21
J. Calvert	do	From November 1 to December 31	267 00
J. K. Woods	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
J. H. Burch	do	do do	700 00
James Chestney	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
E. Marsh	do	do do	1,400 00
J. L. Gray	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
Thos. Moore	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
T. N. Adams	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
H. C. Lauck	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
T. E. Sands	do	do do	1,400 00
G. T. Getty	do	do do	1,400 00
D. T. Jenks	do	From July 1 to December 31	799 45
D. C. Lee	do	From January 1 to February 28	229 44
T. J. Miller	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
C. P. Webster	do	do do	1,400 00
James Morrow	do	do do	1,400 00
H. Hungerford	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
J. Williams	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
A. J. Cass	do	do do	1,400 00
Newell Kennon	do	do do	1,400 00
J. H. Hood	do	do do	1,400 00
R. R. Richards	do	do do	1,400 00
W. W. Sperry	do	do do	1,400 00
James Morris	do	do do	1,400 00
A. V. Hofer	do	From January 1 March 16, and from Nov. 7 to Dec. 31	500 90
T. P. Watson	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
B. F. De Bow	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
G. W. Hutchins	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
J. G. Long	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,416 78
W. A. Street	do	do do	1,416 78

S. G. Heaton	do	do do	1,400 00
L. C. Hootee	do	do do	1,400 00
G. T. Dearing	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
W. Harriman	do	From January 1 to April 30	465 38
J. L. Anderson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
D. W. Collins	do	do do	1,300 00
J. A. Johnson	do	do do	1,200 00
R. W. Clarke	do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
A. H. Anderson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. W. Hancock	do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
L. D. Nowland	do	do do	600 00
J. F. Souder	do	do do	600 00
F. A. Patterson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
Franklin Minor	do	From January 1 to September 30	950 00
J. H. Woolford	do	From July 1 to December 31	700 00
J. A. Hunnicutt	do	From July 1 to October 31	466 00
G. O. Smith	do	From July 1 to December 31	700 00
C. L. Daboll	do	do do	700 00
J. T. Taylor	do	From July 1 to August 17	182 61
Allan Thomson	do	From July 1 to December 31	700 00
D. M. Bull	do	do do	700 00
D. C. Wilson	do	do do	700 00
T. M. O'Brien	do	do do	700 00
H. H. Goodloe	do	do do	678 26
John B. Meek	do	From September 14 to December 31	414 67
R. W. Hamilton	do	From July 1 to December 31	632 06
A. G. Fowler	do	do do	600 00
A. E. Le Merle	do	do do	600 00
Lewis Lordan	do	From July 1 to December 26	583 69
C. C. Burr	do	From July 1 to December 31	600 00
S. G. Jamison	do	From August 10 to December 31	469 56
B. S. Howard	do	From November 1 to December 31	200 00
J. H. Peabody	do	From December 1 to December 31	116 84
Marcus L. Pillow	do	do do	117 93
Charles Hibbs	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31	840 00
W. T. Ford	do	do do	700 00
B. Frere	do	do do	700 00
L. S. Hayden	do	From January 1 to June 30	350 00
F. Depro	do	From July 7 to December 31	338 58

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
E. M. Thomas	Laborer	From January 1 to July 6	$309 78
Paul Jennings	..do	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
Thomas Lucas	..do	From July 7 to December 31	290 22

Statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in the Pension Office (under the act of March 3, 1855, granting bounty land) during the year 1857; the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor; prepared in conformity with the 11th section of the act approved August 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
C. H. Rhett	Clerk	From January 1 to July 22	$1,119 34
D. McCook	..do	From January 1 to June 30	800 00
W. H. Woodley	..do	..do..do	800 00
O. W. Marsh	..do	..do..do	800 00
L. Peyton	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
J. Calvert	..do	From January 1 to October 31	1,333 00
W. A. Johnson	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
J. P. Tustin	..do	..do..do	1,600 00
C. G. Wagner	..do	From January 1 to April 30	531 87
R. McRea	..do	From January 1 to June 30	800 00
J. T. Taylor	..do	..do..do	700 00
D. M. Bull	..do	..do..do	700 00
D. C. Wilson	..do	..do..do	700 00
H. L. Kendig	..do	..do..do	700 00
J. A. Shindell	..do	From January 1 to April 30	465 38
D. T. Jenks	..do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00

T. M. O'Brien	..do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
James McSherry	..do	....do....do	700 00
J. C. McCarty	..do	From January 1 to March 31	350 00
P. Besançon, jr	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
B. S. Howard	..do	From January 1 to October 31	1,000 00
J. W. Newcomb	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
H. H. Goodloe	..do	....do....do	600 00
George P. Smith	..do	....do....do	600 00
W. H. Thomas	..do	....do....do	600 00
C. S. Butts	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
C. S. Whittlesey	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
D. C. Smith	..do	From January 1 to February 11	140 00
Thomas Mitchell	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
J. D. B. Littell	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
Allan Thomson	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
J. V. A. Shields	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
A. G. Fowler	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
T. R. Cruttenden	..do	....do....do	600 00
R. W. Hamilton	..do	....do....do	600 00
A. W. Ely	..do	From January 1 to June 24	580 22
A. E. Le Merle	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
Carey Gwynne	..do	....do....do	600 00
J. H. Woolford	..do	....do....do	600 00
S. G. Jamison	..do	From January 1 to August 9	730 44
C. L. Daboll	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
Lewis Jordan	..do	....do....do	600 00
J. E. Peebles	..do	From February 18 to April 13	182 86
S. G. Chase	..do	From January 1 to October 31	1,001 09
J. A. Hunnicutt	..do	From January 1 to June 30, and from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31	867 15
Frederick Schmidt	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
R. T. Scott	..do	From January 1 to July 7	622 83
William Flinn	..do	From January 1 to May 13	441 75
James H. Peabody	..do	From January 1 to November 30	1,100 00
Nathaniel Wilson	..do	From February 1 to December 31	1,046 67
J. A. Kayser	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
E. L. Corbin	..do	....do....do	1,200 00
C. Birnie	..do	....do....do	1,200 00
J. F. Souder	..do	From July 8 to December 31	577 17

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
C. W. Franzoni	Clerk	From August 18 to September 30	$143 47
James M. Parks	..do	From September 1 to December 31	397 82
H. Hungerford	..do	From October 1 to December 31	300 00
John F. Keenan	..do	From December 18 to 31	45 65
Marcus L. Pillow	..do	From November 11 to 30	65 21
W. F. Welson	..do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
Charles P. Russell	..do	....do....do	660 00
Charles C. Burr	..do	....do....do	600 00
George D. Hibbs	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31	700 00
D. L. Perkins	....do	From January 1 to June 30	350 00
G. B. Pomeroy	Watchman	From January 1 to April 30	192 86
Thomas Lucas	....do	From January 1 to July 6	309 78
C. H. Venable	....do	From January 1 to June 30	300 00
J. H Knott	....do	....do....do	300 00
Frederick Depro	....do	From April 27 to July 6	116 92
Jerry Stewart	Laborer	From January 1 to July 6	309 78
Charles Syphax	....do	From January 1 to December 31	600 00

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 16, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the 11th section of the act of 26th August, 1842, I have the honor to inclose herewith lists of clerks and others employed in this branch of the public service during the year ending 31st December, 1857.

Those officers were all usefully employed, and at this time no changes are deemed necessary; such as were expedient having been made during the past year.

With great respect,

THOS. A HENDRICKS.
Commissioner.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement showing the names of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the year 1857, *the length of time each was employed, and the compensation allowed therefor; prepared in conformity with the* 11*th section of the act approved August* 26, 1842.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
Thomas A. Hendricks	Commissioner	From January 1 to December 31	$3,000 00
J. N. Granger	Recorder	do do	2,000 00
Joseph S. Wilson	Chief clerk P C. P. L. claims	do do	2,000 00
Joseph S. Wilson	Sup't Chickasaw business	do do	250 00
A. F. Chapin	P. C. S	do do	1,800 00
A. Bielaski	Draughtsman	do do	1,600 00
H. Mitchell	Assistant draughtsman	do do	1,400 00
N. P. Causin	Clerk	From January 1 to August 31	1,203 26
J. W. De Krafft	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,800 00
N. A. Randall	do	do do	1,600 00
B. T. Reilly	do	do do	1,600 00
W. V. H. Brown	do	do do	1,600 00
H. H. Heath	do	From January 1 to April 30	531 87
N. H. Starbuck	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,529 26
Nicholas Vedder	do	From March 25 to December 31	1,231 11
S. V. Niles	do	From January 1 to June 16	738 45
W. H. Lowry	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
Benjamin Evans	do	do do	1,600 00
S. J. Dallas	do	do do	1,600 00
F. A. Tschiffelly	do	do do	1,600 00
J. L. Cathcart	do	From January 1 to July 13	856 52
J. H. Blake	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
D. McCarty	do	do do	1,491 76
S. Brintnall	do	do do	1,600 00
P. H. Sweet	do	do do	1,600 00
C. C. Leeds	do	From January 1 to July 20	886 95
W. H. Coleman	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
Oliver Dufour	do	do do	1,600 00
E. F Ruth	do	From January 1 to July 10	843 48

H. L. Skinner	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,600 00
B. T. Morsell	do	do do	1,600 00
J. L. Cramer	do	do do	1,600 00
W. A. Page	do	From January 1 to July 15	757 06
A. K. Smith	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
J. W. Irwin	do	do do	1,508 24
W. W. King	do	do do	1,400 00
E. A. Cabell	do	do do	1,400 00
E. H. Fuller	do	do do	1,400 00
A. J. Dinnies	do	do do	1,400 00
C. Walbridge	do	do do	1,400 00
A. J. Stansbury	do	do do	1,400 00
A. Holmead	do	do do	1,400 00
John Gould	do	do do	1,400 00
M. R. Shyne	do	do do	1,400 00
J. H. Bingham	do	do do	1,400 00
H. K. Kallussowski	do	do do	1,400 00
John D. Ott	do	do do	1,400 00
G. P. Howell	do	do do	1,400 00
W. T. Brooke	do	do do	1,491 85
J. T. M. Barnes	do	From January 1 to April 12	396 15
Thomas Snowden	do	From January 1 to June 30	700 00
W. C. Powell	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
A. G. Haley	do	do do	1,400 00
W. S. Crawford	do	do do	1,400 00
J. E. Conant	do	do do	1,400 00
J. W. Hester	do	do do	1,400 00
W. M. Fitzhugh	do	do do	1,508 24
J. G. Todd	do	do do	1,400 00
W. O. Lumsdon	do	do do	1,400 00
John M. Moore	do	do do	1,300 00
P. M. Martin	do	do do	1,400 00
Wm. Hogan	do	do do	1,400 00
W. A. Harris	do	do do	1,400 00
W. D. Phillips	do	do do	1,507 68
W. W. Yerby	do	do do	1,400 00
Richard Kelly	do	do do	1,400 00
C. Adams	do	do do	1,400 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
J. W. Walton	Clerk	From January 1 to December 31	$1,400 00
Thompson Allan	do	do do	1,566 31
Norman B. Smith	do	do do	1,400 00
E. Brooks	do	do do	1,200 00
B. J. Nalle	do	do do	1,200 00
W. Clyde	do	From January 1 to July 31	701 09
A. Steele	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
G. W. Beall	do	do do	1,200 00
J. A. Deeble	do	do do	1,200 00
A. Wingerd	do	do do	1,200 00
C. Young	do	do do	1,200 00
R. Ricketts	do	do do	1,200 00
O. McGarr	do	From January 1 to September 18	860 87
G. H. Gurley	do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
J. M. Lucas	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. A. Williamson	do	do do	1,200 00
John McDuell	do	do do	1,300 00
J. G. Perry	do	From January 1 to February 28	196 66
J. B. Bloss	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. M. Binkley	do	do do	1,200 00
W. L. Parker	do	From January 1 to September 21	870 66
T. T. O'Dell	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,308 24
S. Duncan	do	do do	1,200 00
R. W. Burche	do	do do	1,200 00
J. E. Parker	do	do do	1,293 39
J. D. Rynard	do	do do	1,200 00
S. R. Howell	do	do do	1,200 00
J. L. Edwards	do	do do	1,200 00
A. M. Clark	do	do do	1,308 24
B. F. Slocumb	do	do do	1,308 24
William Hall	do	do do	1,374 34
F. M. Deems	do	From January 1 to June 1	504 39

J. R. Dunglison	do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
W. O. Conway	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. H. Clark	do	do do	1,308 24
E. E. Fisk	do	do do	1,200 00
H. S. Smith	do	From January 1 to February 28	196 66
A. T. Whittlesey	do	From January 1 to June 30	600 00
D. L. Dalton	do	From January 1 to May 31	500 10
Theodore Read	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
Peter McHargh	do	do do	1,568 47
Grafton Powell	do	From June 17 to December 31	649 45
William Flinn	do	From May 14 to December 31	1,010 99
Joel Pennybacker	do	From June 16 to December 31	649 45
R. S. Davis	do	do do	649 45
H. Frysinger	do	From June 22 to December 31	629 67
S. S. Crowe	do	From March 16 to December 31	653 33
L. M. Taylor	do	From June 16 to December 31	649 45
George H. Jones	Assistant secretary to sign land patents	From February 17 to March 31	124 45
A. J. Huggins	Clerk	From June 16 to December 31	649 45
J. F. Young	do	do do	649 45
George K. Shaw	do	do do	649 45
George C. Hanson	do	do do	649 45
C. O. Joline	do	From July 11 to December 31	661 96
William Grisham	do	From July 9 to December 31	573 91
Stacy B. Read	do	From July 16 to December 31	551 08
Samuel Alburtis	do	From July 15 to December 21	521 73
John D. Patten	do	From July 1 to December 31	600 00
W. G. Whittlesey	do	do do	600 00
R. F. O'Beirne	do	From August 1 to December 31	598 91
W. A. D. Carroll	do	From September 19 to December 31	339 13
H C. Loving	do	From September 12 to December 31	422 28
W. S. Moseley	do	From December 21 to December 31	32 60
Grafton Powell	Messenger	From January 1 to June 16	385 38
William E. Moran	do	From January 1 to December 31	752 89
G. Rowzee	do	do do	775 76
William S. Graham	do	do do	700 00
George C. Thacher	do	do do	700 00
T. H. Quincy	Packer	do do	600 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Grade.	Time employed.	Compensation.
James A. Crane	Packer	From January 1 to December 31	$600 00
Samuel Coomes	Laborer	do do	600 00
Benjamin C. Freeman	do	do do	600 00
P. B. Fridley	do	do do	600 00
John C. Howard	do	do do	654 12
C. J. Hanks	do	From January 1 to June 30	300 00
W. R. McLagan	do	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
A. C. Orr	do	From June 23 to December 31	313 18
R. Darden	do	From July 1 to December 31	300 00
H. F. Pritchard	Watchman	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
J. G. Naylor	do	do do	600 00
H. Ridgway	do	do do	600 00
E. G. Evens	do	From January 1 to December 18	578 50
Guy Graham	do	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
J. E. Powers	do	do do	600 00
P. G. Murray	do	From December 21 to December 31	17 94

1881, showing the time employed and the amount paid to each.

Names.	In what capacity employed.	Time employed.	Compensation.
John Hood	In charge of bounty lands	From January 1 to December 31	$2,000 00
P. F. Wilson	Clerk	do do	1,600 00
S. F. Rand	do	From January 1 to August 14	871 19
B. W. Johnson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,400 00
M. J. Bacon	do	do do	1,400 00
R. B. Ironside	do	do do	1,400 00
E. Smith Lee	do	From January 1 to April 12	385 66
H. J. Frost	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,382 78
Dudley Webster	do	do do	1,200 00
C. E. Weaver	do	do do	1,275 54
J. N. Carpenter	do	do do	1,200 00
J. T. Baynor	do	do do	1,200 00
G. F. Gouley	do	do do	1,200 00
J. C. R. Clarke	do	From January 1 to October 31	1,001 09
H. C. Loving	do	From January 1 to September 11	838 05
N. E. Welch	do	From January 1 to April 3	369 89
E. Brewer	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. F. Adams	do	From January 1 to June 15, and from August 22 to September 30, and from October 24 to October 31	707 07
B. T. Swart	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
George W. Kimberly	do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
J. S. Williams	do	do do	550 55
C. P. Higginson	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
J. B. Hunt	do	From January 1 to August 16	753 26
De Witt Kent	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
G. F. Bowie	do	do do	1,200 00
R. F. O'Beirne	do	From January 1 to July 31	701 09
Samuel Alburtis	do	From January 1 to July 14	645 65
J. F. Young	do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
Silas W. Gillet	do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
E. G. Smith	do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	In what capacity employed.	Time employed.	Compensation.
Thomas B. Graham	Clerk	From January 1 to December 31	$1,200 00
Benjamin Briggs	..do	..do..do	1,200 00
J. H. Keller	..do	..do..do	1,200 00
C. K. Gardner	..do	..do..do	1,399 99
A. J. Huggins	..do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
F. M. Ewell	..do	From January 1 to October 31	1,001 09
L. M. Taylor	..do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
J. Pennybacker	..do	..do..do	550 55
G. K. Shaw	..do	..do..do	550 55
G. W. Clarke	..do	From January 1 to December 31	1,200 00
W. V. Geffroy	..do	..do..do	1,200 00
L. L. Dawson	..do	..do..do	1,200 00
Clarke Ryder	..do	..do..do	1,200 00
J. S. Pennybacker	..do	..do..do	1,200 00
W. A. D. Carroll	..do	From January 1 to February 28	196 66
C. Harleston	..do	From January 1 to May 31, from August 1 to September 30, and from November 1 to 30	649 47
W. W. Jacob	..do	From January 1 to November 30	1,098 91
J. Gales	..do	From January 1 to January 30	103 33
E. V. Mason	..do	From January 1 to December 31	799 45
M. M. Hart	..do	..do..do	799 45
R. B. Sabine	..do	From January 1 to February 28	196 66
G. C. Hanson	..do	From January 1 to June 15	550 55
M. T. Monroe	..do	From January 1 to December 31	799 45
E. S. Johns	..do	..do..do	850 55
M. V. Clarke	..do	..do..do	799 45
M. R. Stuart	..do	..do..do	600 00
M. A. Clare	..do	..do..do	600 00
M. L. Gillett	..do	..do..do	600 00
E. L. Davis	..do	..do..do	600 00
L. W. Holland	..do	From January 1 to April 30	199 45
S. G. Hyde	..do	..do..do	398 90

James Hendricks	do	From January 19 to December 31	1,140 00
Tubman Jones	do	From January 30 to February 6	26 67
E. A. Walker	do	From February 1 to December 31	696 12
Thomas J. Johnston	do	From February 9 to February 28	66 66
W. F. Wallace	do	From March 19 to December 6	861 81
W. H. Worthington	do	From March 3 to July 21	465 15
R. G. Shekell	do	From March 1 to March 31	103 34
M. J. Windle	do	From April 11 to December 31	479 67
J. R. Eliot	do	8 days in May, and from June 1 to December 31	375 82
M. E. Heard	do	7 days in May, and from June 1 to December 31	372 53
M. L. Livingston	do	9 days in May, and from June 1 to July 31, and from October 1 to December 31	279 66
E. Gwynn	do	From May 1 to December 31	400 55
M. A. Lee	do	do do	400 55
A. S. Trook	do	15½ days in May	51 10
B. W. Gilliss	do	From June 15 to December 31	652 75
W. T. Helms	do	do do	652 75
J. H. Heath	do	From June 17 to December 31	646 15
Willis F. Riddick	do	From June 22 to December 31	629 67
E. T. Reily	do	From June 1 to December 31	349 45
E. H. Tharp	do	From June 23 to December 31	626 38
B. E. Hume	do	From May 1 to July 31	151 09
R. J. Powell	do	From July 15 to December 31	554 34
G. B. Simpson	do	From July 22 to December 31	531 52
C. M. Yulee	do	From July 1 to October 31	401 09
W. C. Worthington	do	From July 22 to December 31	531 52
James P. Alsten	do	3 days in July	9 78
R. O. Davidson	do	From July 2 to December 31	577 13
E. L. Thomas	do	From June 1 to December 31	349 45
S. Holcombe	do	do do	349 45
Levin Handy	do	From July 29 to October 31	299 99
Jacob Fouke	do	From August 21 to December 31	433 69
E. S. Matthews	do	From July 28 to September 30	117 39
N. Worthington	do	From August 1 to September 30	99 46
H. E. Potter	do	From August 1 to December 31	249 46
J. L. C. Danner	do	From August 27 to December 31	414 13
Edwin M. Horrel	do	From August 31 to December 31	401 09
Edward Auld	do	From September 9 to December 31	371 74
C. S. Young	do	From October 1 to November 30	99 45

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	In what capacity employed.	Time employed.	Compensation.
O. A. Stafford	Clerk	From October 28 to December 31	$208 69
E. B. Houston	..do	From October 1 to November 30	99 45
H. F. Condict	..do	From September 1 to December 31	397 81
D. W. Parker	..do	From November 23 to December 31	127 18
A. C. Watkins	..do	From November 1 to December 31	198 91
Barzillai Marriott	..do	.....do.....do	198 91
George W. Bromley	..do	From December 21 to 31	35 87
F. L. Brockett	..do	From December 1 to 31	101 08
William A. Marks	..do	From December 22 to 31	32 61
R. S. Harrison	..do	From December 1 to 31	50 55
F. W. Colclazer	Laborer	From January 1 to December 31	600 00
C. C. Wilson	..do	.....do.....do	600 00

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 64.

EXECUTION OF COLONEL CRABB AND ASSOCIATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

Official information and correspondence in relation to the execution of Colonel Crabb and his associates.

FEBRUARY 16, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State, with the accompanying documents, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with official information and correspondence in relation to the execution of Colonel Crabb and his associates within or near the limits of the republic of Mexico.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, *February* 12, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1858.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th ultimo, requesting the President "to furnish, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, all official information and correspondence in the possession of any of the Executive departments of the government, in relation to the execution or massacre of Colonel Crabb and his associates within or near the limits of the republic of Mexico, giving the names of the persons whose lives were taken; whether certain citizens of the United States were not so executed or massacred by the Mexican authorities within the limits of the United States, under pretext that they were connected with said Crabb's expedition; and what steps,

if any, have been taken by the Executive in relation thereto," has the honor to lay before the President the papers referred to in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS CASS.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

List of documents.

1. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass, No. 32, April 24, 1857.
2. Same to same, No. 33, April 25, 1857. Enclosures.
3. Same to same, No. 34, April 28, 1857. Enclosure.
4. Same to same, No. 35, April 30, 1857. Enclosure.
5. Same to same, No. 37, May 7, 1857.
6. Same to same, No. 40, June 1, 1857. Enclosure.
7. Mr. Appleton to Mr. Forsyth, No. 23, June 17, 1857.
8. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass, No. 44, July 8, 1857. Enclosures.
9. Mr. Cass to Mr. Floyd, July 25, 1857.
10. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass, No. 46, July 27, 1857.
11. Same to same, No. 47, September 3, 1857. Enclosures.
12. Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth, No. 29, September 14, 1857.
13. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass, No. 51, Sept. 26, 1857. Enclosure.
14. W. F. Evans to same, August 28, 1857. Enclosures.
15. Mr. Appleton to Mr. Evans, September 4, 1857.
16. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass, No. 54, October —, 1857.
17. Mr. Cass to Mr. Evans, October 20, 1857.
18. Mr. Evans to Mr. Cass, November 3, 1857.
19. Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth, No. 32, November 7, 1857.
20. L. W. Evans to the President, November 27, 1857.
21. Mr. Cass to L. W. Evans, December 12, 1857.
22. Same to W. F. Evans, December 12, 1857.
23. W. F. Evans to Mr. Cass, December 21, 1857.
24. L. W. Evans to same, December 25, 1857.
25. Mr. Cass to W. F. Evans, December 28, 1857.
26. Same to Mr. Floyd, January 21, 1858.
27. Mr. Floyd to Mr. Cass, January 25, 1858. Enclosures.

[Extract]

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 32.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, April 24, 1857.

SIR: The Mexican papers have been filled, for two months past, with rumors of a filibustering expedition from California, under one General Crabb, against Sonora. As we have no commercial or con-

sular agents in that part of the republic, I am without other information on the subject than I can gather from the California and Mexican journals. The minister of relations has, upon several occasions, inquired of me what advices I had on a subject which gives the government a good deal of concern. While I have not been able to add to his stock of information, I have taken occasion to assure him that expeditions of this character against the sovereign rights of Mexico, were viewed by my government with displeasure, and would be prevented, so far as it was in its power to do it. I think there is little doubt that a body of armed men from California—some three hundred in number, and the advance guard of a larger force—are on their march to, if not already arrived in, Sonora. If so, we have the beginning of a series of personal tragedies which will impose a serious and delicate duty on this legation. In the natural course of the conflict between the invaders and the Mexican troops, some of our misguided countrymen will fall into the hands of the latter, and will, doubtless, be summarily dealt with. In such a contingency I should be glad to have the instructions of my government how far to interfere in their behalf. In the absence of instructions, I should hold it to be my duty to demand for them a fair and regular trial, and if condemned, to use my influence, official and personal, to save their lives, not as a demand of right, but as a matter of grace and policy. The expeditionists have certainly chosen an unfortunate time for their movements as regards the interests of the United States in their relations with Mexico. The invasion is calculated to produce an unhappy influence, adverse to the efforts which I have constantly and perseveringly made to eradicate from the Mexican mind the deeply-seated distrust of Americans, and to establish in its stead a confidence in the friendly and honorable sentiments of our government and people towards them. My observation has taught me to believe that nothing but this distrust and fear of our people has prevented the States bordering on the United States—especially those like Chihuahua and Sonora, overrun by savages and receiving no protection from the Mexican government—from breaking their feeble ties with the central government, and seeking, in annexation with us, that security for life and property of which they are now wholly destitute. The people of Mexico have been taught to believe, from the examples cited to them in California and Texas, that their proper titles, especially to land, would not be respected by their new rulers. I have the opinions of the most intelligent men I meet here, that this circumstance alone has saved to the republic of Mexico the fidelity of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Chihuahua, and Sonora. * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 33.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, April 25, 1857.

Sir: Since my despatch of yesterday, the government paper, "El Estandarte Nacional," has published some official documents relating to the invasion of Sonora, which leave but little doubt of the purposes—hostile to Mexico—of H. A. Crabb and his armed party. I transmit herewith the "Estandarte" of the 24th instant, which shows the information in possession of the government, and the measures that have been taken to repel the invaders. I also enclose a French version, from the "*Trait d'Union*," of Mr. Crabb's communication* to the prefect of the district of Altar, which covers with a very thin disguise the lawless purposes of that leader.

This government will doubtless expect, and have a right to expect, that the United States government does not view with indifference this indefensible invasion of its territories by expeditions fitted out on the soil of a friendly power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c. &c.*

[* *Note by Department of State.*—Mr. Crabb's communication, translated from the *Spanish* version, will be found with the accompaniments to this despatch.]

[Translated from "El Estandarte," of Mexico, of April 24, 1857.]

No. 129.] DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GENERAL IN CHIEF OF THE FORCES OF THE WESTERN STATES.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: For the superior knowledge of the most excellent the President, I enclose to you copies of the latest documents which I have received from Sonora in regard to the filibuster invasion. By them your superior authority will perceive that the parties of adventurers who were some time since announced as organizing themselves at San Francisco, in Upper California, have begun to trample on Mexican territory. By the same documents his excellency the President will also be made acquainted with the precautions which have been taken, and are being taken, in order to punish the audacity of those pirates who think to outrage with impunity the honor of the Mexican republic by taking possession of one part of it like bandits. But they will pay dearly for their rash enterprise.

God and liberty.

JOSÉ MARÍA YAÑEZ.

PORT OF MAZATLAN, *April* 10, 1857.

The CHIEF CLERK,
Intrusted with the Department of War.

No. 1.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL AND OF INSPECTION FOR THE STATE OF SONORA.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Until yesterday it was asserted in this port that the expedition of filibusters gotten up against this State would not finally go into effect, notwithstanding some parties had appeared on the frontier line near the town of Sonoyta, but I have just received the communication and documents which are addressed to me by his excellency the governor of the State, and copies of which I have the honor to enclose to your excellency, by which it appears that the gathering of those pirates continues to increase; that their depredations have begun in the district of El Altar; that they are trying to advance, and, as is asserted, that a body of them have it in contemplation to take possession of this port.

Such rumors have caused a natural alarm, and already the most active and efficient measures have been adopted, and are being adopted, as well by the governor of the State as by this general command, to repel and chastise said pirates, as your excellency will be pleased to suppose from the rest of the communications which I send you in relation to the subject, there being included a copy of the reply which I have made to his excellency Señor Pesquiera on this date.

God and liberty.

LOUIS NORIEGA.

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

His Excellency the GENERAL IN CHIEF
Of the forces of the Western States, Mazatlan.

No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Commander in Chief of the forces which are to operate on the frontier.

I say to-day to the prefect of Hermosillo what follows:

"Under this date I say to the prefect of El Altar:

"'In view of your communications dated the 23d and 24th, which were received to-day—the former by conveyance of Robledo, and the latter by extraordinary express—this government has adopted such precautions as may cause to be found in your district, in the briefest possible time, a respectable division, and one that is sufficient to repress and exemplarily punish the filibuster invasion.

"'Taking up the line of march this very day, Señor Jiron, with an escort of ten dragoons, will arrive at your town three or four days

sooner than the auxiliary captain of cavalry, Don Hilario Gabilondo, and than Lieutenant Don Lorenzo Rodriguez, who has orders to make a forced march with sixty horsemen and ninety infantry of the company of Barispe, and seventy national soldiers from Opodepe, Tuape, and Cucurpe; and meanwhile the commandant of battalion of the same national guard, Don Rafael Corella, receives orders to follow with three hundred men from the district of Arizpe, including the veteran force from Santa Cruz. From Hermosillo will proceed another force as soon as the political authorities of that place receive the late news, which is communicated to them by extraordinary express; and at that point will be concentrated the reserved forces, excepting a body of that reserve which will move from Arizpe under orders of the adjutant inspector.

"'To-morrow morning, very early, Sergeant Bernardo Robledo will set out, carrying with him three arrobas of powder, four thousand cartridges of fifteen adarmes, one hundred and fifty flints, not including two thousand altered cartridges, which will be carried by the party which leaves with Señor Gabilondo. It is very important that you should adopt measures to see that the apprehension of Don Jesus Maria Ainza is effected, as his letter manifests his complete understanding with the enemies of our country.'

"I transcribe the foregoing for your knowledge, and to the end that you may immediately cause to leave for Guaymas the hundred infantry whom you have orders to send to the commanding general, and for the district of El Altar the force of cavalry which you may be able to enlist, without loss of time, and which you will place at the disposal of the lieutenant colonel of cavalry, Don José Maria Jiron, commander in chief of the division which is to operate in that district."

And I enclose the whole for your understanding, annexing twelve copies of communications from the prefecture of El Altar and their relative papers, together with two other communications, numbered 13 and 14, which have at a late hour been received from the prefect of San Ignacio.

God and liberty.

IGNACIO PESQUEIRA.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

His Excellency the
COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE, *Guaymas.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

No. 1.—Prefecture of the district of the town of El Altar.

ALTAR, *March* 23, 1857.

EXCELLENT SIR: In charge of the citizen Bernardo Robles, ten national soldiers are proceeding to this city, conducting seven draught mules, with the design that there shall be formed the armament and park which, in my communication of the 19th instant, I have presumed to suggest to your superior authority.

By the official despatch, numbered 1, of which I duly enclose you a copy, your excellency will perceive that at this date, at the point of Sonoyta, the party of filibusters who are attempting hostilities against Sonora must number one hundred and fifty. As, in my aforesaid communication, I bind myself to pay attention to the foreigners who have purchased cattle of Don Dionisio Gonzalez, and to the lies which were circulating about them, I will inform your excellency that, before being summoned for examination, they presented themselves, making known that it had come to their knowledge that there was an endeavor to embarrass their progress on account of the lies which were in circulation; that they presented themselves with the expectation that suitable orders would be given to them; that they would do nothing else than respect such orders, because they are not engaged in the cause of the bandits, whom they detest and whose conduct they reprobate. On this account this prefecture continued on civil terms with them; and, on the necessary investigations being made, it has become known that such reports or falsehoods were put in circulation by two servants whom the foreigners brought with them from Hermosillo, Rosario Andrade and Ignacio Miranda, who took to flight, carrying with them three horses, marked with the number 8, and two six-shooter pistols, one of which bore the name of J. N. Zykuis. The said foreigners solicit that the fugitives may have warrants issued against them, and that they be apprehended and made to testify what reason they had for imputing to them connexion with said bandits; that from the acts mentioned, committed by said fugitives on them, they could do no less than believe that the accommodation they afforded was in order to rob them, and that they scattered such lies beforehand, doubtless, to escape the prosecution which would naturally follow their criminality; and they asked, consequently, that they themselves may be allowed to continue their journey, leaving to represent their rights Don Miguel Zepeda, a merchant of this place.

While engaged in writing this letter, there has been received from Caborca the official and special despatch, of which I enclose you a copy. On an examination of the youths of whom it speaks, they have

only corroborated the information mentioned in the despatches to which I refer.

On the presentation of the two letters, the originals of which I annex, one directed to Don Agustin Ainza, and the other to Mr. James Dotin, they were intercepted on account of being addressed to suspicious persons; and there is no possible doubt, from the translation of those letters, that the undertaking of filibusterism is treated of in them.

It seems to me opportune to state to your excellency that Don Ignacio Vazquez, of this district, a person of honesty, has repaired to this prefecture, and made known that, being on his way to California, he touched at Sonoyta, where he received information that a party of a hundred and odd filibusters were making their way from the Colorado towards Sonora, by the road which he had to pass; and that being fearful that they might disarm him or commit some outrages on him, he was disposed to turn back—a circumstance which came to the knowledge of Don Jesus Ainza—and that, in conversations, this person encouraged them to continue on their road, assuring them that they would meet with no obstacle, and giving to him a letter of recommendation to the leaders of that force; that he also assured him that within a short time respectable forces would be introduced through Guaymas and the creek of Lobos, and that Sonora must be taken.

All which I do myself the honor to communicate to your excellency for your superior knowledge, supplicating you to exert yourself to lend promptly the aid which, under such a necessity, I ask, of a veteran force, pecuniary means, arms, powder, and percussion caps, which last are also necessary for the arms that are in this district.

God and liberty.

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, *Ures*.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary*.

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary*.

No. 4.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Wardenship of the real of Sonoyta.

SONOYTA, *March* 18, 1857.

On this day Don Antonio Ortiz, an inhabitant of El Altar, and Don José Ortiz, an inhabitant of the town of Santa Anna, on the Rio

Colorado, have arrived here, and give an account of the force I have before mentioned. They say that there are a hundred and fifty men, well armed. They also say that they come at the orders of Don Manuel M. Gandara; that as to the water it runs too strong for landing in the port of Lobos, having heard this from the men themselves.

This force, they say, set out for this point on the 11th of the present month, by the road of the Cabeza Prieta.

I am of opinion they will arrive here to-morrow or the day after.

To-morrow morning these two gentlemen leave for the town of Caborca; through them you will be informed of the intentions of that force.

Which I make known to this prefecture for whatever course may be necessary.

God and liberty.

RAFAEL VELASCO.

To the PREFECT OF THE TOWN OF EL ALTAR.

ALTAR, *March* 23, 1857.

A copy.

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1847.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

First court of Caborca.

CABORCA, *March* 22, 1857.

At this moment, which is at three o'clock in the afternoon, José Ortiz, an American, and Antonio Ortiz, have just arrived from the Rio Colorado. The latter I summoned to my court for the purpose of questioning him circumstantially about filibusters, and he said he would tell what he knew. That, being at the Rio Colorado, a party of a hundred and thirty American filibusters, all mounted, arrived, with the object of waging hostilities against Sonora, bringing with them two wagons loaded with provisions, and one with munitions; that in Sonoyta their corps was to form, as he learned, and that from

that point they were going to despatch emissaries to the towns, as well to inform themselves of the position they hold as to add a few persons to their number who acknowledged their pretensions. He also said that the greater part of the filibusters at the Rio Colorado had got drunk, together with some Americans who resided there; and that amid their glee they said that Sonora was theirs. He likewise says that, at the Rio, Don Juan, the carpenter, told him that a party of filibusters, to the number of five hundred, were to come by the way of Los Cobos.

Finding something suspicious in regard to the American mentioned, I have thought it proper to send him to you as a prisoner, in charge of the deponent and of Manuel Santa Cruz.

You will please immediately give me instructions what I am to do with the Americans who may touch at this town.

The deponent further says that he learned that one of the young Ainzas was coming with the force.

God and liberty.

To the PREFECT OF EL ALTAR.

ALTAR, *March* 22, 1857.

A copy.

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

CABORCA, *March* 22, 1857.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Although, in the communication I sent you, I stated that the American would go to you as a prisoner, his departure is suspended to-day for the want of animals, but to-morrow morning I must send him, in order that you may determine what is proper and necessary. I forward you this information in order that you may lose no time in taking your precautions. I have omitted to add some further expressions to the same effect as those mentioned in my communication, because the deponents themselves will appear

before you, and when they do so will furnish you with further particulars of all they know.

I am going to give you another piece of news, which I have at this instant received from a Pápago who has just arrived from Sonoyta, and I will do so through an official communication.

I remain, your most devoted friend,

JESUS RIVERA.

Señor Don José M. Redondo.

Postscript. The deponent, Antonio Ortiz, says they offered him five dollars to place six of the Americans in the port of Lobos.

Altar, *March* 23, 1857.

A copy.

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

Ures, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary*.

Guaymas, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary*.

No. 7.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Mexican Republic.—Government of the State of Sonora.

Altar, *March* 23, 1857.

My Dear Cousin: Only with difficulty, and by redoubling my exertions, have I been able to succeed in sending the auxiliary troops. At ten o'clock of last night, (it being Sunday night,) according to previous agreement, they assembled, and they left this morning; the difficulties which presented themselves on account of a scarcity of funds having been overcome by my own means, which I have been able to offer promptly.

I have done the same thing for the construction of a park, furnishing five arrobas of lead, and one arroba and a half of powder; all that I had to provide for my ranchos.

Perhaps, when the storm is over, the government will indemnify me for these expenditures, for the amount of which I have serious need to meet my engagements at Hermosillo; but if not, I will sacrifice all with pleasure.

Although ,in one of the copies which I send, you will perceive that the justice asks for instructions what to do with the Americans who

may touch at his town, I tell you that it is only for the want of knowledge.

When an occasion arises, all the towns have very explicit orders to make all the investigations which are necessary, not only in regard to Americans, but in regard to anything which in anywise relates to their protection. Nevertheless, I shall to-day speak to them more to the point, in order not to lose time in questions and answers.

All the national forces of the district are already quartered. Now the quartering of the force in this town will be completed, for they are a most sluggish people, of little public spirit, and however much you may talk to them they will not lay aside their old grumbling, although it might seem otherwise.

Very, very important is the assistance which I ask of arms, &c., and especially of subaltern officers of respectability, who may be entrusted with the command. With this you may consider our triumph certain, and under other circumstances very hazardous.

I have told you before that my people needed a strange hand, and this remark I now repeat.

The scouts on the coast, thus far, furnish no news; if there should be any, you shall have it in season.

At an early period I engaged the general of the Pàpagos to hold his people in readiness, and may be excused for this step, by which we gain him for us.

Finally, no means shall be spared to insure a triumph.

I conclude this letter because the complaints of the auxiliary troops about their want of money will not permit me to write, &c., &c., &c.

I am, with esteem, your affectionate cousin,

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

Sr. DON IGNACIO PESQUEIRA.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 8.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

No. 6.] SONOYTA, *March* 12, 1857.

ESTEEMED AUGUSTIN: I suppose you will think it strange that I did not write to you on my arrival at this point, but the reason of it was the extreme uncertainty in which I found myself on account of not finding here either Belknap or Dunbar, and I remained waiting for the latter to come from the river.

Four days ago Mr. Dunbar arrived from the river, and according to what he tells me there has been a considerable change in their affairs, for Belknap had a strong disagreement with his family in San Francisco, and as you know he was ordered to remove, more to die than to live, at La Paz, in Lower California. In this manner his business in California is entirely abandoned, for which reason Dunbar has sold all he had saved on the river, and thinks of commencing business anew at Calabazas or Tubac with his scattered affairs; and meanwhile I shall have to remain here one or two months, while there are mules sufficient to carry the whole load.

Encumbered as I am, Augustin, by all that I have just told you, and alone through the fault of Belknap and the suspension of business in San Francisco, you can imagine that I am not satisfied with my position; in the first place, because business is small, and in the next because I seem to have been born to be a slave to ambition. But perhaps within this time I may be inclined to proceed to Calabazas. On the other hand, I am not disposed to go to Hermosillo, and still less to Upper California; so that you can judge that I shall allow myself to be carried by the tide of fortune.

This strange and extravagant decision of mine will perhaps surprise you; but circumstances are such that I cannot determine to take either one or the other road, and will only bear the burdens of that which fate sends me. I have told you why I cannot adopt the first; and not the second, perhaps, because I shall have to encounter too many obstacles, which, with my character, would be more than equivalent to mountains. Therefore, I hope that in reply you will give me your opinion, considerately telling me what part I ought to take, bearing in mind only the happiness of a third, and not regarding mine. Be not surprised that I speak to you so obscurely, as I do not wish, if this letter should be opened, any one to know my troubles and my secrets, and it is only necessary that you should know my character, ambition, and convictions in order to understand me.

The country here is very quiet, and there is nothing but the noise of those who are going to Calabazas not to return. In that place many will be disappointed, as I know on good authority that the fort will not be built there, but between Tuezon, Calabazas, and Tubac, and that the great [Sfcenis anola jugy]* who conducts badly towards the government of Sonora, taking away property legally sold by the latter, and restoring it to the son of Gándara, and to the rebel of Ignacio Loayza.

It is some eight days since we had news that a considerable party of emigrants had arrived at the Rio Colorado, and that very soon they will be at this point, whither they are bound—"Tengan," say they. I do not know what to think of this expedition. What I know is, that [Mr. Cangarn Isthe-mayor and principal en of the expedition, and that he nant entain person of Lonvita to lok the place and yo lo the rivez atons particular be ninés.]* This is all I know about this party of myste-

* The words in brackets are literally as they appear in the Mexican newspaper from which this translation is made.—TRANSLATOR.

rious men who are coming to visit me within a fortnight at most; and, as soon as I am made acquainted with them, I will give you an exact idea of their ideas, indications, and acts.

Meanwhile the town is preparing to give them a perfect reception with their bucklers loaded with provisions, in order that their filibuster "doubloons" may be nailed there, and that the whole country may be lighted up with gold.

On my way by the town of Hermosillo, I perceived that this year was going to be one of the most terrible for Sonora, as there are no provisions anywhere, and therefore that many towns would be henceforth abandoned.

This is all a hermit can say from his cell, eating nothing but a crab; therefore I hope you will tell me what there is new in this world of God and liberty.

I forgot to tell you that I will draw on you for ten dollars, in favor of Nachilito or his son.

My regards to all. Adieu. J. M. A.

P. S.—Direct my letters to Don Antonio Urrea, in order that they may come to Sonoyta free of postage.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

PORT OF MAZATLAN, *April* 10, 1857.

Copies.

F. CARRERA, *Secretary.*

No. 9.

OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Prefecture of the district of the town of El Altar.

ALTAR, *March* 24, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: At this moment, which is at four o'clock in the afternoon, I have just received from the justice of the peace at Soni, and from the police warden at Sonoyta, despatches, the originals of which I have the honor to enclose to your excellency.

This prefecture perceives that the filibusters, after crossing the boundaries of the State, have committed unlawful acts against Mexi-

can interests, attacking, in a manner directly forbidden, the sacred rights of the property holders; and, from the mere fact, the inference is inevitable that there is no other remedy but to use defensive action against this rabble, calling out for this purpose the national forces of the towns of this district, in order that they may go to the encounter and immediately resist and repel them by force.

At this moment I address myself to the district of San Ignacio, soliciting the aid of an armed force, in order to put on the line of march the forces above mentioned; and, to the end of providing them with subsistence, I have thought I had no other resource but to require of the holders of seed grain (although very scarce) at once what might be needed to provision the troops, and, meanwhile, your superior authority will provide them with cash, arms, and other things which I have previously applied for.

This prefecture trusts that your superior authority will be exerted in lending, with the promptitude which the case demands, the assistance asked for, seeing that it is more and more needed at every instant, and that without it the possession of this district is probably very much exposed; and there is no kind of doubt that now is the time to put a stop to those wretches, as well because of the weakness of our forces as because of our condition, and its fatal want of provisions.

God and liberty.

JOSÉ MARIA REDONDO.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, *Ures*.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary*.

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary*.

No. 10.

OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF SONORA.

Second court, supplying the town of Soñi.

SOÑI, *March* 23, 1857.

Now, at ten o'clock at night, an express has just arrived from the wardenship of Sonoyta. By the official communication it bears to your excellency, you will be informed that the filibusters are coming into Agua Salada; and this court, receiving the same news, does not doubt it. You will decide what is most suitable.

I notify you that in this town we are almost entirely without arms and ammunition; not but that this neighborhood is in the best disposition to shed the last drop of its blood to sustain the government in behalf of union, and not to be sold, like the products of the soil, to foreigners.

Which I place at your knowledge in order that you may determine what is suitable, repeating to you that, as heretofore, we shall continue to exercise the greatest vigilance.

God and liberty.

ANTONIO VALENZUELA OROZCO.

To the PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF THE TOWN OF EL ALTAR.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

CIRILO RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 11.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

First court of the town of Soñi.

SOÑI, *March* 24, 1857.

Just now, at twelve o'clock at noon, I receive information from a scout who went to Sonoyta, he being paid by this neighborhood for that purpose; and he has brought news that the filibusters have arrived at Sonoyta, as you will better learn by the despatch which the warden of Sonoyta sends.

As I have also before me the order you sent to me on the 20th instant, in regard to all the lead there was in this place and its vicinity, and that I should send it forward and place it at the disposal of the prefecture under your charge, I hasten to give you information that there are no mules in this real to carry it, because, as I learn, there are sixty odd quintals of it. The only mules that are here are very unserviceable and defective, and the inhabitants merely rely on them to get away from this real, with their families and small amount of property, abandoning the little labors which afford them subsistence. This is what this town has determined, seeing that you adopt no measure to send us any relief; for if in this town, which is the principal, you take no step of the kind I have indicated, the place will be hopelessly depopulated.

Therefore you will please to give me advice, in order that, under the circumstances, I may act properly; for there is no doubt that

ora is exposed to a war, as you will better understand by the patch which the warden of Sonoyta sends, and which I enclose to by a swift courier, who will wait for your determination.
t three o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d I received your orders, at twelve at night I received the despatch from Sonoyta which I e mentioned. Therefore I have not had time to examine how h lead there was; but some fifteen quintals, more or less, than t I say is the amount.
is very important that you should order your subordinates to attention to the time of the expresses in passing, and to see that move punctually; because the filibusters, whose invasion is onably apprehended, may really invade us while we are waiting the express—a thing which will not happen if you inform those dens whom it concerns that the journeys must be performed in shortest possible time.
ll the communications you send to me arrive after time.
od and liberty.

MIGUEL PEREZ,
First Justice of the Peace of Soñi.

o the PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF THE TOWN OF EL ALTAR.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

. copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

. copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 12.

ICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Wardenship of the real of Sonoyta.

SONOYTA, *March* 21, 1857.

his day the scouts arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon.
hey report that they (the filibusters) are at Agua Salada, at a e called Agua Dulce. About forty men arrived to-day at noon, all of them had not yet arrived. In company with them was ro Cuvata, who joined them at the Agua de la Posa, where it runs ards the river.
o him they offered 50 per cent. of pay a month, and rent. The ts learned this from himself, and they saw no more. The reason ch Pedro gives is that this force is composed of eighty-eight men, armed with guns, pistols, and knives. To questions which he

asked them, some of them said they were going to Hermosillo and to Guaymas, and others said they were going to Calabazas to fight the Apaches. But he does not know their intentions; they bring no cannon, nor a wagon loaded with powder. They brought a wagon, he says, but in it he saw saddles and bridles, lead, and other articles. He also says they are badly off for animals, which they had to shoot on the road.

There are not at Agua Salada the number of eighty-eight men; for although they told Peter there were that many, thirty men had gone ahead; and these, I suppose, had gone by the way of the Gila.

Pedro also says that he learned from them that a force of four hundred men was going by water, and that at Calabazas they had some three hundred others, according to their account.

This is all that is known at present, but I shall be ready and quick to furnish an account of whatever may relate to said force on its arrival.

God and liberty.

RAFAEL VELASCO.

To the PREFECT OF THE TOWN OF EL ALTAR.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

MAZATLAN, *April* 10, 1857.

Copies.

FRANCISCO CARRERO, *Secretary.*

No. 13.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Wardenship of the real of Sonoyta.

MARCH 22, 1857.

I make known to your excellency that yesterday morning, at daybreak, there arrived at the house of the American, Sr. Don Eduardo, where Don Jesus Ainza is staying, ten Americans, of whom two styled themselves commanders. They came to my house, and asked me if I was a justice of this real; to which I replied yes. They then spoke

in their language to Señor Ainza, who said to me "These men say they notified the town that their coming is not with the intention of doing harm to any one; that they are in search of friends, and not of enemies; and that the business which brings them is further on, and not here, and that it is not as has been represented by some Mexicans and Americans, who arrived before them." At the same time he disclosed to me that he was very short of provisions for his followers; that he would regard it a favor to obtain a *carga* of flour; that it did suit him to hunt for it, as it was not necessary to part with it in case more than twenty dollars was wanted for it; that that was what he paid for a carga. Finally I spoke to Don José Mendez, the only person who had two cargas, but he refused to sell it at this price, and said it was worth twenty-four dollars. That was his price, which I informed this chieftain. They got angry when I told them, and went to the house of Mendez, as I also did. Finally, at the persuasion of Ainza, he gave them a carga at twenty-one dollars. After he had sent it to them they said they would take it by force.

At this moment a son of Mendez came from the valley, and told his father that the Americans had shot three head of cattle. He at once went to see them, and I followed. The statement was very true. Mendez recognized the cattle, one by the brand, another as belonging to Don Juan Ma. Gortaris, and another to young Arco, an Indian. Finally, he went and charged them twenty dollars for each head; they replied that it was all right, and that the cattle would be paid for by the great captain, who was behind. Thereupon I asked them if the two who were on the rancho were not captains, and they told me they were, but only small ones. The great captain brings plenty of gold; we have killed the cattle because we are very hungry.

Reflecting on this, I went and showed the two commanders that their people were killing cattle, that they had shot three; they replied that the value of them would be paid on the arrival of the rest of their people, and that the persons who had committed the offence would be punished.

In fine, they they have been arriving here all day. I have counted, from yesterday up to this morning at 8 o'clock, fifty-five men, armed, as I have before said. About this there is no doubt, as I have seen for myself, unless the remainder who are behind with their wagon should be differently armed. I suppose the thirty-three who are missing will arrive to-day, because they say there are eighty-eight of them. They have arrived very scatteringly. They have probably brought nothing but their arms, which were all fired off on the road. From themselves I learn that to-morrow they will proceed to Quitovaes, in the direction of Caborca. I am of opinion they will do this because of the scarcity of provisions here, and also because of the disabled who have arrived. They have made their quarters at the house of Don Jesus Estrella, and some at the house of Ainza. When encamped they are in the habit of using much vigilance, placing a sufficient number of sentinels; but on the road, I am informed by Pedro Cubata, they move with great disorder. They do not march like Mexican troops, but move along the road in scattering parties.

But all along the road they have continued to exercise their arms while on the march. Yesterday and to-day it has been reported that the commanding general of this party is a brother-in-law of Ainza; but this I have not been able to prove, because when I ask if it is so, they are annoyed at it; for which reason I suppose it is true, but they do not want it to be known.

This is all that has occurred thus far; if nothing prevents me, I am prepared to accompany them to Quitobac, to see what else I can learn, and report to your excellency, in order for whatever may be necessary.

God and liberty. RAFAEL VELASCO.

The PREFECT OF THE TOWN OF EL ALTAR.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 14.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF SONORA.

SONI, *March* 22, 1857.

RESPECTED SIR: In regard to the mission which brings him to El Pozo, I could not learn anything for which I cared but what will shortly be communicated to you by the gentleman charged with delivering the cattle. Every one thinks it is cattle for the party that he comes for now, as the filibusters are certainly already in Sonoyta, and have killed cattle without paying for them, and done many other things which will shortly be reported to you in an official communication they are sending you. I tender you the aid of my services, and, at the same time, those of some forty odd other men whom I have detained here. I await your orders, and desire you to state the fact to his excellency the governor. The shortness of paper prevents me from giving you full particulars; in the meantime I am your very humble and very obedient servant,

CAMILO SILVAS.

Señor Don MIGUEL REDONDO.

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 15.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Prefecture of the district of San Ignacio.

SAN IGNACIO, *March* 27, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: After writing to your excellency the official note which is enclosed, I received by extraordinary express from the prefecture of El Altar an official communication, in which I am advised that the filibusters are now in Sonoyta, and assistance is asked from me, as it is thought the enemy are prosecuting their march into the interior.

I waited at once on the commandant of the line, Don Manuel Elias, who is at Imuris, as well as on the lieutenant commandant, Don Manuel Romero, handing to the latter a packet which that prefecture had sent to him.

I urged on the former that either he or Romero should take up the line of march for El Altar, with such a force as could be raised.

At Cucurpe, Tuape, and the towns on this river of San Ignacio, I invited persons to be ready on Sunday, the 29th, in the Magdalen; and it is my intention that the whole auxiliary force shall set out under the orders of that commander.

Once more I remind your excellency that there are in this district neither arms nor munitions of subsistence and of war, especially none of the latter. An extreme scarcity of food prevails among these towns, owing to an absolute failure of grain; for which reason I entreat your excellency to provide these indispensables for the force which is going into the field.

God and liberty. JOSÉ ELIAS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, *Ures.*

URES, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy. C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy. MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 16.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Prefecture of the district of San Ignacio.

SAN IGNACIO, *March* 23, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: One of the spies whom I have at Calabazas has, under date of the 19th instant, stated to me, among other matters, the following:

"In regard to my instructions about the filibusters, two hundred of them are on this side of the Colorado, and they say that five hundred more are coming by sea. Of those who are coming by land, an American of this camp, who has just arrived, has informed me that at Tuezon he learned it from four Americans, who arrived there, belonging to that force; from which it is calculated they will march in about the end of the month."

I received this news day before yesterday, and to-day Don Joaquin Quiroa has communicated to me that an American told him that he learned from those who are living at Calabazas and Tubac, that they are going to enter near the garrison of Imuris, three leagues to the north of this town.

I employ myself in gathering the data which is sent to me from the various localities in regard to the number of available men and arms, in order that I may communicate the facts to your excellency, as you have requested; and, from what I have gathered thus far, I notice that arms are much wanting, and that there are absolutely no munitions. Therefore, I entreat your excellency that you will be pleased to order these frontier towns to be provided for, so that they may be able to resist the movements of the invaders, and make war on them incessantly until our nationality shall be assured. I shall not relax my labors for an instant, for in the hearts of my fellow-citizens are preserved the patriotic fire and the enthusiasm which I inspire.

God and liberty.

MARCH 28, 1857.

A copy.

C. RAMIREZ, *Secretary.*

GUAYMAS, ——— 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

No. 17.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL AND OF INSPECTION FOR THE STATE OF SONORA.

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The communication of your excellency, dated at Ures on the 28th, and sent to me by extraordinary express, informs me that the filibusters have commenced their hostilities in the district of El Altar, as well as of the measures which you have adopted to send forward forces to restrain and punish them.

Notwithstanding the steps which your excellency has taken are most appropriate and conformable to the art of war, I must not omit to recommend to you the propriety of fighting in detail these bands of pirates, without giving them a chance to unite; and this may be

done by means of surprises, taking advantage of their moments of rest and other favorable opportunities which present themselves, forming ambuscades to wait for them at the water-courses, trying to cut off their retreat, and, in fine, making war on them with all advantages and probabilities of success without compromitting the lustre of the nation's arms.

God and liberty.

LOUIS NORIEGA.

His Excellency DON IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State and Commander of the Forces operating on the Frontier.

GUAYMAS, *March* 31, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

PORT OF MAZATLAN, *April* 10, 1857.

Copies.

FRANCISCO CARRERO, *Secretary.*

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES OF THE WESTERN STATES.

No. 134.] PORT OF MAZATLAN, *April* 10, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: By extraordinary express I transmit to your excellency a copy of the communications which the commanding general of Sonora has sent to me through a vessel which anchored yesterday in this port, and through another which arrived this morning, both from Guaymas, in relation to a vanguard of one hundred men, under command of the American, Mr. Henry A. Crabb, a brother-in-law of the Ainzas of Sonora, which body of men are now in the territory of the nation, committing hostilities on the settlements in the district of El Altar, on the frontier of the State of Sonora; while at the same time there has started a body of nine hundred adventurers, who by various modes of conveyance, as we know from evidence, are on their way to unfold the plan of the premeditated invasion by attacking different points at once, as will probably also be attempted in the port of Guaymas, in the neighborhood of which has been descried a vessel suspected of belonging to that expedition.

The printed letter which I enclose to your excellency, and which was addressed by Crabb to the prefect of El Altar, in its insolent language, and the defiance which it flings at a town of the republic, evidently reveals the unlawful intentions of those persons, and their firm purpose to consummate the aggression which they have begun to commit against the most sacred rights and the integrity of the national territory.

The importance of these events compels me to overlook the serious nature of my infirmities, and to postpone everything to the defence of our country's cause, the operations of which I am going personally to direct. For this purpose I am hastening to undertake a forced march through that State, going by land, because in going by sea, owing to contrary winds, I should be less quick in accomplishing what I propose. I only order one division to be embarked under the orders of General José Velasquez de la Cadena, which will be composed of seventy men of the permanent battalion of this port, with three pieces of artillery of eight pound calibre, and forty artillerymen, with the park and a sufficiency of munitions, fifty casks of powder, and other warlike stores, besides those which I have forwarded in advance to that State, all of which it would be impossible for me to carry with ease in the double marches which I am going to undertake.

I am only detained by some arrangements which I am making in order to obtain resources to start with, seeing that the president of the board of public credit has by his, circular No. 152, of the 13th ultimo, communicated to the collector of customs here that the powers granted by the supreme government to his excellency General Parrodi and myself, as generals-in-chief, are no longer in force. I am fighting a thousand difficulties at each instant in order to succeed in the most urgent of the objects which engage my attention.

The present condition of Sonora, the integrity of whose soil is threatened by the covetousness of audacious adventurers, the unheard-of recklessness with which those adventurers challenge the authorities to the contest, and the honor and rights of our country, highly interested in the prompt and severe punishment of an attempt which is as gratuitous as it is criminal, compel me to seek the necessary means, although prudently, to place under march the assistance I have mentioned, and to start myself, holding myself responsible for my acts, for the sacred cause of preserving an important part of the republic in the national unity, requires promptitude and seasonableness in order to render the triumph effective; and your excellency may assure the most excellent President that in the performance of this imperious duty I will overcome every obstacle.

I leave in this port the remainder of the artillery, which is strengthened with the scant force furnished by the squadrons of Cordova and Mazatlan, hardly sufficient to perform garrison duty, since of what there was I have covered Lower California, and detached to Sonora the force I have mentioned, for which reason it would tend to the preservation of the public tranquillity, and to the security of the state, if the most excellent President would direct that of the troops that are in Jalisco one battalion at least should supply the want of those who have left, and in part take the place of those who were withdrawn from Lower California, in order to prevent the happening of any event through the want of a respectable armed force.

I must call your excellency's attention to the fact that Crabb, in his letter dated at Sonoyta, states that he presents himself in conformity to the rules which have been adopted in regard to colonization, and that confiding in them his party of emigrants have undertaken their

journey. It is evident that he appeals to a pretext as futile as illegitimate, for on it rest the very advanced views which have inspired such well founded alarm in Sonora; but as I am desirous that in all our proceedings the most indisputable justice may be on our side, and in order to prevent important consequences of grave origin, I will thank your excellency to communicate anything you may deem proper on this point with all possible despatch, as events must be precipitated with velocity when once the filibusters are in the field.

I request your excellency to report circumstantially to the most excellent President all that I have set forth, and to receive the assurance of my esteem and consideration.

God and liberty.

JOSÉ M. YAÑEZ.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, *Mexico.*

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL AND OF INSPECTION OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

GUAYMAS, *April* 4, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have the honor to enclose to your excellency, for your superior knowledge, a copy of the communication dated the 30th ultimo, which was sent to me by extraordinary express from Ures, by his excellency the governor, relative to the filibusters who are committing hostilities in the district of El Altar, numbering one hundred men, under the command of Mr. Crabb, and asking of me in consequence thereof assistance in cash and munitions of war for the force designed to restrain the abuses and depredations of those pirates.

The demands of the service are continually nullified, expenditures being required for the support of the various parties of the national guard, which are in movement, as well to aid the invaded district as to garrison this post, where there are already two companies of the national guard from Alamos, and one is to arrive to-day from Hermossillo.

The governor's request for munitions has been complied with; this being all that has happened up to the time of sailing of the vessel which conveys this letter.

God and liberty.

LUIS NORIEGA.

His Excellency the GENERAL-IN-CHIEF
of the forces of the Western States.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Commander-in-chief of the forces which are to operate on the frontier.

URES, *March* 30, 1857.

I enclose you a copy of the communications which have arrived by extraordinary express up till noon of to-day, received lately from the prefect of El Altar; also some twenty-five copies of the letter which Mr. Crabb, the leader of the filibustering expedition, addressed from Sonoyta to the prefect of El Altar, and the same number of copies of the proclamation with which I this afternoon saluted the brave veterans and national troops of the garrison, inviting them to go forth to meet those infamous adventurers.

The perusal of those documents will give you a perfect idea of our condition, on account of which I have directed the forces which have set out to relieve that district to continue their forced marches.

In order to set out myself for the same purpose, I am only waiting for the assistance which I have asked from you, which should come as soon as possible, on account of the pressing circumstances in which we find ourselves.

God and liberty.

IGNACIO PESQUEIRA.

His Excellency the COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE,
Guaymas.

GUAYMAS, *April* 2, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Prefecture of the district of the town of El Altar.

ALTAR, *March* 26, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The district being threatened by a mob of foreigners who, under no legal character, precipitate upon us a struggle in defence of our cherished rights, this prefecture has been compelled to adopt such measures as seemed suitable in the defence of the State and for the security of its inhabitants, which measures it has the satisfaction to believe your superior authority will approve, seeing that they have emanated under circumstances of extreme urgency; and for this purpose it proposes to narrate them.

When they crossed the boundary of our country, and were committing unlawful acts in Sonoyta against the property of our countrymen, which, according to the official despatch from the warden of the point mentioned, that I sent your excellency an account of by extraordinary express, there is no doubt took place, and the force of filibusters was advancing on Caborca, I ordered the national guard of the district to be armed and assigned quarters, and provided myself with means for their subsistence by exacting loans according to the list of which I have the pleasure of enclosing your excellency a copy. In the towns of the district I authorized the justices to provide themselves with the necessary means for the same purpose.

I likewise gave orders that, in the towns and wardenships of this district, the customary levies should be made, to the end that all animals, whether horses or mules, the property of whomsoever they might be, should be brought to this post in order that there might be selected from them such as were necessary to supply the appropriate force; and, finally, to prevent any outrages being committed in the small settlements by the wicked horde which is invading us, I arranged that the settlers should concentrate at the towns—that is, such of them as were inside of and distant from the line of Sonoyta—seeing that the robbers would reach them, and they were short of weapons, military stores, and even hands to repel them, and that this prefecture, owing to the want of arms and officers, could not send them assistance, although the towns are in excellent disposition to defend themselves, and have even solicited permission to go out to the encounter, as will be seen by Nos. 1 and 2, which I enclose to your excellency; but I was unable to consent, not having the arms requisite to supply a sufficient force that would place beyond doubt the triumph which is so necessary.

What I have set forth, most excellent sir, will demonstrate the just reasons I had for adopting the measures I have indicated—measures which, I trust, will meet with your approbation, not preventing others which, with more judgment, your superior authority may deign to prescribe.

God and liberty.

JOSÉ MARIA REDONDO.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, *Ures*.

URES, *March* 30, 1857.

A copy. Owing to sickness of secretary,
G. V. SANDOVAL.

GUAYMAS, *April* 2, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary*.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Prefecture of the district of El Altar.

ALTAR, *March* 28, 1857.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The letters which your excellency sent me through the medium of the extraordinary expresses that your excellency has ordered, and bearing date of the 22d and 23d instant, have been received; and they attest the energetic measures which your superior authority has adopted to defend us from the adventurers who are invading our Territory. Such are, the giving swift intelligence to the authorities of the State, the notifying of the arrival of the nefarious horde on the Mexican shores or boundaries, the providing for the simultaneous mustering and arming of all the citizens, and the putting them under march to await the orders of your excellency for resistance; likewise that which tends to facilitating the movements of the armed force towards this district; and, finally, that which prohibits the exportation of provisions to the United States, which orders shall be strictly complied with.

As it is very important to the State, and is also my duty, I have arranged to send to your excellency, by a swift courier, a copy of the communications received up to eleven o'clock last night. By them your excellency will perceive that the time has arrived in which, without a moment's delay, a respectable amount of forces should be in this district, in order to exterminate the band of robbers who are attempting to usurp our sacred rights.

The bearer of the communications numbered 1 and 2, is the brother of the warden, Velasco; and, for the purpose of reporting the condition of Sonoyta, as he informed me verbally, he himself has been sent. This prefecture immediately proceeded to examine him. From the examination it appears that there has been delivered to the warden, by the alleged General A. Crabb and Jesus Ainza, the rough draft of the communication numbered 1; that they did not lose sight of said warden for a moment, and while watching him enjoined him not to communicate anything; that said adventurers gave an order to shoot cattle belonging to the citizens Francisco Redondo and Jesus Estrella; that this order becoming known to the steward of the former, he, in order to prevent them from taking those in the valley which were very lean, and which, when killed, they would not like, for the reason mentioned, proposed to them that when they wanted cattle he would point out to them the best; that, accordingly, at the time of his departure, the steward had already shown them three; that it was whispered about in Sonoyta, by the rabble, that they did not anticipate any harm from the Pâpagos, whom they are on good terms with—that is, the settlements about Sonoyta—in order that they might be opposed to us; that the letters which are sent from here are not even heard of, for the want of time—they keep them entirely; that the families and inhabitants of that place, though they wish to rise, cannot do so through fear; that extraordinary expresses

have already been sent to the Rio Colorado and to Calabazas; and, finally, many other particulars which are of no importance.

As it may suit your excellency to have before you the original letter from Sonoyta, a copy of the translation of which is numbered 2, I do myself the honor to enclose it to your excellency for your superior knowledge.

I have also deemed it proper to supply your excellency with that which I sent by the regular mail yesterday; so that your superior authority, being acquainted with the whole, may be pleased to adopt the most efficient measures.

Of the present and its respective enclosures, I hasten to give intelligence to the prefects of Hermosillo and of San Ignacio.

I conclude by recommending to your excellency not to lose sight of the want of forces, of munitions of war, of cash, and, more particularly, our want of your excellency in person.

God and liberty.

JOSÉ MARIA REDONDO.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SONORA, *Ures*.

URES, *March* 30, 1857.

A copy.

Owing to sickness of secretary,
G. V. SANDOVAL.

GUAYMAS, *April* 2, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary*.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF SONORA.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

Wardenship of Sonoyta.

SONOYTA, *March* 28, 1857.

Agreeably to your late communication in regard to the alleged incitation of the State of Sonora by the Americans, I will state to you that I have thought it useless to announce their arrival in this town, owing to the difficulties and the great scarcity of horses; but all those men having arrived with pacific intentions, and paying respect to individuals, to property, and to families, and the general of the whole emigration, Mr. Henry A. Crabb, having come before me and stated that he knows positively that hostile preparations are being made against him and his party, and that he protests formally before the State of Sonora against the offensive proceedings and the injuries they may cause him, and that for the calamities and horrors which war brings with it, he will not be responsible; and, to spare the effusion of blood, I have not objected to addressing you, and to enclose a packet from that general to your prefecture.

The number of those men, I learn from the troops themselves, is one hundred and odd, armed with daggers, pistols, and rifles.

I also learn from them that this is only the advance guard of a larger party, who are behind; which I make known to you in order that you may act accordingly.

God and liberty.

RAFAEL VELASCO.

The PREFECT OF THE TOWN OF EL ALTAR.

ALTAR, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy from the original.

URES, *March* 30, 1857.

A copy.

Owing to sickness of secretary,
G. V. SANDOVAL,

GUAYMAS, *April* 2, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE STATE OF SONORA.

First court of Caborca.

CABORCA, *March* 26, 1857.

At this moment, which is at four o'clock in the afternoon, the coast spies have just arrived in this town, and report having descried at sea quite a large vessel coming from the Piedra Parada, along the coast, and supposed to be bound for the Rio Colorado.

At this moment the relief of the spies on the coast of Lobos is leaving, it being borne in mind that to-morrow, and perhaps to-day, others will leave to watch the coast of the Salina.

God and liberty.

JESUS RIVERA.

The PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF EL ALTAR.

ALTAR, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy of the original.

JOSÉ MARIA REDONDO.

URES, *March* 30, 1857.

A copy.

Owing to sickness of secretary,
G. V. SANDOVAL

GUAYMAS, *April* 2, 1857.

A copy.

MARIANO MONTERDE, *Secretary.*

PORT OF MAZATLAN, *April* 10, 1857.

Copies from the originals in this office under my charge.

FRANCISCO CARRERO, *Secretary.*

SONOYTA, *March* 26, 1857.

Conformably to the colonization law of Mexico, and in compliance with positive invitations from some of the most influential citizens of Sonora, I have entered the limits of your State, accompanied by one hundred followers, and in advance of nine hundred more, with the intention of finding most happy firesides with and among you. I have come with the intention of offending no one, and without public or private intrigue. On my arrival in this place I have not made any sinister demonstrations, but, on the contrary, only pacific proposals. It is very true that I am provided with arms and munitions, but you know that it is not common for Americans, or any other civilized people, to go unarmed, and especially when it is considered that we have to pass where the Apaches are continually committing depredations; and therefore, I learn with surprise that you are adopting measures of indignation, and are collecting a force to exterminate me and my companions.

I am well aware that you have given orders to poison the wells, and that you are ready to employ the vilest and most cowardly weapons. But take care, sir, that all we have to suffer does not fall upon your own head, and upon the heads of those who are associated with you. I did not suppose that you would degrade yourselves by such barbarous acts. I know, too, that you have not ceased to incite our friendly tribe, the Pápagos, by the most mischievous offers; but it is very creditable that, in my present condition, your pretensions should have been derided.

I have come to your country because I have a right to pursue the maxims of industry, and as soon as I entered I gave proof that I came expressly to be received with open arms; but now I understand I am to meet my death from an enemy who is wanting in humanity. As regards my present companions, and those who are yet to arrive, I protest against any evil proceeding.

Finally, you must come to some conclusion; but bear this in mind, if blood is to flow, with all its horrors, on your head be it, and not on mine. Yet you may rest assured, while pursuing your hostile preparations, that as regards myself, I shall go where I have long intended to go, and I am only waiting for my emigrants. I am the principal head, and I intend to act according to the dictates of natural law and self-preservation.

Until we meet in El Altar, I am your obedient servant,

HENRY A. CRABB.

Señor Don JOSÉ MARIA REDONDO,
Prefect of the district of El Altar.

This communication is given to the warden of Sonoyta, in order that, without failure and without delay, it may be delivered to the prefect of El Altar.

H. A. C.

ALTAR, *March* 28, 1857.

A copy of the translation from the original.

JOSÉ M. REDONDO.

LUIS NORIEGA, COMMANDING GENERAL OF SONORA, TO THE GARRISON OF GUAYMAS.

AROUSE SOLDIERS OF THE COUNTRY!

GUAYMAS, *April* 2, 1857.

One hundred bandits of the piratical invasion, at the head of which is Mr. Crabb, their leader, are already on our territory, committing hostilities in the district of El Altar, and nine hundred more are to appear at different points, with the preposterous pretension of seizing this port, and the principal settlements of the State. His excellency Governor Don Ignacio Pesquiera, appointed previously commander-in-chief of the forces which are to operate on the frontier, is already marching to obstruct the advances and depredations of that plundering rabble; and, resting on your arms, you should await the moment, which is not far off, to consecrate to your country your important services.

Soldiers, national guards, your self-denial in abandoning comfort, property, and family, and seeking death to save your country, is what constitutes the noble virtue of patriotism, and I joyfully perceive that you possess it. From distant towns, deferring your interests to those of the nation, and cheerfully submitting to every inconvenience, you have come to this port to co-operate in the defence of your independence and liberty against an enemy who is in a thousand respects contemptible. The slightest effort on your part will be sufficient to chastise them; and I shall witness with particular satisfaction your return to the bosoms of your families after you have performed the duties which society exacts of every good citizen, and with the noble pride that you have not permitted to remain on your native soil pirates who, without political profession, wish to usurp your dearest interests.

Such is the prayer of your fellow-citizen and friend,

LUIS NORIEGA.

Ignacio Pesquiera, Substitute Governor of the State and Commander in Chief of the forces on the frontier, to his fellow citizens.

FREE SONORIANS: TO ARMS ALL OF YOU!

The hour has arrived which a short time since was announced to you, in order that you might prepare yourselves for the bloody contest in which you are now about to enter.

You have just listened to the most explicit declaration of war which, in that arrogant letter, is made against us by the leader of the invaders. What reply does he merit? That we march to meet him.

Let us fly, then, to chastise, with all the fury which can scarcely be restrained in hearts full of hatred of oppression, the savage filibuster

who has dared, in an evil hour, to tread on the national territory, and to provoke—madman!—our anger.

No pity, no generous sentiments for that rabble!

Let them die the death of wild beasts, who, trampling under foot the law of nations, and despising the civil law and all social institutions, are bold enough to invoke as their only guide the natural law, and to ask as their only help the force of brutes!

Let our reconciliation be made sincere, Sonorians, by our common hatred of that accursed horde of pirates without country, without religion, without honor.

Let the only distinctive mark that protects our foreheads, other than the balls of the enemy, humiliation and insult, be the tri-colored ribbon, the sublime conception of the genius of Iguala. On it we will write those beautiful words, "LIBERTY OR DEATH," and henceforward we will have but one other thought: the powerful and invincible league of the two parties into which the State has lately been divided by civil war.

Very soon we shall all return covered with glory, after having assured forever the prosperity of Sonora, and recorded with indelible letters, in scorn of tyranny, this principle: "THE COMMUNITY THAT WISHES TO BE FREE WILL BE SO."

Meanwhile, fellow-citizens, open your hearts and give free vent to the enthusiasm which is swelling in them!

Long live Mexico! Death to the filibusters!

IGNACIO PESQUEIRA.

URES, *March* 30, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE,
Bureau of Operations, *April* 22, 1857.

His excellency the President has been made acquainted with the official communications of your excellency, numbered 129 and 134, of the 10th of the present month, which I have received by extraordinary express, and in which you enclose copies of the despatches addressed to you by the commanding general of Sonora, in regard to the appearance in that State of a vanguard of filibusters to the number of one hundred men, under the command of the American, Henry A. Crabb, who are committing hostilities on the settlements in the district of El Altar, at the same time that a body of nine hundred adventurers is organized and known to be on its way to develop the plan of invasion which has been premeditated against Sonora.

His excellency is also informed of the measures adopted, as well by the authorities of said State as by your excellency, and that you are getting ready to march to the theatre of the events, in order personally to direct the operations, having sent forward a division under command of General Cadena, carrying artillery and munitions of war.

The supreme government sees with satisfaction the patriotism and zeal with which the said authorities and your excellency have stepped forward to the defence of the national territory, and that you have

This circumstance induces the undersigned again to urge upon his excellency the necessity there exists to insure that the peaceable citizens of the United States who are settled in Sonora, are not confounded with and made to suffer for the guilty invaders of the Mexican soil. In the excitement and exasperation of feeling which this invasion is well calculated to provoke, more than ordinary prudence and moderation are requisite to prevent injustice and protect the innocent.

While the undersigned deeply deplores that the peace of Mexico should be invaded by a band of men from the United States, and more particularly at a moment when he has been exerting his best powers to establish the relations between the two republics upon a footing of cordial friendship and the exchange of the offices of good neighborhood, he is most solicitous to guard the two governments against any misunderstanding on account of the persecution of citizens of the United States innocent of complicity in the Crabb invasion.

The undersigned deems it proper to say to your excellency, for the information of the supreme government, that he has fully advised his own government of the filibustering movement from California, and that he has no doubt that the United States will take measures to convince Mexico that it has not been wanting in its full duty in the premises.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your excellency the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

His Excellency Sr. D. EZEQUIEL MONTES,
Minister of Relations.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 35.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, April 30, 1857.

SIR: A courier has, within a few hours, arrived from Mazatlan, with dates to the 21st instant, bringing to the government the intelligence of an engagement between the Mexican troops of Sonora, and the advance of the Crabb expeditionists. The action was sharp, but resulted in the complete overthrow of the invaders.

Crabb himself was wounded and taken prisoner, together with sixty out of his force of one hundred. When the courier departed, the prisoners were undergoing trial, and it is probable that Mr. Crabb himself has been shot, and I fear his fellow-prisoners have suffered the same fate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c.*

[Extract.]

Translation from the Trait d'Union, Mexico, April 30, 1857.

* * Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the courier, announced by telegraph despatch, arrived with dates from Mazatlan to 21st instant. We give the substance of the news he brings. Crabb, and his hundred and odd filibusters, have been completely routed at Caborca, a village situate on this side of the Presidio del Altar. The contest was severe. The invaders had possession of the village, and occupied its strong positions, and to dislodge them the Sonorians were compelled to set fire to two buildings from the roofs of which a vigorous defence was made.

The triumph has been complete, for, without reckoning the killed and wounded, more than sixty of the filibusters have been made prisoners, and among them Crabb himself, their chief, who was wounded in the action. Scarcely twenty-five were able to escape.

At the last date the trial of Crabb and his comrades were progressing, and at the moment we write they probably have been shot. As we supposed, it was Governor Pesqueira who commanded in chief. The Sonorians have to deplore heavy losses; their killed and wounded are numerous; among the former is mentioned Captain Rodriguez, second in command; his adjutant is numbered among the wounded. What now will say the apologists, even of Mr. Gandara, whose course of justification consisted in representing the present governor and the national guard of Sonora as having an understanding with the filibusters. This first victory appears to us to be decisive; the invaders, now without a leader and disorganized, probably will not press their attempt any further.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 37.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, May 7, 1857.

SIR: Information has been received in this capital from Guaymas, by way of Mazatlan, that the fifty-nine prisoners of the Crabb expedition, taken at Caborca, have been shot. A boy of the age of twelve years was the only one who was spared. The summary nature of the proceedings, and the great distance from the capital, rendered it impossible for me to make an effort to save them. Indeed, they were shot before it was known here that they were prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c.*

[Extract.]

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 40.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 1, 1857.

SIR: I transmit to the department a copy of a note which I have felt it to be my duty to address to the minister of relations on the subject of the late butchery of Henry A. Crabb and his companions at Caborca, in the department of Sonora. The circumstances of the tragedy have, in my judgment, an extremely bad aspect for the authorities of Sonora, who, I hope and have reason to believe, have committed the atrocity on their own responsibility, and without the sanction of the supreme government.

Soon after the arrival of the bloody intelligence in this capital, the President was heard to express great regret at the occurrence, and to say that he had despatched orders to spare such prisoners as should be taken. But his orders were too late, for almost simultaneously with the news of the passage of the party of Crabb into Sonora came that of its capture and execution. I do not think it necessary to repeat the details of the bloody affair in this despatch, the case being stated as fully as my present means of information permits in the copy of my note to this government. In so grave a matter I have not ventured to anticipate the judgment of my own government as to the responsibilities which this deed will impose upon Mexico. It comes most inopportunely to endanger the interruption of that course of friendly feeling and pacific policy which was growing up on the part of this government towards the United States.

I hope the desire of the Comonfort administration, which I believe to be sincere and strong, to strengthen its friendly relations with the United States, will prompt it to deal with this grave question with a fairness, justness, and manliness which is so foreign to its habits. I think there is little reason to doubt that Mr. Crabb was invited to Sonora, and that he was the victim of deception, treachery, and surprise.

The sequel of the history, I fear, will prove that the extermination of himself and of his party was designed to cover up the complicity and treason of some of the Mexican public men of Sonora. This is only surmise on my part, colored, however, by some dark hints that have come to me to that effect. It is not easy, upon a different hypothesis, to account for the conduct of Crabb. He was a man of sense and energy, and cannot be supposed to have gone with his eyes open into the snare that was set for him. He must have been betrayed.

I have made every effort to obtain authentic facts of the history of this affair, but without avail. We have no consular agents in that part of the republic. Mazatlan is the nearest point represented, and that, by a vice-consul named by myself, temporarily. I have heretofore recommended that the vacant consulships on that coast be filled.

I beg to urge again upon the department the importance to the protection of American interests of the occasional display of the American flag in the ports of Mexico and on both coasts. It is nearly or quite two years since one of our cruizers has been seen in Mexican waters. Their occasional presence is absolutely necessary to protect our citizens, especially our seamen, from the abuse of power by rapacious local officials. Nearly all the cases of complaints made by our people to this legation spring from this source, and such is the state of the country that the supreme government, with the best intentions, (for it is the cause of immense trouble to and endless reclamations against its treasury,) is not able to prevent it. An occasional visit by a naval commander, with instructions to inquire into personal American grievances, would produce a most happy effect, and save a great deal of loss and suffering. Their absence is attributed to weakness; and Mexican local officials, while having unbounded respect for the strong, are sure to prey upon the unprotected. This is a topic of constant communications to this legation from Americans in all parts of the country, and they complain bitterly and justly of their unprotected condition, especially in contrast to that of British and French subjects. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
Mexico, May 30, 1857.

The occurrence of the recent and tragical events in the state of Sonora, resulting in the summary military execution of seventy-five American citizens, imposes upon the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the grave and solemn duty of addressing this note to the supreme government of Mexico, through his excellency Señor Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente, minister of relations. This duty has been deferred by the undersigned in the hope of obtaining other and fuller information in relation to this tragedy than has been furnished by the official reports from the authorities of Sonora to the supreme government, and which have been published in the journals of this capital.

Disappointed in this, the undersigned, in the following statement of the facts, is obliged to rely solely upon those official reports. Desiring to do full and measured justice to the government of Mexico, and not in the least inclined to deepen the coloring of the crime against the laws of God and man, which the undersigned believes the civil and military officers of Sonora, who are responsible for this tragedy, are guilty of, the undersigned the less regrets that the grave complaint he is now called upon to make is based exclusively upon statements of facts of Mexican official origin. As calmly as possible, and is consistent with the painful topic and with that respect which

he has always striven to feel for and to manifest in his intercourse with the supreme government, the undersigned now proceeds to lay before his excellency the facts of this case, as drawn from the published official reports.

It appears that in the latter part of the year last past, and in the beginning of the present year, in the State of California, certain persons formed themselves gradually into a party for the purpose of emigrating thence, either into the territory known as the "Gadsden Purchase," of the United States, or into the State or department of Sonora, Mexico. That both of these points of destination were frequently mentioned by the public press of California, accompanied by intimations, more or less broad, as to the possible unlawful ulterior designs of the party in question. That the general management or leadership of this party was entrusted to Henry A. Crabb, esq., a well known and influential citizen of California, and allied by marriage with wealthy Mexican families, natives of Sonora, and possessing there large interests and influence. That the formation of this party was known and spoken of, and its probable movements and motives freely discussed by the press of California and of this country for a considerable period of time previous to its appearance on Mexican soil. That ample time was had by the Mexican government, in case of suspicion or doubt as to the real objects in view of this party, to prepare for and meet it whenever and wherever it should enter, if at all, in Mexican territory, and then and there, in the manly spirit of a civilized and honorable nation at peace with the government of the members of this party, examine, promptly, fairly, and legally, into the character and designs of the intruders, and acquit and free, or condemn and punish, accordingly as the accused might have been found innocent or guilty of the charges preferred. That in the month of March last, Mr. Crabb, with some one hundred of his companions, entered the state of Sonora. That he, with his followers, were at Sonorita on the 26th of that month, That on that day he addressed a communication to the prefect of Altar, in which he clearly states that he and his companions had come to Sonora in obedience to the positive invitations of the most influential citizens of that State, and for the purpose of settlement and residence therein, in conformity with the provisions of the colonization laws of the country. That there was no intention on the part of the immigrant party of committing any offence whatever, and that it was not connected in any way with intrigues, either public or private. That the party were armed, it is true, but only in the manner usual and necessary for self protection, when passing through a region of country constantly subject to the depredations of the Apache savages. That subsequently, Mr. Crabb and his companions proceeded to the town of Caborca, where, without parley, without inquiry as to their purposes, without opportunity for explanation, they were surrounded and assaulted by several hundred Mexican troops. That after a severe engagement, Mr. Crabb and his surviving companions surrendered and were taken prisoners. That almost immediately thereafter, these prisoners, some of them severely wounded, were, with the exception of a lad of tender age,

summarily and mercilessly put to death. That some days after this terrible tragedy, another party of sixteen Americans, travelling with a loaded wagon through the country, were, on the suspicion, as is alleged in excuse, of belonging in some way to the party of Mr. Crabb, and of having military stores, suddenly seized, and were, without contest, offence, open provocation, or subsequent trial, also summarily and mercilessly put to death; and finally, that the government of Mexico has thus far, and so far as the knowledge of the undersigned extends, neglected to institute an examination into these occurrences, so terrible in themselves, and fraught, it may be, with the most serious and untoward consequences.

The foregoing is an epitome of the history of this horrible affair, as some time foreshadowed by the public press, and as given by the authorities of Sonora to the supreme government; and it is with this state of the facts that the undersigned has now to deal, although he is prepared to read a more extenuating version of them when the history of the unfortunate expedition comes to be written, not by its own side, for alas, Sonora vengeance has spared not one to tell the tale, but by its friends in the United States.

From these facts of the case, the undersigned is forced to draw the following inferences:

First. That *prima facie*, Mr. Crabb and his companions were an emigrant party from the State of California, seeking homes in Sonora by the invitation of its influential citizens, and colonization and settlement in conformity with the Mexican laws of colonization, and entitled to the protection thereof.

Second. That the government of Mexico cannot plead surprise in the premises; on the contrary, as plainly appears, ample time and notice were had by the government in case of suspicion or doubt, to have promptly investigated the character of the suspected party in a dignified and magnanimous spirit, justly protecting or justly punishing according to the results of such examination; and this course of conduct was clearly the solemn duty of the Mexican government.

Third. That it does not appear otherwise than that Mr. Crabb and his followers acted simply and wholly in self-defence, finding themselves surrounded by armed foes instead of inviting friends, and making, in this unexpected condition of treachery, hostility, and surprise, only such resistance as the law of nature and the instincts of self-preservation dictate.

Fourth. That the surrender of Mr. Crabb and his surviving companions at Caborca, and the acceptance of such surrender, secured to them according to the laws of civilized nations the sacred right of a full, fair, and impartial trial by law, and that their execution without such trial was *legal murder*.

Fifth. That the subsequent slaughter of the party of sixteen was unmitigated and inexcusable murder.

The undersigned has read the cool official account of this slaughter by fusilade with those feelings of indignation and horror which will thrill through every manly bosom in the civilized world which its recital shall reach. Shooting unarmed prisoners without trial, and in

cold blood! And this a deed done in the nineteenth century, a deed done by a Christian people, taught by a Christian priesthood in ten thousand temples of worship devoted to the inculcation of the benignant precepts of the mild Saviour of mankind! The world had a right to hope that time and enlightened reason had banished from the war code of Christian nations of the Spanish tongue the principle and the practice of sacrificing in cold blood prisoners who had been spared by the fortune of war from the storm of battle, and that that great crime against humanity was henceforth only to be known to the wild savages of the forest and plains. Apart from its barbarity, it was to have been hoped that the horrid impolicy of the custom, and the retributive vengeance which, by Almighty fiat is certain to follow, had been illuminated in letters of blood at Alamo and Goliad—blood which germinated a harvest of pregnant events in the history of Mexico.

Taking the worst aspect of this case for Crabb and his men, admitting that they were outlaws and pirates, the undersigned charges that they have not had meted to them that even-handed justice which the laws of nations accord to the worst class of criminals against the human family. The pirate who roams the ocean with the black emblem of death at his mast-head, who robs and murders the people of all nations indiscriminately, who respects no flag, no nationality, no sex or tender age, who sets at defiance the laws of God and man, who is outlawed by the common consent of mankind as *hostis humani generis*, even this monster of vice when overcome in battle by the cruizer of a civilized state, *is not put to death on the spot*. By every law, human and Divine, the commander who should so deal with him would be accounted a murderer. Even this monster is entitled to a trial, and it is the duty of the naval officer who captures him to send him to a constituted tribunal on shore having jurisdiction of his crime.

It is perfectly clear to the mind of the undersigned that whether Crabb and his men were prisoners of war, and as such entitled to their lives, or pirates, and as such entitled to a trial, in either event they have been unlawfully put to death.

The undersigned feels too sensibly the gravity of this affair to venture to indicate what responsibilities it will impose upon the government of Mexico in respect to his own. That question is of so much moment that only the government of the United States, to which it will be the duty of the undersigned to submit the whole painful transaction, is competent to decide it.

Meantime, while awaiting its instructions, the undersigned feels that he only acquits himself of an imperative obligation when, as the representative of a civilized nation, and as the countryman of these murdered men, he protests against the bloody deed as abhorrent to the sensibilities of an enlightened humanity, shocking to the principles of justice and right reason, and disgraceful to the age of advancement and progress in which we live.

In conclusion, the undersigned ventures to express the hope—not unfounded in fact, as he has reason to believe—that while the supreme

government is legally and nationally responsible for this tragedy, committed under color of its authority, yet that it was not perpetrated by direct orders emanating from itself, but was the unprompted deed of the Sonora authorities.

The undersigned hopes that he may have assurances to this end, for he would deeply regret to know that such an order could have been expedited by the supreme government for the slaughter of his countrymen at a moment when he was exerting his best energies in diplomatic efforts to strenghthen the friendly relations between the two republics, and to give substantial evidences of the good wishes of the United States for the prosperity, honor, and integrity of the Mexican republic.

His excellency cannot fail to be aware that hard and bloody facts like those in Sonora, the subject of this note, must frustrate and emasculate the best diplomatic efforts to establish an era of good will, good offices, and mutual friendship and confidence between the people and the governments of our two republics.

The undersigned, regretting that his first note to the newly appointed minister of relations should be upon so grave and painful a subject, offers to his excellency the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

His Excellency Sr. Don JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE,
Minister of Relations.

Mr. Appleton to Mr. Forsyth.

No. 23.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1857.

SIR: Since my communication to you of the 12th instant, your despatches, 36, 37, 39, and 40, have been received.

The assurances which you gave the minister of foreign affairs in your note of the 28th of April last, that this government desired to maintain the most friendly relations with Mexico, and would neither encourage nor countenance any hostile invasion of its Territory by citizens of the United States, have been fully sanctioned by the President. If the expedition of Mr. Crabb was one of this hostile character, it deserves the severest reprehension and punishment. But even then, the conduct of the Sonora authorities in shooting down, without trial, every man connected with it, and not sparing even those who had surrendered themselves prisoners of war, is justly characterized in your despatch as abhorrent to the sensibilities of an enlightened humanity, and disgraceful to the age in which we live. The department is not yet possessed of sufficient information on the subject to enable it to judge correctly either of the purposes of the expedition or the circumstances which attended its melancholy result; but your course in bringing the whole transaction to the early attention of the

Mexican government, was eminently just and proper, and is, accordingly, approved. It is stated in your communication that, some days after the merciless execution of Mr. Crabb and his companions, "another party of sixteen Americans, travelling with a loaded wagon through the country, were, on the suspicion, as is alleged in excuse, of belonging in some way to the party of Mr. Crabb, and of having military stores, suddenly seized, and were, without contest, offence, open provocation, or subsequent trial, also summarily and mercilessly put to death." According to newspaper intelligence, moreover, the Mexicans, not satisfied with the work of blood which they had accomplished on their own soil, invaded, on the night of the 18th of April, the soil of the United States, and there cruelly murdered four men, whom they took from their beds in the house of Mr. Dunbar, at Sonoyta, where they had been left sick a few days previous. If, upon examination, you find these statements to be correct, you will lose no time in demanding of the Mexican government the prompt and exemplary punishment of the persons by whom the outrages were committed. It is due to the friendly relations which exist between the United States and Mexico, not only that these lawless transactions should be at once disavowed by the supreme authorities, but that the most efficient measures should be adopted also, in order to bring their perpetrators to justice.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN APPLETON,
Acting Secretary.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., *&c., &c., &c.*

[Extract.]

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 44.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, July 8, 1857.

SIR: * * * * I transmit copies of letters addressed to me in reply to inquiries I have made into the particulars of the Crabb massacre. I have not yet been able to obtain evidence upon which to venture official action of the murder of the Americans at Dunbar's house, on the American side of the frontier. The informant of Mr. Smith, vice-consul at Mazatlan, speaks as if the murder were an established fact, but he is wrong in regard to the names of the victims. I am quite sure that neither of the Ainzas has suffered. Agustin Ainza is still in prison at Hermosillo, and I have made an appeal to the government for his life, and protested against further bloodshed, demanding, at the same time, a fair and full trial for him.

The minister of relations has not yet replied to my not of the 30th May, a copy of which has been received at, and acknowledged from, Washington. * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c.*

MAZATLAN, *June* 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I had intended long since writing you a statement of all that I know relating to the expedition of Mr. Crabb to Sonora, and the complicity of the present authorities of that State in inviting him. I have written full particulars to the *Alta California*, San Francisco, at different times, and would like that you could get copies of that paper containing them. Until my family joined me last Saturday, and now until I can get them out of the country, I do not feel safe to disclose all that I do know, as I do not wish to be again imprisoned; and as our government cares so little for its citizens on this coast, I do not wish to incur further punishment, and bring more misery on my family, now prostrate with sickness, by telling even my own government the facts of the case. I am in hopes to get away from here, however, before my letters return from California, otherwise I fear I shall have more trouble. I was put in jail by the very men who knew I was acquainted with their secrets, and am satisfied that it was a mistake by the judge who liberated me, although he acted according to the evidence; and on this account my liberation is the more to be wondered at. The party now, and at that time, in power in Sonora knew no laws, human or Divine, and the sufferings they have made myself and family undergo are only excelled in brutality by the horrid butchery and mutilation of the bodies of those of the prisoners taken at Caborca. Were it known in Sonora what I have written to California, I do no believe that I should ever be able to reach the United States to testify to the same. I have written that I am ready and willing to swear that General Pesquiera, Manuel Yñigo, Fernando Yñigo, Fernando Cuvillas, and, I believe, also, José Aguilar, are guilty of inviting, enticing, and then betraying, the better to serve their own purposes, Mr. Crabb and his followers.

And now I will go back and state, as briefly as possible, all that I know that bears directly on the expedition of Mr. Crabb.

During the summer of 1855, a colonization company was organized, under the influence of Mr. Crabb, and one hundred or more persons, mostly Mexicans and former residents of Sonora, started in January or February, 1856—proceeded to Sonora by water, with his wife, brother, and sisters-in-law. The colony on arriving at Los Angeles, in the southern part of the State of California, found their wagons too heavy to proceed, and being disappointed in receiving $1,500, which had been subscribed by some parties in Los Angeles, they were delayed until they became almost disorganized, although perhaps one-half of them reached Sonora during the summer of that year, but up to this time, I believe, have received but very little encouragement from the authorities who invited them, through Mr. Crabb. Mr. C. waited some time in Sonora to hear from the colony, but received no word from it while there. At the time of his arrival the country was in civil revolution. A strong party, headed by the merchants and Don Manuel Yñigo, were endeavoring to oust Governor Gandara from power. This party, who afterwards succeeded and made Ignacio Pesquiera provisional governor, at that time were not certain of suc-

cess, and requested Mr. Crabb's aid—still holding out inducements for his colony and agreeing to the payment of the money expended by him. They prejudiced Mr. Crabb against Gandara and his friends, and told him that by his aid they would make Sonora independent of Mexico. That Gandara was all that was bad. That the general government did not protect them, and might again force Gandara on them; that the people were ripe for annexation, and that his (C.'s) coming with Americans would at once settle the question, and they would be free. Pledges were made between them. The leading Pesquieristas of Sonora pledging their (Mexican) faith with Mr. C. for Sonora's independence. Mr. Crabb arrived in California, I believe, in September of last year, and commenced his plans, which were much interrupted by the excitement attending the presidential contest. Up to December last, however, (the time of my leaving for Sonora,) he had effected but little, and when I left I had not the most remote idea that he would come, although I knew he was anxious to do so. I should state, also, that before I left I know that he received many letters from Sonora urging his coming. On my arrival in Sonora I found the country in a great state of excitement regarding Gandara and his party, and it was an almost public expression on the part of the leading Pequieristas that "los Americanos" should come.

My intention in visiting Sonora, and my position as a man of family, and that family with me, made me think only of securing employment until I became fully acquainted with the events of the country, and could establish myself in business through my friends in San Francisco. I, therefore, maintained a strictly neutral position, and heard both sides who conferred with me regarding the interest of each—Pesquieristas and Gandaristas. I found the Gandaristas opposed, to a man, to the Americans, and that they were continually charging the Pesquieristas with filibustering, and calling Americans to their aid. The same charges, I believe, were being made by Governor Gandara in Mexico, and they pressed the matter with such vigor in Sonora that, finally, the Pesquierista party became alarmed for its safety and concluded at last to act double traitors, and oppose the coming of Mr. Crabb's party. In this, owing to the confidence reposed in them by Mr. Crabb, they too well succeeded, and we have to mourn the loss of some of the best men that lived, sacrificed to the bad faith and treachery of Mexican politicians. Why they should have been so anxious to kill them all, according to Pesquieras order, is only accounted for from the reasoning that "dead me tell no tales."

I always looked upon my own imprisonment in the light of being kept as a hostage; for, if Mr. Crabb's force had been greater and he discovering their treachery, might be inclined to punish them severely, he would have been deterred for fear of sacrificing a relation in their hands.

This I told the judges; and I also told them that I had not come as a "filibuster," but that their treatment had made me one, and I expected to live and die one. I am now strengthened in this desire by the memory of my countrymen, so shamefully betrayed and

murdered. My trial was conducted in every way disadvantageously to myself. I was not allowed an interpreter, and I am aware of several important errors in my answers to questions propounded to me about Mr. Crabb, which, I protested, were not written down as I had stated them, but which were not allowed to be corrected. With all this I escaped the fate of my countrymen, which, had I been in Sonora at the time of their death, would have been mine also, and my friends would never have known whether I had, or had not, met it deservedly. But, thank God, I have escaped the snares set for me in Sonora, and although still in Mexico, I do not think my country will allow the Mexican authorities to punish me for telling to the world the truth, and vindicating the memory of my kinsmen and countrymen.

Yours, most respectfully,

RASEY BIVEN.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
United States Minister, Mexico.

UNITED STATES VICE-CONSULATE,
Mazatlan, June 22, 1857.

SIR: I have this morning conversed with an American by name of Lowry, who came from the Rio Grande in company with Major Steen's command, and was himself confined in Hermosillo ten days, and from him I have been enabled to gather the first connected and reliable account of the reports referring to the capture and massacre of the party under the command of Mr. Crabb.

Mr. Lowry has conversed with the captive boy now detained in Hermosillo, who relates that, about two leagues from Caborco, Crabb's party were attacked by two hundred Mexican troops, and that they fought their way into Caborca, and took possession of a row of stores and warehouses on one side of the Plaza, whence they concluded to make an attempt to take the church, but the execution of which failed owing to the destruction of the match or fuse connected with the keg of powder intended to blow open the doors of the church.

During the assault Mr. Crabb was wounded in the arm and four men killed, and the party was forced to retreat. Consultation was then held proposing a surrender, supported by Mr. Crabb, to which most of the men objected, but their objections were overruled by Mr. Crabb, he supposing that his relationship with the commander of the Mexican forces would insure the lives of the party, and their case being at best a desperate one.

The terms of capitulation were then agreed upon, that the party should be taken to Altar and a fair and impartial trial granted them; on those conditions they laid down their arms, and were marched out and their hands tied behind them; after which Mr. Crabb was separated from the party for some time. On his return, the men were informed that they would be shot in the morning, (this being in the evening.) Mr. Crabb was, however, promised his life if he would disclose where he had buried his treasure (about $10,000) he had with

him. Mr. Crabb refused placing any confidence in their promises. Among the party was another boy of the age of sixteen or seventeen, whose hands were unbound, and a wish expressed on the part of the commanding officer to save his life; he was, however, returned bound, and the other and younger boy led out from the party and sent off to Altar, leaving the party bound at Caborca, who were the next morning shot. Their mutilated bodies were left where they fell, and Mexicans were heard to boast that their hogs were fattening upon the bodies of "Los Yankees."

Mr. Lowry thinks the four men taken out of Mr. Dunbar's house and killed, were Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Ainza, his clerk, and two other Americans.

Upon the arrival of the wagon reported to contain the ammunition of Mr. Crabb, but which did not contain any ammunition, but was, in fact, a party of emigrants, the party were shown the head of Mr. Crabb, which had been preserved in vinegar, and informed that a similar fate awaited them.

The party headed by Mr. Hewes (twenty-six in number) were attacked by about three hundred Mexicans, but fought their way to the line, losing only four men, one of which was Hewes himself, whose heart and hands and ears were brought into Altar on a spear.

The party of seven Americans with a drove of cattle, reported to be murdered, were met by Mr. Crabb's party a few miles from the line and escaped; the Germans, with a drove of mules, Mr. Lowry also believes escaped.

Gabilondo, who is a Spaniard, returned into Hermosillo, painted like an Indian. Dr. McKay, an Irishman, was taken on the road, tied up to be shot, when released by a respectable Mexican.

Mr. Lowry conversed himself with many of the soldiers, who expressed themselves shocked at the atrocities they had been obliged to commit by order of their officers.

Many of the respectable inhabitants expressed their horror at the barbarities, and their fear of the vengeance of the United States.

A blacksmith, an American, living a few miles from Caborca, and who had been guilty of shoeing some mules for Mr. Crabb, although a peaceful resident many years in this country, was also murdered. The correct résumé of the murders committed appears to be as follows:

Sixty-nine of Crabb's party surrendered, sixty-eight of whom were shot.

Sixteen—the party with the wagon.

Four—Hewes' party.

Four at Sonorita, on United States soil.

One—blacksmith near Caborca.

Total—ninety-three.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. SMITH,
United States Vice-consul.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
United States Legation.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Floyd.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 25, 1857.

SIR: In relation to the subject referred to in the letter of W. F. Evans to you, dated the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that the department has not received from Mr. Forsyth any list of the names of those persons who were murdered in Sonora by the Mexican authorities. From the remoteness of the scene of that terrible event from the capital of the republic, the California papers would probably be in possession of the facts which transpired much earlier than Mr. Forsyth.

After the intelligence of the defeat of Crabb's party reached Mexico, it would have been impossible for any interposition from that quarter to save them. Their execution, as you are aware, was summary.

Mr. Forsyth addressed a very emphatic remonstrance to the government of Mexico against the inhumanity of the course pursued by the authorities of Altar in slaying men who, in the worst aspect of the case, were prisoners of war. And he has received instructions from this department to communicate to the government of Mexico the expectation of the United States that those persons who were engaged in the barbarity complained of will meet with that punishment which so heinous an offence deserves.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Herewith is returned the letter of Mr. Evans.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 46.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, July 27, 1857.

SIR: * * * * * * *

I am still without a reply from the minister of relations to my note of May —, on the subject of the massacre at Caborca. The steps I have taken to obtain satisfactory evidence of the truth or falsity of the reported massacre of four Americans at Dunbar's house, on the American side of the line, have not yet resulted in the required information. I shall act immediately upon learning the truth.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 47.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, September 3, 1857.

SIR: I transmit, herewith, copies of my correspondence with the Mexican government upon several interesting topics.

The enclosures are as follows:

On the cases of the Messrs. Ainza:

1. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Montes, April 23, 1857.
2. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Tejada, June 25, 1857; with reply of the latter, July 9, 1857.
3. Same to same, July 30, 1857.
4. Mr. Forsyth to Minister of Relations, August 1, 1857.
5. Mr. Tejada to Mr. Forsyth, August 4, 1857.
6. Mr. Tejada to Mr. Forsyth, August 7, 1857.

Collision case of American schooner "J. J. Day:"

7. Mr. Forsyth to the Acting Minister of Foreign Relations, May 10, 1857.
8. Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Forsyth, June 10, 1857.

Case of negro sailors deserted from American steamer "Metacomet," at Vera Cruz:

9. Mr. Tejada to Mr. Forsyth, with copies of reports from minister of war and marine, and captain of the port of Vera Cruz, August 18, 1857.
10. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Tejada, August 20, 1857.

The foregoing, with copies heretofore transmitted to the department, complete the correspondence in these cases up to date.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c. &c.*

No. 1.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, April 23, 1857.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to inform his excellency the minister of relations that he has received information of the imprisonment of Augustin Ainza and Rasey Biven, two American citizens, at Hermosillo, in the State of Sonora. The former was arrested at his residence so far back as the 5th of July, 1856, and confined in the common prison with the worst class of prisoners. After much suffering, he was released, upon his giving bonds not to leave the city or State, upon the certificate of the physicians of the city that his life was endangered by the confinement. Ever since that period he has been awaiting his trial, urging that it might take place, in order that he might relieve his securities and return to his business in California,

which was suffering on account of his absence. In his memorial to this legation, he says: "No one seems inclined to try my cause. All the judges have refused to take cognizance of the case. Not any testimony has yet been given against me, and no prospect of any," &c. At last, after waiting for eight months, Mr. Ainza, in order to relieve his securities, again delivered himself up to prison, where, according to his account, he is "likely to remain a prisoner for life." The undersigned is not advised of the cause or nature of the imprisonment of Mr. Biven. He, however, earnestly invokes the speedy action of the supreme government to investigate their cases, and especially to see that these citizens are not prejudiced, in a fair and early trial, by the excitement which doubtless prevails in Sonora in reference to a rumored and lawless expedition from California. While the United States will give no countenance to any such expedition violative of the treaty of amity and peace between the two republics, as well as the duties which the members of it owe to the character of their own government, its representative in Mexico will feel obliged, with redoubled vigilance, to watch over the rights of American citizens innocent of complicity in any such expedition, and who are liable to suffer from the prejudice excited against their countrymen alleged to be engaged in it.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to assure his excellency of his most distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

His Excellency Señor DON EZEQUIEL MONTES,
Minister of Relations.

No. 2.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 25, 1857.

The friends of Augustin Ainza, an American citizen, now a prisoner of the Mexican government, in Sonora, have invoked the interposition of the undersigned, minister of the United States, in his behalf with the supreme government. The undersigned had the honor, in a note to his excellency the minister of relations, of the date of April 23d last, to call his attention to the case of Mr. Ainza, and also to that of Mr. Rasey Biven, who has since been released from prison. While it is far from the purpose of the undersigned to interpose the power of his government to screen those who have been guilty of overt acts of violation of the sovereignty of the Mexican republic, and proven guilty after a fair and open trial, he feels that it is altogether appropriate to the occasion to present to the clement consideration of the Mexican government, as a question of justice as well as of policy, whether sufficient blood has not already been shed, and sufficient punishment already meted, to atone for the unfortunate expedition of Henry A. Crabb into the state of Sonora. If the supreme government should agree with the undersigned in this suggestion, he ventures to hope that its clemency may be extended to Augustin Ainza, even should he be found guilty upon a judicial investigation of his case.

It is proper to add, that this unfortunate man protests his innocence in the most positive manner.

The undersigned, &c., &c., &c.,

JOHN FORSYTH.

His Excellency Sr. D. SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA,
Minister of Relations.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, *Mexico, July* 9, 1857.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has the honor to state, in reply to the note of Mr. John Forsyth, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the 25th ultimo, respecting his excellency's mediation in behalf of Mr. Ainza, that said note has not been replied to before on account of waiting for the detailed reports from the State of Sonora, which have not yet been received, and that the course of the supreme government can only be determined after those reports shall be obtained.

The undersigned reiterates to his excellency on this occasion the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency Mr. JOHN FORSYTH,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

No. 3.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, July 30, 1857.

The undersigned, minister of the United States, &c., has the honor to acquaint his excellency the minister of relations with the fact that he has received information that Mr. Jesus Ainza, a citizen of the United States, was seized at Sonoyta, within the territory of the United States, and, in consequence of such arrest, is now a prisoner of state at Guaymas.

The undersigned learns that the friends and relatives of Mr. Jesus Ainza entertain serious fears for his safety, apprehending that his life may be sacrificed to prevent him from contradicting, when at liberty, certain statements affecting political parties in Sonora, which he made under duress of restraint and fears for his personal safety.

The undersigned hastens to make known this information to his excellency in order that timely inquiries may be made, and preventives applied to so flagrant a wrong as the bodily punishment of an American citizen, seized for that purpose on the soil of the United States.

If it be a truth, within the knowledge of the supreme government, that Mr. Ainza was arrested upon United States territory, the undersigned demands that he be immediately released, and restored in

ıfety, at the proper cost of the Mexican government, to the spot upon hich he was unlawfully seized.

The undersigned begs respectfully to inquire of his excellency hether there is in the possession of the supreme government ıidence to confirm or to refute the report current in the public ress of the massacre, by the Mexican forces in pursuit of the ımnant of the Crabb expedition, of four American citizens at the ıuse of a Mr. Dunbar, situated on the United States side of the ontier line, between that country and Mexico.

The undersigned takes this occasion to assure his excellency of his ıry high consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

His Excellency Sr. D. SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA.

No. 4.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, August 1, 1857.

The minister of the United States presents his compliments to his cellency the minister of relations, and requests that he will do him e favor to transmit the accompanying letter, under the government ınk and protection, to Mr. Jesus Ainza, a prisoner at Guaymas.

The minister of the United States asks this favor as the only prob- le means of communicating with Mr. Ainza.

No. 5.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, *August* 4, 1857.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has the honor to te, in reply to the note of Mr. John Forsyth, envoy extraordinary l minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dated ı 30th ultimo, in relation to the arrest of Mr. Jesus Ainza, a citizen those States, that a copy of said note has been sent to the Depart- nt of War, in order that it may preferently be pleased to call for ı corresponding reports on the matters referred to in that note.

The undersigned on this occasion reiterates to his excellency the ırances of his very distinguished consideration.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency Mr. JOHN FORSYTH,
Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America.

No. 6.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, *August* 7, 1857.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, in connexion with note which, on the 4th instant, he addressed to his excellency Mr.

John Forsyth, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, in reply to one from his excellency of the 30th ultimo, in relation to Mr. Jesus Ainza, has the honor to make known to him that, without obstacle to the transmission of the reports which have been called for in the case of that individual, the appropriate authorities have this day been notified, through the Department of War, that if it shall appear that said Ainza was apprehended on the territory of the United States, as soon as this circumstance is proved, he shall be restored to the place where he was apprehended, and delivered to the nearest North American authorities.

On making this known to his excellency, the undersigned reiterates his very distinguished consideration.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency Mr. JOHN FORSYTH,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth.

[Extract.]

No. 29.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 14, 1857.

SIR: * * * * * * *

The department is in hopes of receiving from you before long more particular and reliable statements than you have yet been able to furnish in regard to the massacre of American citizens at Caborca and Dunbar's house. It is hoped especially that you will have obtained exact lists of those who fell at those places. Much painful anxiety is expressed to the department by families having friends in that region, whose names have appeared in the public papers among the victims of those outrages, and until the official list is published their suspense is scarcely less agonizing than a cruel certainty of bereavement.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., *&c., &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 51.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, September 26, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copies of affidavits and letters which have been received at this legation, in reply to inquiries

I set on foot upon the subject of the massacre of the four Americans at Dunbar's house, on the Sonora frontier. I think they leave no doubt either as to the fact of the massacre, or that its scene was American soil. In so grave a matter, I desire to ask for the particular instructions of the government. The condition of our countrymen on the Pacific coast of this country is such as to imperatively demand some example which shall strike home to the minds of the officials and inhabitants of that region the conviction that there is a power, though distant, yet certain, willing and able to protect American citizens from plunder, imprisonment, and death. If insults like that to the consular flag at Mazatlan, and atrocities like those at Dunbar's house, are to go unatoned for or unpunished, then, as I have had occasion to write to the minister of relations, "the residence of an American minister in this capital becomes a farce and a scandal."

I implore the government, for the honor of the American name, and for the sake of an outraged humanity, which cries for justice in American accents from so many dungeons on the Pacific coast, not to let pass these two ripe occasions to dissipate the dishonoring and fatal belief which has strong hold in all that region, that the United States lack either the will or the power to protect her children and their flag abroad.

The vice consul at Mazatlan, Mr. Smith, asks me a question in regard to the lad Evans, who was the sole survivor of the Caborca butchery, and who, at my instance, has been reclaimed from a menial position in the house of his captor, which I am unable to answer, and touching which I ask your instructions.

* * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c.*

A.

No. 42.] UNITED STATES VICE CONSULATE,
Mazatlan, September 14, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Charles Evans, the only survivor of the expedition under Mr. Crabb, arrived here on the 11th instant; his deposition is herewith enclosed; also a letter brought by him from *Gabilondo*, and one from J. A. Robinson; a sealed package from John W. Park, of Hermosillo; and a letter from Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, dated Guaymas, August 27, by which it appears that Mr. Robinson's information regarding the position of Mr. Dunbar's house and store was *very* incorrect.

The boy Charles was surrendered to Mr. Eligir Lofler, of Hermosillo, upon the receipt of my note to him of the 6th August, which note he presented to Gabilondo.

My opinion, derived from the well known lawless and merciless conduct of the dominant powers of Sonora, is, that the declarations of Mr.

Jesus Ainza were governed entirely by fears for his personal safety, and that he is surrounded by persons whom he believes to be his friends, who are greatly interested in preventing Mr. Ainza from ever testifying before an American tribunal. Should he ever again be placed upon United States soil, from which he was unlawfully forced, his evidence might be regarded with more consideration.

I beg to inquire if it would be proper for me to draw upon the Department of State for the expenses incurred here on account of Charles E. Evans.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. SMITH.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
U. S. Minister, Mexico.

B.

UNITED STATES VICE CONSULATE,
Mazatlan, August 6, 1857.

SIR: I have this day received a despatch from the United States minister at Mexico, directing me to inquire the whereabouts and condition of the boy who was spared from the general massacre at Caborca.

I learn that the boy was brought to Hermosillo by the general commanding at Caborca, (Gabilondo,) and has since been domiciled at his house. Is he treated as a menial? Is he a boy of ordinary intelligence? Please communicate his name and age, and former residence in California. Does he desire to return to his country? Any information you may be enabled to give of the boy, or of the affairs concerning Americans lately transpiring in Sonora, will be thankfully received at this consulate.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. SMITH,
U. S. Vice Consul.

ELIGIR LOFLER, Esq., *Hermosillo.*

C.

GUAYMAS, *August* 31, 1857.

SIR: The bearer of this is Charles Evans, the young man who was in charge of Señor Gabilondo, at Hermosillo. I understand that, according to your orders, he was given up to Mr. Eligir Lofler, and afterwards sent to my charge at this port, where he has been for several days stopping at my house, awaiting a chance to go to your port. As the "Ypala" leaves to-morrow, arrangements have been made by Don Juan A. Robinson with the captain of her for Charles's passage. The whole time that Charles has been here with me he

has proved to be a good young man; he has my best wishes, hoping to hear of his safe arrival at your port.

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. VINCENT.

CHARLES B. SMITH,
United States Vice Consul.

D.

GUAYMAS, *August* 31, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with your request contained in your note of the 6th instant, I have obtained a passage for the lad Charles Evans, the survivor of the Crabb party, on the Mexican brig Ypala, and have given the captain a draft on you for $35, which was the lowest price for which I could obtain his passage down. This letter will be handed you by said Charles Evans. Replying to your favor of 14th instant, I would observe that Don Jesus Ainza has declared himself, before the courts of this state, a Mexican citizen; and, moreover, that he never had, and never would, become an American citizen; therefore, any solicitude in his favor as an American will be labor lost. Mr. Thomas Robinson will reply to Mr. Webber, regarding the interrogatories asked for in favor of Ainza.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

JUAN A. ROBINSON.

CHARLES B. SMITH, Esq.,
Mazatlan.

E.

[Translation.]

"H. Gabilondo," (paper mark.)

HERMOSILLO, *August* 19, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Eligio Lofler has presented himself to me to-day with a letter from you making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the youth, Charles Evans, whom I liberated at Caborca. He intimated to me your wish that the youth should be sent to the port where you are, and I have delivered him up with much pleasure. I desire that you will send him on to his family, and that you will cause also to reach the hands of Charles's father what I enclose.

Without anything further at present, I repeat, sir, that I am your most obedient servant,

H. GABILONDO.
[A flourish.]

Don CARLOS B. SMITH,
Consul of the United States, Mazatlan.

F.

GUAYMAS, *August* 27, 1857.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, from Mazatlan, requesting information respecting the massacre of four Americans at my house, near Sonoyta, in the Gadsden Purchase, reached me a few days since, in Hermosillo.

In reply, I have to say that Major E. Steen, commanding United States forces at Buchanan, G. S., has received orders from headquarters to despatch an officer, with men, to the scene of action, to investigate where the line runs, and everything appertaining to the affair. I have also given Major Steen my written evidence.

For your satisfaction, and for the use of our minister in Mexico, I will state what I know about the matter.

At this time I had trading posts at Fort Yuma, the house near Sonoyta, and Calabazas, all in the Gadsden Purchase. When Mr. Crabb and party arrived at Fort Yuma I was engaged in the general superintendence of the business, and more especially at that period attending to the transportation of goods from Rio Colorado to Calabazas, going back and forth myself.

I had one brief interview with Mr. Crabb at Rio Colorado. This gentleman was an entire stranger to me; I had never seen him before, and nothing definite was made known to me respecting his plans. From what was said, however, and the appearance of the party, I did not regard them as *filibusteros*, in the general acceptation of the term. There appeared to have been some negotiations between them and people of influence in Sonora, in relation to their entry into that state. Having a pretty good knowledge of the frontier country and the state of affairs among the people of Sonora, I felt absolutely certain that the anticipations of this party would not be realized, and the opinion was freely expressed to my friends and acquaintances along the frontier.

From principle I am *anti-filibustero*, and having no confidence in the success of this party, no sympathy or connexion with it grew out of my coming in contact with the same.

Application was made to me at the river Colorado by Mr. Crabb, through one of his officers, for a credit of six hundred dollars worth of provisions. This was positively and decidedly declined.

I left the river Colorado with a mule train of goods for Calabazas, *via* Sonoyta, about a week before Mr. Crabb and party.

On arriving at Sonoyta I found Jesus Ainza, a young man (one of the Sonora Ainza family) brought up in the mercantile house of my partner, Mr. Belknap, in San Francisco, who had come to act as clerk in Sonoyta. I had written to Mr. Belknap to send me a clerk, and, in accordance with this request, Mr. Belknap wrote to Ainza, then in Hermosillo, to go to Sonoyta and arrange with me if he was at liberty. He accordingly came.

My advice to Ainza was, not to join his brother-in-law, Crabb, under any circumstances. To this he agreed, at least until I returned from

Calabazas. Leaving Ainza in charge, and with directions to give credit to *no one*, I proceeded on to Calabazas with the train. After remaining at that point some days to regulate business, I returned to Sonoyta with the mule train, arriving at that point on or about the 10th of April, 1857. Here I learned that Crabb and party had passed to Caborca about the 25th March. To the surprise of all, no direct communication had been received from that region since that period. The entire frontier appeared to be securely closed against all egress. There were vague rumors, however, of disaster to the Americans. The only channel through which these rumors came was the Pápago Indians.

My original intention had been to go on to the Rio Colorado with the train for goods to Calabazas, but the mules being somewhat poor, and my abiding conviction that disaster would come to the Americans and all business at Sonoyta be broken up, at once caused me to decide to pack the goods in the Sonoyta store to Calabazas, and close the same. Accordingly, all, with the exception of some articles that could not be conveniently packed, were despatched for Calabazas on the 14th April. I then made arrangements to leave for the Rio Colorado. It was understood between Jesus Ainza and myself that, on my return in a few weeks, if the rumors of disaster proved true, he should accompany me to Calabazas.

As I was about to leave, rumors more distinct reached me by two Pápagos, who appeared to have come direct from Caborca. They stated that the Americans had all been killed, and that troops might be expected at Sonoyta to kill the four sick Americans left by Crabb on his passage, and who were then occupying the house of Don Jesus Estrella, in the pueblo. I was somewhat more ready to give credit to these accounts than others, and, from a feeling of common humanity, suggested that these four sick men be removed to my house, about two miles distant, and on the American side of the line, supposing they would be safe there. This was done immediately. Their names were Long, Bunker, Harrison, and Parker. The two former were somewhat feeble from fever, and the latter (Parker) was conveyed on a litter, being entirely unable to walk from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the knee. Harrison was in much the same condition from rheumatism.

After the removal of these men to my house, I waited three days for certain information from Caborca, but nothing new arriving, provisions growing short, and my business being pressing, I put out for the Colorado on the evening of Friday, April 17.

This is the last personal knowledge I have of matters in Sonoyta. But I am informed by Captain A. J. Ankrim and Mr. Staler, residents of the Rio Colorado, who were at Sonoyta, *en route* for Sonora, at this time, that a few hours after I left there arrived a body of Mexican soldiers, with an officer, who stated that he came with authority from the State of Sonora to search for and take all filibusteros there. In the night he proceeded to my house, seized and bound all found therein, viz: the four Americans and Jesus Ainza. About 5 o'clock the next morning Messrs. Ankrim and Staler state that they heard the

firing, at which time the Americans were shot. Jesus Ainza was taken prisoner to Altar.

John Kilbride, an American blacksmith, who also resides at Sonoyta, stated that he passed my house about 8 o'clock the next morning, on his way down from the Mina del Axo, whither he had been with a load of provisions. He states that he found the four dead bodies of the Americans some distance apart, down a steep bank, west of the house. From the traces [rastros, TR.] on the bank, the feeble men appeared to have slid and rolled down the bank and all scattered to different points, and thus shot. Thus their bodies lay with gun-shot wounds. Some Pápago Indians, sent by the said Kilbride, soon came up and buried the bodies near the well.

The said Kilbride also states that my store, which had a strong mezquite door, and was locked, had been broken open, and everything of value taken therefrom; books, papers, &c., scattered in confusion; and, so far as I am able to ascertain, the books and accounts relating to the business in Sonoyta are lost.

Since the occurrence of this affair, it is stated in Sonora that my house is within the Mexican line. I never heard anything of this before, while selling thousands of dollars' worth of goods, which, according to Mexican laws, are contraband.

In the first place, a small house was built at this location, on the edge of the desert, isolated, and about two miles from the *pueblo*, (town,) by a Mexican, to vend *mescal** and tobacco, contraband articles in Sonora. This house was built in July, 1856, one year after the line was run, and with a knowledge of the line as run by Lieutenant Michler. He (the Mexican) was never disturbed. I was in Sonoyta at the time the line was run, and satisfied myself beforehand that the house was in American territory. I purchased the same, and subsequently built a tienda in the rear, a large *corral* in the rear of that, and another house in the rear of all, and in this last were sleeping the four sick men when taken.

In front of the house, about ten yards, is a heap of stones, thrown up by Mr. Michler, and pointed out to me by one of his officers as one of the marks of the line as it passes from what we call the "Pecachos," near by to the "Narises," some forty miles distant to the southeast.

I have, since the occurrence of this horrible business, learned, what I would not at first believe, but which now, in its truth, grates harshly on my feelings, viz: that I would have been executed in the same manner as the four Americans, had I been caught there by the troops.

This grates the more harshly from the fact that I had nothing to do with the party. I saw them enter the country with pain, and no one wished that they had staid at home more heartily than myself, for I saw plainly that the result would be a breaking up of my business at the frontier, where I had had friendly and successful relations for more than two years. Another matter in connexion with this is not calculated to soothe or mollify one's feelings under such circumstances. I refer to the proverbial tardiness and lukewarmness of our government

* A sort of ardent spirits.—TR.

in protecting its citizens and their interests throughout the frontier, and all this region. Innocent as President Buchanan himself of all hand in this Crabb affair, and just as worthy of protection as the aforesaid President of the United States, it appears that I have had a narrow escape from being shot down like some unclean beast, my body thrown into a shallow hole on the desert, to be dug up by *coyotes* for them to feast upon, and my scattered bones left to whiten in the sun. And what notice would my government have taken of all this? The response which my own mind gives, and that of all Americans here, is *none!* Some story that I was a *filibustero* would have been trumped up, and there it would have ended.

It is a *burning disgrace, and a shame*, that the United States government, with its boasted power and overflowing treasury, cannot keep a naval force in these waters to back its declaration delivered in thunder tones, "*Our citizens and their interests shall be protected; not a hair of their heads shall be unjustly harmed.*"

This would prevent vexatious acts and persecutions on the part of foreign nations bordering on the Pacific, and greatly *lessen the causes* of ill feeling against us that grow up among the same.

I have not been molested on my passage through this state from Calabazas, where I still have business. But this is doubtless owing to the fact now generally understood that I am no *filibustero*. *But I am, out and out, American.*

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

CHARLES B. SMITH,
United States Vice Consul, Mazatlan.

G.

GUAYMAS, *September* 1, 1857.

RESPECTED SIR: The matters and things contained in Mr. John J. Rodgers' statement to you are true, as myself and many others were witnesses to all that has been said by him therein. The only interest I have in the matter is that patriotic feeling that should induce every American heart towards the assistance of a persecuted countryman. Mr. R. has requested me to also act as an attorney, and assist him in laying his case before you, which I have willingly done, to the best of my ability, with as strict regard to the truth as lay in my power. Since its composition, however, I have learned another very important fact, if well founded as a truth. I called on Mr. Dunbar, (the gentleman at whose house the four Americans were said to have been killed,) to ascertain in relation to the following point, but I did not incorporate it among the others, as he could not verify it, viz:

"Are not all the letters and papers of Mr. Crabb, now possessed by the Mexican government, a part and parcel of his property, stolen or seized illegally by the entrance, on the territory of the United States, (a friendly nation, without their consent,) of an armed body of men,

under Mexican authority, and were not the letters so stolen and hypothecated, for which Rodgers was arrested and confined in prison; and are not said papers a part and parcel, virtually the property of the United States, when so left on United States territory for her protection, and hence illegally arrested on papers illegally obtained?"

If I would not be asking too much, I would respectfully solicit an answer to Mr. R.'s statement, protest, &c., as appears addressed to you—addressed to me at San Francisco, California, *via* the American consul at Mazatlan—as also a reply to Mr. John J. Rodgers, at Guaymas, so as to insure us that you have received the enclosed communication; otherwise we will be compelled to send on another copy to you for fear of accident in miscarriage.

We would solicit your views of the ultimate success, and at what period it would be likely to be attended to, and its final settlement. In case you should require a certified statement, you might mention it to Mr. Rodgers or to Don Joaquin Asteaseran, district judge, before whom Mr. Rodgers was tried, for such transcript record of his court, or, if it is sent to Mazatlan, to the circuit judge, such transcript might thus be obtained. But in relation to this matter, it would be deemed highly important to have Mr. Rodgers' letters copied off in English, if you desired them, because they have wrongly interpreted them here in Spanish. Mr. Rodgers is a gentlemen highly respected by all who know him.

Americans here, as well as in California, I see, express themselves highly pleased with your determined course in relation to Mr. Henry A. Crabb and party, among whom were some of California's brightest ornaments; men of intelligence, refinement, and character, have been seized and *put to death without the form of trial* by the summary vengeance of a subordinate military authority of Mexico. The boy, or young man, taken with Crabb, says that they *gave up under a most solemn treaty and guarantee* by the Mexican commander who afterwards had them so brutally murdered by his treachery, becoming more a barbaric tribe. The treaty, he says, was this: "That Crabb and company were to surrender, and give up their fire-arms, and that then they should be treated as prisoners of war; that they *should have a fair legal trial*, and time to procure witnesses and make a defence; that the wounded and sick should be strictly attended to, by kind usage and medical treatment." All this, he said, the party thought very fair; but the next day showed that they honorably kept this treaty, like they kept all others with Americans. This boy, or rather young man, and a Mr. McGraw, who saw them killed, would be good witnesses. Mr. Dunbar says that his house is on American territory, and the Mexican officer must have known it before he killed the four men at his house, as follows: Parker, Long, Harrison, and Bunker—all Americans. These men were killed with the same haste and without delay to find out accurately, from proper authority, the American line. They were mysteriously quick in their movements, as delay might have found Crabb a colonizer or mining party by right, and the four men, on their own soil.

Another point that might interest you: there is now confined in prison

here, a certain Dr. McKay, an American, but there being no consul here, he is not permitted to see any one. He is arrested on the same charge as Mr. Rodgers, (viz: writing letters,) and it is time he should have some protection from his government, in demanding his trial and release immediately. But a still more serious point of law is the seizing of Mr. Crabb's brother-in-law at the time of the killing of the four persons at Mr. Dunbar's house, (and they would have killed Dunbar, also, if he had been at home,) his name is Jesus Ainza. Now, even admitting Ainza to be a Mexican citizen, they have no right to seize him by an armed body of men unlawfully entering on American territory; and, besides, it is optional with the Mexicans whether they give them up or not. Now, there *is not any extradition law* between Mexico and the United States. What right, then, has an armed body of Mexicans, by authority of Mexico, to arrest a person in Georgia, New York, or in the Gadsden Purchase? If by treaty of extradition, she might have a right *only to demand;* this is another overt act, outside of all others. They also killed a Dr. Evans, who has no connexion with Crabb. They also killed, according to their own story, every American, but one, found peaceably settled in the northern portion of this State, so as to get rid of them.

This Ainza has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Peroté for committing no illegal act on Mexican territory, from the mere fact of suspicion. If he was notified as a witness, and told to tell as fair evidence, and protected in such right, he might be of service to you; but he is, I suppose, for fear of his life, to tell the right story, as they allow no evidence against themselves as legal. Gabilondo, Herone, and Hernandez should be made to answer *whether they stipulated with Crabb and party* as prisoners of war, which they did not stick up to. I know nothing of these men so brutally murdered, (only by acquaintance in California with a few of them.) The boy says that the men were not buried, but left naked on the ground, as they were shot, except the hands being cut off, (for the finger-rings,) and then stuck on the bayonets. He was shown several plugs of gold *taken out of the teeth* of the unfortunate *filibusteros*, (as so termed;) one Mexican had as much as $1 50 out of one man's head. The stench and effluvia were so great he could not go near them. The Mexicans pulled off their shirts and clothing before shooting the men, in order to keep their clothes for their use; thus they were robbed of all their money, and several of the men's apparel are now worn by the Mexican officers.

Mr. Forsyth, I wrote you some time ago in regard to the amendment in the "consulate law of 1856," so far as relates to this port, and to have a full consul established here, so far as laid in your influence. It is much wanted here, and as there is none at Lower California or Mazatlan (save a vice) this side of Acapulco, 1,400 miles. There should be a decent salary allowed, as is allowed at other ports, (say $3,500 per annum, as everything here is very high,) as the dignity of government might be supported in her representative. The fact of government appointing merchants or others doing business in a port has done much injury. In the first place, they know nothing of

law; and in the next place, if they did, their business is such that they fear to injure it by interfering in behalf of their unpopular countrymen. I have written on to Mr. Gwin, of California, for this position, and to whom I have a right of reference. And I would like, if consistent, your influence for me, and for the recommendation in the law above stated. I was with you in the Mexican war, in Captain Calhoun's company, and know you very well. I am a nephew of Colonel J. G. Park, of democratic notoriety in Georgia, and a relation of Major Williams.

I send you enclosed a short schedule of Mexican doings at La Paz. Their operations at this port are not half-way told.

Be so good to direct your answer to me at San Francisco, (care of Dr. O. A. Hillman.)

Respectfully,

JOHN W. PARK.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH.

P. S.—Messrs. Alsua, (of the firm of Alsua, Dorn & Co., Mazatlan,) of this place, Mr. J. Robinson, and A. Coindreau, all gentlemen doing business here, saw the letters for which Rodgers was arrested, and will vouch for his statement that they were harmless, and that he should not be arrested. Mr. Rodgers was frequently told by the Mexicans that it would be useless to bring his case before the minister, as the Americans never do anything for their countrymen. But he flatters himself this effort will not be without avail. I forgot to mention that there has not been an American man-of-war since 1848 at this port.

H.

Personally appeared before me, Charles B. Smith, United States vice consul for the port of Mazatlan, Charles Edward Evans, who, being by me duly sworn, deposed and set forth as follows:

That he was born in the city of New Orleans, on the 25th day of December, 1842, and that he removed to the State of California in the year 1849, in company with his mother and step-father, where deponent constantly resided until the year 1857.

And deponent further declares that, on the 19th day of January, 1857, he being then at the town of Sonora, Tuolumne county, State of California, he on that day joined an expedition at that time organizing in the town of Sonora, and known as an expedition bound to Sonora, Mexico, for the purpose of mining, and in company with about thirty men of said company; this deponent left Sonora on the following day *en route* for San Francisco, where they arrived on the 21st day of the same month, and on the same day embarked on board the steamer Sea Bird, for San Pedro, accompanied by the Sonora members of the expedition, and thirty or forty more members of the same expedition that had joined at San Francisco.

Deponent further declares that, on the 24th day of January, they

arrived at San Pedro, and after disembarking from the steamer, took up their line of march for El Monte, Los Angeles county, where they arrived on the following day, and after remaining there one week for the purpose of purchasing horses, mules, wagons, and provisions, took up their route for Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, where they arrived on the 27th day of February, stopping one week on the way at Warner's ranch, the company then consisting of ninety men and two wagons, containing provisions; part of the men being mounted and part on foot; Mr. Crabb acting in command of the expedition, assisted by Mr. McCoun, Mr. N. B. Wood, and Mr. David S. McDowell.

And deponent further declares that the expedition remained at Fort Yuma one week, during which time one Doctor Evans left the expedition and proceeded on to Sonora alone; and that after recruiting the animals at Fort Yuma, the expedition started for Sonora about the 4th of March, and arrived at the puebla of Sonoyta on the 25th day of the same month, where it remained for two days, when Mr. Crabb, accompanied by sixty-eight (68) men, among whom was deponent, left Sonoyta for Caborca on the 27th day of March, leaving twenty (20) men and one wagon behind at Cabeza Prieta, under command of Mr. McKinney. And deponent further declares, that on the morning of the 1st of April, they being then distant about half a mile from the town of Caborca, and when quietly pursuing their way on the road, between wheat fields, and being in no kind of military array, and riding in careless order, without scouts in advance, and they not being, or ever having been, under any military disipline or organization, nor anticipating fighting or expecting any resistance to their entrance into the Mexican territory, they were suddenly fired upon, at 8 a. m., by about 150 men, lying in ambush; and deponent declares that the Americans continued their way towards Caborca, being constantly fired upon by the men in ambush, and that the Americans returned the fire whenever an enemy could be seen.

Deponent says, that about 400 yards from the houses comprising the town, the lane they had up to that time been marching through, opened into a clear, open space, which had to be crossed by the Americans before they could gain the shelter of the houses, and that while the Americans were crossing that space they were fired upon in every direction by Mexican soldiers from behind houses, and fences, and any other shelter that could conceal an enemy; and deponent declares that the Americans immediately proceeded to a row of adobe houses, fighting on the principal street, and that the Mexican troops proceeded to take possession of the church opposite, and that upon gaining the shelter of the houses they were protected from the fire of their opponents, but found that two more had been killed belonging to their party, and three mortally wounded, who died the same night; deponent says the names of the killed were Clark Small, [or Smole,] and a man nicknamed Shorty; and the names of the mortally wounded were John George, Clark, a lawyer of Livingston, El Monte, and William Cheney.

Deponent further declares, that fifteen others, Americans, were

wounded before reaching the shelter of the houses, and which they did reach at 9 a. m. on the 1st of April, after about one hour's hard fighting, and where they remained in comparative security, although constantly exposed to shots from the church, until 2 o'clock p. m., when an attack was planned and made upon the church, composed of fifteen persons, and commanded by Mr. Crabb, who took with them a keg of powder for the purpose of blowing open the doors of the church; deponent declares that Mr. Crabb and the fifteen men aforesaid sallied from the house and crossed the street to the church, exposed to a very heavy fire from all quarters, and after five men had been killed of the said fifteen and seven more wounded, among which was Mr. Crabb, wounded in the arm, above the elbow, they were satisfied that they could not attain their object to blow open the door of the church, and returned to their quarters, where they remained closely besieged until the coming of the 6th day of April, when the roof of their quarters was set on fire; deponent further declares that a keg of gunpowder was then set off in the room over which the fire was burning, to extinguish the flames, but which did not succeed, and overtures were then made to the besiegers by the Americans to surrender, to which the Mexican authorities in command replied that the Americans should be treated as prisoners of war.

Deponent further declares that, upon this information being received, Mr. Crabb sent a Mr. Hines with a flag of truce to arrange definitely the terms of capitulation. The Mexican commander would not permit the said Hines to return to the American party, but Hines called out to the Americans that the Mexican commander promised to send the Americans to Altar, and give them a fair and impartial trial, on condition that they would march out of the house one by one, leaving their arms behind them.

Deponent further declares that Mr. Crabb requested his brother-in-law, Mr. Cortlezon, to inquire again of the Mexican commander how he would treat the Americans upon surrendering themselves; to which the said commander, Gabilondo, replied that they all should have a fair trial, and Mr. Crabb then directed Mr. Cortlezon to inquire how the Americans wounded would be provided for; to which the said Gabilondo replied that he had a good physician, and that they would all be well cared for; and deponent declares that he heard Gabilondo say that he kept his word, for he did have a good physician for them.

Deponent says that Mr. Cortlezon, while holding the before mentioned conversation with the said Gabilondo, was standing in the door of the American quarters, and Gabilondo was posted in the belfry of the church; and some of the Americans were still unwilling to surrender; but, upon being told by Mr. Crabb that he believed they might rely upon the promises of the Mexicans, they finally consented to lay down their arms, and marched over to the convent one by one, deponent among their number, and had their hands crossed together and tied, and were then marched to the barracks, where they arrived at 11 p. m.

Deponent says that shortly afterwards Mr. Crabb was separated

from the rest of the Americans, and had an interview with the Mexican commanding officer, and that when he returned the sentries would not allow him to hold any conversation with the rest of the Americans, and that about one hour after midnight a sergeant came in and read the sentence in Spanish, that all were to be shot at sunrise the next morning, which sentence was interpreted to the Americans by the said Mr. Cortlezon, and the names of all the men present were written down by Colonel N. B. Wood, and the list was handed to Gabilondo.

And deponent further declares that about 2 a. m. he was awoke out of his sleep, and his hands were unbound, and he was taken out from his companions, and at daylight he started for Altar in company with the aforesaid Gabilondo, and arrived at Altar at 8 a. m. the same day, where he remained, by the directions of Gabilondo, and two days afterwards returned to Caborca, in company of Gabilondo, and there saw the bodies of the murdered Americans scattered over the burying ground; and deponent says that the bodies were stripped bare of every particle of clothing, and lay exposed without burial; and deponent saw that the remains of the bodies had been very much mutilated by coyotes and hogs; and deponent furthermore declares that he heard some Mexicans say that their hogs would fatten on the carcases of the Yankees; and that the stink arising from the dead bodies was nauseating in town; and that the presence of the hogs was unbearable from their contact with carrion; and that he was shown the gold taken from the teeth of some of the Americans, and that he was also taken to see the head of Mr. Crabb, which was lifted from an earthen jar filled with vinegar, and the head of Mr. Crabb, by the hair, and shown to deponent, and deponent declares that he knew it to be the head of Mr. Crabb; and that he heard Gabilondo despatch an officer and sixty or seventy men to Sonoyta.

Deponent furthermore declares that he remained in Caborca eleven days after his return from Altar, during which time he saw Mr. Jesus Ainza brought a prisoner into Caborca by the said officer and men, as above stated having been ordered to Sonoyta; and he then left with Gabilondo for Ures, where he arrived on the 29th day of April, and saw Gabilondo deliver over to Pesqueira the papers he had obtained from Mr. Crabb; and the deponent, on the 2d day of May, left Ures for Hermosillo, with Gabilondo, where he arrived on the following day; and deponent declares that he remained in the house of Gabilondo, treated as a menial, at one time knocked down and severely beaten by the said Gabilondo, until the 19th day of August, when he was shown by Mr. E. Lofler a letter from the United States vice-consul at Mazatlan, demanding his release, and was informed by Mr. Lofler that he had already applied to Gabilondo for the release of deponent.

And deponent declares that, on the following day, he was released by Gabilondo, and took passage in the stage to Guaymas, where he was received in the house of Capt. J. M. Vincent, and there remained until a vessel sailed bound for Mazatlan, when he took passage, and arrived at Mazatlan on the 11th day of September, 1857.

And deponent further declares that, when in Hermosillo, he was summoned before a Mexican tribunal to give evidence in relation to

the expedition of Mr. Crabb, and his evidence was translated by a man in whom deponent has no confidence as a translator.

And further deponent saith not.

CHARLES EDWARD EVANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, United States vice-consul for the port of Mazatlan, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of this consulate.

CHARLES B. SMITH,
United States Vice-Consul.

Mr. W. F. Evans to Mr. Cass.

GLASGOW, KENTUCKY, *August* 28, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Not long since I received a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing one from you to that gentleman in response to a letter written by me to the Secretary of War, in relation to the massacre of General Crabb and his party in Sonora, Mexico, believing then, as I do now, that my brother, Dr. Henry L. Evans, was one of the unfortunate sufferers in that cruel affair. From the tone of your letter, and from my appreciation of your character, formed from your long and public life, I am induced to trouble you with another letter, which trouble you will, I know, look over, when you will, as I know you can, appreciate my feelings in relation to the murder of my brother, who, from all the accounts I have been able to gather from newspapers, never raised arms against the Mexican government.

Permit me to call your attention to the enclosed slips which I have preserved.

I now am, and ever have been, opposed to what is called filibustering; and had my brother and the entire command of Crabb been shot whilst engaged in actual strife or warfare against the authorities of Mexico, I could only lament their misfortune, but not desire any revenge. But this was not the case. From no quarter can I learn that my brother was engaged in the battle. From the slips I send you you will see he had, before leaving the "protection" of our own flag, left Crabb and his men; and Crabb and his men, when shot, *were really prisoners of war*. Then the four Americans shot at Fort Yuma by Mexicans upon *American soil* does seem to me to present a case calling upon our government to avenge the death of her own citizens. But I have confidence that government will do what is right in the premises.

My object in now addressing you is to ask of you the favor, should any official information reach your office touching this affair which it would not be improper to let me know, that you advise me of it.

One of the slips I send you would seem to indicate that my brother was not shot; but the slip containing the letter from Mr. Cardwell

seems emphatic that he was shot. Indeed, I feel certain, if he were alive we would hear from him.

Yours, most respectfully,

W. F. EVANS.

General CASS,
Secretary of State.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

As a matter of general interest to many of our readers, we give place to the following letter from California, written by George N. Cardwell, esq., to his brother, Captain J. W. Cardwell, of this place:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June* 3, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER: By the steamer of the 20th ultimo I mailed to you, as usual, the papers in which was an account of the massacre of General H. A. Crabb and party, in Sonora, Mexico. They were looked upon there as filibusters; but that they were not you will be satisfied when you read what the papers contain sent out by the steamer that will bear this.

My object in alluding to this matter is, what I conceive to be a duty, to apprise distant relations, whom you know, of the fate of Colonel William H. McCoun, whose mother yet lives, I believe, in or near Salvisa, in your county; and also that of Dr. Henry L. Evans, formerly of Tompkinsville, Kentucky, whom you will recollect. These two gentlemen I knew well, and have had considerable intercourse with them lately. Both of them were very desirous that I should join their party—the same in which they have lost their lives.

I wish you, on receipt of this, to address a line to poor McCoun's family, as well as that of Henry Evans, who, I think, have moved to a little place called Franklin, in Allen county. There, I think, is where his mother died some few months since; and, if I mistake not, his wife still lives there. But you can write to either of his brothers—William, James, or Shelby—all of whom, I think, live in that region.

Before the expedition left here Henry told me that he had some $1,800 that he intended to invest in stock in Mexico, if he was not pleased with Sonora. After he arrived there I received two letters from him, one from Cook's Wells, near Fort Yuma, and the other from Fort Yuma, in which he informed me that he would leave the expedition at that place and proceed on his own hook, (to use his expression,) requesting me to forward all his letters to him; and, at the same time, I wrote him at some length.

From the first information we received of the massacre he had gone before as he intended, was taken, however, as a prisoner, and, by the last advices, was shot at Altar, in Sonora, and there can be no doubt but that he, also, has fallen a victim to these worse than savages.

In regard to what McCoun left in the way of property, &c., I have not been able yet to find out anything, but will endeavor so to do.

There never was so cold-blooded a murder in the world as this has been, and none other than Mexicans could have perpetrated such a deed of blood.

If I can be of any service to the friends, I am to be found at this place. G. N. CARDWELL.

[From the New York Tribune.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the George Law, on Friday, we have California dates to the 20th of May.

* * * * * * * *

From Sonora we have full details of the extermination of Colonel Crabb and his band of filibusters. We have heretofore printed the leading facts. The entire party, consisting of eighty-four men, including Henry A. Crabb, their commander, were massacred. On the 1st of April the party entered the town of Caborca, situated on the Gulf of California, and immediately encountered the Mexicans, under Rodriguez, who, with several of his soldiers, lost their lives. The filibusters next took possession of several houses on the plaza, but shortly thereafter were hemmed in by the foe. In this position a sort of guerilla warfare was sustained for eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five, and to the Mexicans of two hundred men. A summons from the latter to the Americans to surrender was at first refused, but at the expiration of the above mentioned period Crabb and his fifty-eight surviving soldiers marched out of the building in which they had intrenched themselves, and which had been fired, and unconditionally laid down their arms. On the following days the entire party, with the exception of their general, was taken out in squads and shot. A more humiliating and ignominous death awaited General Crabb. He was allowed to write a letter to his wife, and hold an interview with one of his original company, who had left him before they crossed into Mexican territory, after which he was led out to execution. He was tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, his face to the post and his back to his executioners. A hundred balls were then fired into his body, after which he was decapitated, and his head exhibited in a conspicuous place for the multitude to gaze upon. Among the killed are a number of the most distinguished political personages who have ever resided in California. Some days after the massacre, a detachment of twenty-five Mexicans from San Juan crossed the line and seized four of Crabb's party, who were sick in bed in the house of an American, and meted out to them the same punishment as had been visited upon their countrymen. Twenty recruits from Tueson, who were on their way to Crabb at Caborca, were attacked by two hundred Mexicans near that place. They, however, after severe fighting, reached the American line. The excitement throughout California consequent on the reception of this news has been intense, and a very general feeling of revenge seems to actuate the minds of the masses.

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[From our own correspondent to the New York Tribune.]

SACRAMENTO, *May* 19, 1857.

The important news of the day is the total annihilation at Caborca, in Sonora, of Henry A. Crabb's party of filibusters. Mr. Crabb left here about January last, ostensibly for the purpose of mining in the Gadsden purchase, and settling there; but really intending to conquer Sonora, and in process of time add it to the slave States. He was the author of the "Whig Secret Circular" of 1853, recommending the calling of a convention to frame a new constitution, the division of the State, &c.; was State senator from San Joaquin in 1853–'54, and ever an active politician and an ultra pro-slaveryist. He was a man of influence, of respectable character and talents, and had he been engaged in a better cause deserved a better fate. There was nothing negative about him; he was positive in everything, and so positive on this slavery extension question that he sacrificed his life on the altar of his principles.

He left here, as before said, in January, with the following in his command:

H. A. Crabb, San Joaquin,
R. N. Wood, Contra Costa,
W. H. McCoun, Contra Costa,
John D. Oxley, Tuolumne,
D. S. McDowell, Tuolumne,
Henry L. Watts, Tuolumne,
Benj. E. Gillion, Tuolumne,
Geo. E. Hoyt, Tuolumne,
Wm. Wilson, Tuolumne,
Thos. Coates, Tuolumne,
Dr. T. J. Oxley, Tuolumne,
Chas. E. Parker, Tuolumne,
James McGraw, Tuolumne,
T. R. Taylor, Tuolumne,
John Edmonson, Tuolumne,
Dr. Evans, Tuolumne,
Chas. A. Lewis, Tuolumne,
Wm. Anderson, Tuolumne,
J. M. McFaul, Tuolumne,
James W. Woods, Tuolumne,
Sam. Kemmel, Tuolumne,
W. N. Miller, Tuolumne,
J. G. Karrison, Tuolumne,
Wm. Randolph, Tuolumne,
Wm. A. Allen, Tuolumne,
Thos. Craig, Tuolumne,
A. W. Allen, Tuolumne,
Ed. Chaplin, Tuolumne,
S. Bunker, Tuolumne,
B. Quarles, Tuolumne,
H. W. Van Doren, Tuolumne,
Robt. M. Holladay, Solano,
Thos. M. Maupin, Solano,
R. C. Hendrick, Solano,
Wm. Stevenson, Solano,
Hugh Seaton, Solano,
M. Porter, Contra Costa,
F. Perkins, Contra Costa,
Edwin Tucker, Contra Costa,
Geo. Gill, Contra Costa,
Geo. T. King, Marin,
John Lamarue, Marin,
F. Hohenhausen, unknown,
A. Hine, unknown,
Robert Button, unknown,
Edward Kaufman, unknown,
R. W. Madison, unknown,
F. O. Wilcox, unknown,
W. M. Mardis, unknown,
J. W. Evans, San Francisco,
J. A. Cortelyou, San Francisco,
F. B. Wilder, San Francisco,
Richard Perry, San Francisco,
Chas. W. Tozer, Yreka,
Robt. C. Wood, Yreka.

Mr. Crabb and his friends gave out that he was invited by Pesqu the lately deposed governor of Sonora, to assist him in warring ag

the central government and re-establishing himself as governor, or ruler of Sonora, under whatever name; in fact, they exhibit documents to this effect. His men believe the invitation to be real, and, perhaps, it was; but it was no warrant for Americans to invade a province of a government with whom we are at peace. The party arrived at the Colorado early in March, and there, before passing from beneath the protection of the stars and stripes into a foreign country, and with a hostile intent, Dr. Evans, as he related the story himself at Sonoyta to Mr. Dunbar, an American trader, took Mr. Crabb aside and, pointing to the flag of his country floating over Fort Yuma, said, "General Crabb, before I leave the protection of that flag, I wish to know where I am going, and what I am going to do;" to which the general replied, "If you don't know by this time, I cannot enlighten you any more." "This," said the doctor, "is too vague; I must have something more clear and explicit, general, or I must leave you." "If you leave, doctor," replied General Crabb, "you had better do so now, for if you leave after crossing the Colorado, you will be considered a deserter, and looked after accordingly."

That was enough. The doctor, like a sensible man, left, and is alive to tell the tale, while not one who crossed into Sonora with Crabb, save a boy, has been spared. Crabb, with ninety-two men, pushed forward, and in April reached Caborca, a village in the vicinity of Altar, Sonora. While about to enter the town, Captain Rodriguez, the commandant, went out to meet them, to ask them what they wanted, perhaps, and was shot dead, without a word of correspondence having passed between them. The Sonorians became excited, fought, retreated, and rallied, the battle lasting for eight days within the town, the contestants on each side being behind adobe walls. Crabb and his men were at last driven from their shelter by a burning arrow, which fired the thatch above their heads, and rushed into the streets bearing a white flag before them. They were put under arrest and shot in squads next day. But the Mexican account of this affair must have reached you by way of Acapulco, even while I write. That account agrees pretty nearly with that brought us by way of San Diego.

CRABB'S PARTY ANNIHILATED.

The attack on Caborca confirmed.—Eight days' fighting.—Surrender of Crabb and fifty-eight men.—Execution of the whole of them.—The last hours of Crabb.—Atrocities committed by the Mexicans.—Only one of Crabb's party spared.—Boasting of the Mexicans.—The effect of Crabb's defeat.

A gentleman who arrived at San Diego from Fort Yuma, on the 6th of May, furnishes the *Herald* of that place with the following particulars of the sad fate of the Crabb expedition. It will be seen that the main features of the account of the movements of the expedition-

ists in Sonora, furnished by our correspondent at Fort Yuma, have been confirmed:

The expedition into Sonora, under the command of H. A. Crabb, has had a most disastrous end. Late in March, Crabb's party left Sonoyta, and marched to Caborca, a small Mexican town near Point Lobos, on the Gulf of California. The first intention was to have proceeded to Altar, but news of its partial fortification and susceptibility of a strong defence caused the diversion on Caborca. On the morning of the 1st of April the party of Americans entered the suburbs of the town. They were met by a body of Mexican troops, commanded by Rodriguez. It is said Rodriguez advanced to speak to Crabb, when the Americans opened fire and killed the Mexican commander and several others. The Mexicans immediately retreated, some to the mountains, but the majority to the church, which had been placed in a state of defence, and had at the time Crabb entered the town a number of beeves roasting whole in front of it to feed the Mexican troops.

It appears that here occurred Crabb's first and fatal mistake. Instead of at once charging and taking the church, which would have given him the town, he occupied several houses on the corner of the plaza, in front of the church.

The Mexicans at first deserted most of the town, but gradually being emboldened, returned and gradually hemmed the Americans in. Fighting continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five killed. The Mexican loss is reported by themselves to have been twenty-five, but is supposed to have been much greater—as high as two hundred. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabb's men to blow up the church by placing a keg of powder under the portico and firing it. The devoted men who attempted this were both killed, and Crabb is said to have been wounded in superintending it. It is said an offer was made by Crabb to retire if the Mexicans would allow it. He had refused to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days, and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape.

By breaking through the wall of the adjoining houses the Mexicans forced Crabb and his men into the corner buildings, which they repeatedly set on fire, but which the Americans as often extinguished. At last a Papago Indian shot into the roof of the main building, occupied by the unhappy filibusters, a lighted arrow. The flames caught the roof, and in a few moments the fire was dropping in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within. Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted with anxiety, famished by probably days of starvation and thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A. Crabb and fifty-eight men marched out of the burning house, with a white flag before them, laid down their arms, and surrendered. It is supposed unconditionally. This was in the night, or towards morning. They were immediately tied, their hands behind them, taken to a corral near the alcalde's office, where they were kept until morning,

when they were taken out in squads of five and ten each, and shot. In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans discomposed the executioners, and they shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fated men were then turned to the troops, and they succeeded in aiming with better effect.

McCoun, (may he rest in peace,) owing to his great stature, was saved this torture; a ball struck him full in the breast at the first fire, and he fell dead. Crabb alone was reserved for a solitary death. He was taken to the alcalde's office, questioned, allowed to write a letter to his wife, and to have an interview with a Dr. Evans, a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was led out, his hands stretched above his head and tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, *his face to the post*, and his back to his executioners. At the command "fire," at least a hundred balls were fixed into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry A. Crabb hung dead, swinging by his tied hands. A Mexican stepped forward, and with a large knife severed his head from the body, the warm blood spirting half way across the street. The head was placed on a table in front or in the office of the Juez, exposed to the jeers of the populace. It was then placed in a jar of mescal for preservation. Is there not something peculiarly terrible in such a fate for a man who has once controlled almost the destiny of a great State like California?

Two of the Ainzas, (brothers-in-law of Crabb,) are said to be killed, and also Rasey Biven. My informant (an intelligent man and eye-witness of these horrors) says Crabb died as a gentleman should, as calmly and quietly as if he were going to a pleasant home.

Four men, sick, had been left at Sonoyta by Crabb. They occupied the house owned by E. E. Dunbar, esq., *on the American side of the line.* On the 18th of April, at night, a party of twenty-five Mexicans came up from San Juan, went to Dunbar's house, took these poor sick men out of bed, tied them, and at dawn of day carried them to the foot of the hill, *shot them like dogs, on American soil*, and left them to rot. A party of Papago Indians, more merciful, buried them, and four solitary mounds now appeal, lone witnesses of a beastly crime, to the American government for revenge. Will such an appeal go unheard?

Mr. Dunbar just escaped massacre, having left Sonoyta on the afternoon previous. The Mexicans were furious at his escape, although he had nothing to do with the party except to offer shelter, on American soil, to four sick men, in his own house.

A party of about thirty recruits, under Captain Grant Orrey, started from Tueson to join Crabb at Caborca. When within fifteen miles of the latter place they were attacked by about two hundred Mexicans. Captain Orrey retreated, fighting, and regained the American line, with a loss of only four killed. The Mexican loss was about forty. Captain Orrey deserves great credit for his skill. At every watering place the Mexicans attempted to check him and subdue him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion. The last eight miles was a continued running fight, and his fourth man lost

was killed just at the line. Another party of the same strength, which left Tubac, has not yet been heard of. It is believed that if Captain Orrey had been with Crabb a different result might have been anticipated. All was bad management, want of experience, and a clear rushing upon a deadly fate. Crabb entered Caborca with eighty-four men. All these were killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexican commander, Garcia. The name of the survivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or seventeen. The Mexicans at Caborca were about five hundred strong.

Major Bob Wood and Major Tozer are safe. They were with Captain Orrey's party. Colonel R. N. Wood, late Fillmore elector, is among the dead.

The influence of this affair upon Americans is very bad. Our prestige is entirely destroyed; the Mexicans are loud in their boasts; our dreaded invincibility is gone, and nothing but a great victory will restore it. Even the Indians now say we are of no account, and they will kill small parties when they meet them. Heretofore, Americans have had much greater security than any other people.

It remains to be seen how this horrible news will be received in California; whether the thirsty sands of Sonora and of the Gadsden Purchase have drank the life-blood of men whom California has been proud to honor with the judicial ermine and the robes of the senator in vain, or whether she will give an earnest demonstration that indeed—

"The blood of the martyrs is the
Seed of the church."

Mr. Appleton to Mr. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 4, 1857.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, has been received. The department was in hopes of receiving before this time, from our minister in Mexico, more detailed statements respecting the massacre of Mr. Crabb, and the persons who were, or were supposed to be, connected with his party. But, owing probably to the remoteness of the scene of that outrage from the city of Mexico, and the difficulty of intercommunication, no precise information has yet been received.

Under instructions from this department, Mr. Forsyth has presented this subject to the government of Mexico; and when any new intelligence concerning it shall have been received, your request to be made acquainted with it shall be complied with.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN APPLETON,
Assistant Secretary.

WM. F. EVANS, Esq., *Glasgow, Kentucky.*

[Extract.]

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

No. 54.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
City of Mexico, October, 1857.*

SIR: * * * * * * * *

My efforts to comply with the instructions of the department to obtain a list of the names of our countrymen massacred at Caborca, have not yet proved successful. The government is not in possession of the list. I have sent to the Pacific coast for it. The American boy, Evans, the sole survivor, who was released and sent down to the consulate at Mazatlan, at my instance, has returned to California. * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Cass to Mr. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 20, 1857.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 28th August last, and to the reply of this department of the 4th ultimo, I have now to communicate to you the additional items of information respecting the Doctor Evans of whom you made inquiry, that have been furnished by Mr. Forsyth's last despatches from Mexico, received yesterday.

These items, I regret to say, are very meagre and unsatisfactory—the more so, as I fear they will fail to enable you to identify the person mentioned. The allusions to Doctor Evans are contained in the following sentences:

John W. Park, of Guaymas, in a letter of the 1st ultimo, to Mr. Forsyth, referring to the massacre of the Americans, says: "The Mexicans also killed a Dr. Evens, who has no connexion with Crabb."

Charles Edward Evans, of California, a lad fifteen years of age, who alone of Crabb's party was spared by the Mexicans, having been released, made a deposition before the United States vice-consul at Mazatlan, Charles B. Smith, in regard to the circumstances attending the movements and extermination of Crabb's party. In this deposition Evans further declares that the expedition "remained at Fort Yuma one week," [having arrived there on the 27th February,] "during which time one Doctor Evans left the expedition and proceeded to Sonora alone."

By addressing a letter to Mr. Park, you may learn other particulars concerning the person to whom he refers, and who, doubtless, is the

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* This despatch has no other date; it was received at the department of State 17th November.

individual who left Crabb's party at Fort Yuma. By enclosing your letter to the department it will be forwarded to the care of our minister at Mexico, whose opportunities for forwarding it to Guaymas are probably more frequent and direct than those which are available in this country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

WM. F. EVANS, Esq., *Glasgow, Kentucky.*

Mr. W. F. Evans to Mr. Cass.

GLASGOW, *November* 3, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th last month is before me, and permit me to assure you I feel under lasting obligations to you for your promptness in giving me all the information in your power, concerning the fate of my brother, Dr. Evans, at the hands of the ruthless Mexicans.

In accordance with your suggestions, I herewith forward to Mr. Park a letter, from whom I hope to obtain more particulars of the death of my brother. I hope you will give it, as intimated in your letter, the proper direction, so that it will reach Mr. Park. I suppose his answer will return by the same route; should it do so, you will be kind enough to forward it from your department as soon as convenient.

I hope you will bear with me in troubling you in this matter, from the fact that I know your whole public character to be such as to demonstrate to me you can feel for the adversity of others.

Your friend,

W. F. EVANS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth.

No. 32.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 7, 1857.

SIR: I enclose an open letter from Mr. W. F. Evans, of Glasgow, Kentucky, to John W. Park, Esq., of Guaymas, soliciting information respecting the Dr. Evans whose name is mentioned as one of those persons slain by the Mexicans at Caborca. You will be good enough to forward this communication to Mr. Park, and request him to transmit his reply through you to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. L. W. Evans to the President.

HORN LAKE, DE SOTO CO., MISS.,
November 27, 1857.

With *reluctance* I address you this letter. I presume that every moment of your time is occupied with business of importance, as President of the United States, and I fear that you may not have time to answer this letter; but I make the venture, and hope that you may find time to read this and give me an answer.

In November last, I received a letter from a brother of mine, then in San Francisco, California, telling me that he was shortly going to start to Kentucky (where his wife was at that time;) that he should travel with Colonel Crabb and his party to Sonora, and thence through Mexico to Kentucky. I answered the letter, and urged him to have nothing to do with Colonel Crabb or his party, as I feared they might do as General Walker had done in Nicaragua. He (Dr. H. L. Evans,) left San Francisco, with Crabb and his party, in January last. My letter was forwarded and overtook him at Fort Yuma, California. He, Dr. Evans, withdrew from the expedition at Fort Yuma, several days before Crabb and his men crossed the river and entered Sonora. Dr. Evans was taken prisoner at Altar, on suspicion, as an American; he was released on parole. So soon as Colonel Crabb had been shot, the bloodthirsty Mexicans went up to Altar, from Caborca, and murdered my brother, Dr. H. L. Evans.

My object in writing to you is, to know if our government will take notice of this transaction, or shall his brothers and other relatives, as private citizens of the United States, make an effort to obtain satisfaction from the citizens of Mexico who were engaged in the murder of Dr. Evans.

Will you also be so kind as to inform me in what way I could approach Sonora and get my brother's remains, to bring back to the United States for burial? Would I have to have anything more than an ordinary passport, which I presume that I can obtain in New Orleans, or would I need any other papers to protect my person while making the search for my brother's remains?

Any information you may think proper to give me will be thankfully received.

Very respectfully,

L. W. EVANS.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Cass to Mr. L. W. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 12, 1857.

SIR: The President has referred to this department your letter of the 27th ult., making certain inquiries concerning your brother, Dr. H. L.

Evans, whom you suppose to have been murdered by the Mexicans at Altar, in consequence of his suspected connexion with Colonel Crabb's expedition.

The information which you have with regard to the identity of the murdered Dr. Evans is much more precise than that possessed by this department. A gentleman of Glasgow, Kentucky, W. F. Evans, has been in correspondence with it in relation to the deceased Dr. Evans, but the following bare allusions contain all that we know officially upon the subject.

John W. Park, of Guaymas, Mexico, writing to our minister in that country on the 1st September last, in reference to the massacre of Crabb's party, says: "They (the Mexicans) also killed a Dr. Evens, who has no connexion with Crabb;" but precisely where, or under *what circumstances*, this deed was perpetrated, it is impossible from Mr. Park's narrative to state.

The only known survivor of this ill-fated expedition is the lad Charles Edward Evans, who was released by the Mexicans after the massacre, and made a deposition touching the affair before vice-consul Smith, at Mazatlan. From it the following sentence is quoted: "The expedition remained at Fort Yuma one week, during which time one Doctor Evans left the expedition and proceeded on to Sonora alone; and after recruiting the animals at Fort Yuma, the expedition started for Sonora about the fourth of March." This statement appears to agree with your own information on this point.

In respect to your inquiry whether "our government will take notice of this transaction," I have to acquaint you that our minister was instructed, as soon as the intelligence of the Sonora massacre was received here, to demand the prompt and exemplary punishment of those who were engaged in it.

Mr. W. F. Evans, mentioned above, has written to Mr. Park for information concerning the deceased Dr. Evans, and forwarded his letter through this department. As you ask for suggestions from this quarter, it has occurred to me that you might be spared much expense, risk, and disappointment by addressing Mr. Park upon the subject, and sending your letter under cover to Mr. John Forsyth, our minister at the city of Mexico, (*via* New Orleans,) with the request that he would forward it to Mr. Park. The latter could probably inform you whether the remains of the deceased could be identified, and furnish you with other useful hints.

A passport will be transmitted to you from this department, countersigned by the Mexican minister, if you desire it.

I have deemed it an act of kindness to Mr. W. F. Evans to forward to him a copy of your letter to the President.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

L. W. EVANS, Esq.,
Horn Lake, De Soto County, Mississippi.

Mr. Cass to Mr. W. F. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 12, 1857.

SIR: Since my last communication to you no further intelligence has been received from Mexico in regard to the death of your brother. But the President has referred to this department a letter from L. W. Evans, of Horn Lake, De Soto county, Mississippi, dated 27th ult., which contains some interesting but painful particulars in regard to Dr. H. L. Evans, and his murder, a copy of which I send to you, hoping thereby to relieve the suspense under which you have labored. I have advised Mr. Evans to communicate with Mr. Park before undertaking a journey into Sonora.

I am, sir, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

WM. F. EVANS, Esq., *Glasgow, Kentucky.*

Mr. W. F. Evans to Mr. Cass.

GLASGOW, *Kentucky, December* 21, 1857.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 12th instant, and in the first place permit me to return to you my sincere thanks for your promptness and *kindness* in this melancholy affair. The inclosed copy you sent me of the letter of L. W. Evans, of Horn Lake, De Soto county, Mississippi, addressed to the President, was also received. L. W. Evans is a brother of mine. I now have no doubt but my brother, Dr. H. L. Evans, was murdered by the Mexicans; and from what I can learn, I am also satisfied he had nothing to do with Crabb's expedition after he left Fort Yuma; and only until then as merely travelling with them to that point; nor have I yet any evidence that Crabb's expedition was a filibustering one.

I had hoped to see some allusion to this subject in the President's annual message, but he has said nothing about it.

Will you be kind enough, if not incompatible with the duties of your official position, to tell me whether this matter will be laid before Congress. I know of no course which I could pursue upon this subject, except through our government.

From the feelings which I have upon this subject, I am prompted to do all I can consistently with justice, to avenge the death of my brother, believing he was brutally murdered without cause.

Your friend,

W. F. EVANS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington City, D. C.

Mr. L. W. Evans to Mr. Cass.

HORN LAKE, DE SOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
December 25, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, in answer to mine of the 27th ultimo, to the "President," has been received, for which I am very much obliged. I am under many obligations to you for your suggestions relative to writing to Mr. Park, through our minister at the city of Mexico.

I had supposed that your department was in possession of more minute information concerning the deceased Doctor Evans than it is. I hope that Mr. Forsyth, our minister, ere long will be able to place your department in possession of a full account of the massacre of Dr. H. L. Evans, in Sonora, by Mexican soldiers.

I must ask the kindness of you to transmit to me a passport to visit Mexico. My age is thirty-nine; my height 5 feet 10 inches; dark hair and gray eyes. I would like to have the privilege of entering the country at any seaport town that I might land at, and not have my stay in that country limited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. EVANS.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington City.

Mr. Cass to Mr. W. F. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 28, 1857.

SIR: I have to acknolwedged the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and, in reply to your inquiry, have to acquaint you that it is not deemed expedient, at this time, to present the subject therein adverted to to the consideration of Congress, especially as full reports have not been received from the United States legation in Mexico, which the department has requested.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

W. F. EVANS, Esq., *Glasgow, Kentucky.*

Mr. Cass to Mr. Floyd.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 21, 1858.

SIR: In order that the War Department may communicate any correspondence relating to the subject, I have the honor to enclose a

copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th instant, which has been referred by the President to this department, calling for information relating to the massacre of Colonel Crabb and his associates, by the Mexican authorities in Sonora.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Floyd to Mr. Cass.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, requesting the President of the United States to furnish information in relation to the massacre of Colonel Crabb and his associates by the Mexican authorities in Sonora, and to transmit, herewith, copies of letters from Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry, 3d artillery, in command of Fort Yuma, which is all the information in the possession of this department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA,
March 3, 1857.

COLONEL: I deem it my duty to inform you of the arrival at this point of a force numbering about one hundred and fifty men. They are under the command of *Colonel R. N. Wood*, and have any indefinite number of field and staff officers. The organization is military, and the party is well appointed in arms, clothing, and ammunition.

Some distinguished ex-members of the California legislature constitute the leaders. I understand the organization to be as follows:

General-in-chief, Henry A. Crabb.
Adjutant General, Colonel R. N. Wood.
Chief of artillery, Colonel T. D. Johns.
Quartermaster General, Colonel Watkins.
Commissary General, Colonel W. H. McCoun.
Surgeon General, Dr. T. J. Oxley.
Brigadier General, J. D. Cosby.

I, of course, have no means of officially knowing the distribution of such a force, and if I had my duty is fulfilled in communicating such knowledge to the headquarters. It is said that they are to proceed to some point in the Gadsden Purchase, near the Sonora line, and are to receive reinforcements from Texas, under command of a Major *Lane*. Also that a force of 1,500 men is to arrive in the Gulf, and land at some designated point with several pieces of cannon. It is also intimated that an arrangement exists of some nature with high government officials in Sonora.

It is not in the line of my duty to draw the very obvious conclusions suggested by the above facts.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Commanding Post.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

I have omitted to state, that the daily routine of military duty, mounting guard-officer of the day, and an attempt at severe discipline by inflicting punishment, characterizes the expedition.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, *March* 3, 1857.

The memorandum below may not be without interest, as illustrating the character of the leaders of the expedition, and their influence in this State.

General Crabb, ex-State senator, and leader of the whig and know-nothing parties.

Colonel Wood, ex-member of the legislature, Fillmore national executive committee, and Fillmore elector for California.

Colonel McCoun, ex-member of the legislature of California.

Dr. T. J. Oxley, ex-member of the legislature; two terms served whig and know-nothing leader.

J. D. Cosby, *now* State senator from Siskizon.

Captain McKinney, formerly in Colonel Doniphan's command, and late member of California legislature.

Lieutenant Henry, ex-member of California legislature.

Two ex-members of California legislature—Messrs. Wade and Taliaferro—now recruiting in California.

Most of the above were party leaders, and men of influence in their districts.

T. D. Johns, chief of artillery and graduate of the Military Academy, and late lieutenant United States army.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Commanding Post.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, *March* 18, 1857.

COLONEL: The so-called Arizona Colonization Company left this point on the 12th instant.

They left pursuant to "general orders," fixing time of marching, amount of baggage allowed, and order of march. These orders were in due military form, and signed: "By order of the Commander-in-Chief, R. N. Wood, Adjutant General."

Their march across the desert will probably be accompanied with severe suffering, and probably loss of life. Re-enforcements to the number of some eight or ten hundred men, it is said, will join at the appointed rendezvous, and I am convinced that a very considerable amount of capital is embarked in the enterprise.

It is said that the late State treasurer and State comptroller of this State are among those largest interested pecuniarily. Both of these officials are under impeachment by the legislature for embezzlement from the State treasurer to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars; and the ex-treasurer is also criminally indicted for felony.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Commanding.

Colonel S. COOPER,
Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington City, D. C.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 65.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the contingent expenses of the military establishment during the year 1857.

FEBRUARY 23, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 16, 1858.

SIR: In conformity with the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures, during the year 1857, from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A statement of the expenditures of the appropriation of the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1857, exhibited in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
Jan. 12	Nathan Rice, agent for contingencies of the army.	Paid E. C. Bache, for 200 folios Blake's Court-martial	$24 00	
		Paid S. A. Irwin, for copying 175 folios Blake's Court-martial	21 00	
		Paid Mary A. Potter, for copying 250 folios Blake's Court-martial	30 00	
		Paid A. O. P. Nicholson, for covering and cutting 1,950 copies Recruiting Instructions, $58 50; interlining and binding 25 copies, $18 75	77 25	
		Paid National Western Telegraph Company, for the delivery, by special messenger, of message September 9, from Jeff. Davis to Gen. P. F. Smith, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory	25 00	
		Paid W. B. Walworth, cashier, &c., for despatch from S. Cooper to R. O. Abbott, Boston	1 85	
		Paid W. B. Walworth, cashier New York and Washington Printing Telegraph, for despatch from S. Cooper to P. F. Smith, Fort Leavenworth	5 45	
		Paid same, for despatch from S. Cooper to W. H. French, Baltimore	33	
		Paid A. O. P. Nicholson, for binding, stitching and cutting, with paper covers, 3,000 Army Registers, $90; binding, in muslin, 2,000 pamphlets Subsistence Regulations, $120; binding, in paper covers, 3,500 copies Army Registers, $105.	315 00	
		Paid S. A. Irwin, for copying 63 folios proceedings court-martial	7 56	
		Paid Magnetic Telegraph Company, for message from S. Cooper to Lieut. T. Talbot, Baltimore	45	
		Message, S. Cooper to Gen. P. F. Smith	4 29	
				$512 18
15	L. H. Marshall, lt	Paid Policarpo, as guide		50 39
Fe 23	A. C. Myers, lt. col., ast. qr. m	Paid J. Bridge, May 17, 1854, for one iron safe		32 00
28	John Cummins, ord. serg't, and a. a. q. m.	Paid Isa Brunson, November 12, 1847, for services as a guide to a detachment of Wisconsin volunteers, in pursuit of Winnebago Indians up the Wisconsin river, from October 31 to November 12, 1847	39 00	
		Paid David Gallanan, on the 10th December, 1847, for services as interpreter to a detachment of Wisconsin volunteers, in pursuit of Winnebago Indians, from December 4 to 9, 1847	21 00	

			Paid James Haney, on the 20th December, 1847, for services as interpreter for a detachment of Wisconsin volunteers, in pursuit of Winnebago Indians, from December 4 to 6, 1847	10 50	
					70 50
	28	J. H. Crosman, ast. q. m	Paid D. P. Lillie, on 6th September, 1845, for one portable compass, in case, $22; one portable telescope, $10; one small brass compass, with stop, $2; one dozen lead pencils, 75 cents		34 75
Mar.	6	James E. Slaughter, 1 lt., 1 art'y	Paid Juan Salinus, March 24, 1856, for copying documents received from Gen. Vedaurri, commanding adjoining State in Mexico, relative to Lipan Indians	5 00	
			Paid Juan Salinus, April 9, 1856, for copying four official documents received from Gen. Vedaurri, commanding adjoining State in New Mexico, relative to Lipan Indians	4 00	
					9 00
	24	A Mordecai, maj. ord	Paid for books and maps purchased by the military commission sent to Europe by order of the Secretary of War, dated April 2, 1855		111 80
	28	Morris S. Miller, capt., and a. q. m.	Paid Col. Daniel T. Chandler, commanding Fort Craig, for amount paid by him to Vincent S. Vrain, clerk United States district court, 3d district, New Mexico, for bill of costs taxed against said Chandler as defendant, in "Antonio José Lema, trespass, *vs.*, &c"		41 85
April	4	T. G. Williams, lt. 1 inf., and a. a. q. m.	Paid funeral expenses of Major Wood, approved by Secretary of War, February 14, 1857		29 13
	4	A. Mordecai, maj. ord	Paid G. M. Wright, June 6, 1856, for 1 office desk, $7 50; 3 oak arm-chairs, $9; 2 maple ditto, $3	19 50	
			Paid Jos. Gawler, June 7, 1856, for 1 large drawing table, $8; set of book shelves, $10; 2 portfolio stands, $5	23 00	
			Paid Taylor & Maury, July 9, 1856, for 1 ream white cap, $4; 1 ditto fine letter, $3 87; ¼ note, 63 cents; 500 letter envelopes, $2; 2 patent inkstands, $2; 2 pen racks, 75 cents; 24 sheets large Cora blotting paper, $1 50; large bottle ink, 50 cents; 1 dozen lead pencils, 75 cents; 2 ivory folders, $1 25; 1 box Perry's steel pens, $2; ½ dozen penholders, 37 cents	19 62	
			Paid Adams & Co.'s Express Company, July 10, 1856, for freight on 6 packages from New York to Washington	12 75	
			Paid C. Alexander, August 7, 1856, for 12 large portfolios for drawings	36 00	
			Paid Prussian government, August 11, 1856, for amount of bill for military equipments and drawings furnished by the minister of war for the government of the United States	81 78	
			Paid Richard Sewell, September 4, 1856, for services as messenger in office of military commission, from June 1 to August 31, 1856	30 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
April 4	A. Mordecai—Continued.....	Paid John R. Offley, December 3, 1856, for freight and charges on box from Paris to New York	$8 75	
		Paid E. S. Offley, December 13, 1856, for amount due for drawings of Turkish guns at Smyrna	9 75	
		Paid Adams' Express Company, December 31, 1856, freight on box from Philadelphia to Washington, $1 50; ditto, from West Point to Washington, $1 87	3 37	
		Paid Thos. F. Harkness, from July 1 to December 31, 1856	2 32	
		Paid J. Dumaine, December 10, 1856, for Spanish books ordered by the military commission, and received at Washington	51 60	
				$298 44
16	E. Underwood, lieut., and a. a. q. m.	Paid E. M. Hill, February 3, 1855, for irons; approved by Secretary of War		5 00
24	United States.....	Paid A. & C. Phillips, for professional services rendered as attorney and counsel, by direction of Hon. Caleb Cushing, (late Attorney General,) in 1855 and 1856, in sundry cases in habeas corpus in Prairie du Chien		270 00
28	Morris S. Miller, capt., and a. q. m.	Paid Maj. J. Belger, amount paid by him and approved by Secretary of War	100 00	
		Paid Maj. Jet. Haskins, amount paid by him and approved by Secretary of War	50 00	
				150 00
May 13	J. L. Donaldson, major, and a. q. m.	Paid Wm. H. French, June 1, 1856, for lumber and tacks	23 62	
		Paid McElderry and Lloyd, September 30, 1856, for lumber and hauling	7 51	
		Paid Joshua Harvey & Co., June 30, 1856, for 100 yards muslin	8 00	
				39 13
13	United States.....	Paid Chas. F. Smith, bvt. col. 10th infantry, amount charged him on settlement of account of Lieut. John H. Forney, for 2d quarter of 1856, in Third Auditor's office, now admitted by Secretary of War, May 8, 1857		17 00
16	J. F. Reynolds, bvt. major 3d artillery, and a. a. q. m.	Paid S. S. Rich, February 20, 1849, for 1 walnut coffin	18 00	
		Paid E J. Townsend, June 26, 1851, for 216¾ yards cotton duck	6 50	
				24 50
22	United States.....	Paid S. Crawford, attorney-at-law, May 20, 1857, for professional services as counsel for Lieutenant C. Grover, 10th infantry, on his trial on an indictment for murder, at the October term, 1856, of the circuit court of Iowa county, Wisconsin, as per retainer of Mr. Grover, by permission of the Hon. Secretary of War		1,000 00

	22	A. W. Myers, bvt. lieut. col., a. a. q. m.	Paid John W. Ashmead, March 17, 1857, for professional services rendered in relation to taking down and rebuilding a wall at United States arsenal at Philadelphia		150 00
June	9	J. B. Magruder, bvt. lieut. col., 1st artillery.	For amount charged him in Third Auditor's office on settlement of account of Lieut. A. R. Eddy, allowed by Secretary of War, May 28, 1857		9 00
	15	G. H. Crosman, dep. q. m. gen'l	Paid A. G. McPheetus, October 11, 1856, for 1 iron safe, with Bremen lock, complete	130 00	
			Paid Andrew Johnson, November 14, 1856, for rent of 2 rooms, with fire and light, occupied by a board of medical officers for the examination of candidates for the medical staff of the army, from November 1 to 13, 1856, inclusive	32 50	
			Paid Andrew Johnson, November 14, 1856, for services as messenger to the board of medical officers above mentioned, from November 1 to 13, 1856	19 50	
					182 00
	16	H. B. Hendershot, 1st lieut. 2d infantry, a. a. q. m.	Paid John Purser, March 31, 1857, for repairing 14 balls, chains, and shackles		15 90
	17	W. H. Gordon, capt., and a. a. q. m. 3d infantry	Paid José Acuitez, November 18, 1849, for services as guide from Algodones, N. M., to San Isadore, N. M., from November 16 to 19, 1849		4 00
July	2	United States	Paid Douglas A. Murray, for extra expenses necessarily incurred by him between June 9 and 23, 1857, while conducting an insane soldier of his company from Brazos St. Iago to the government hospital for the insane, in the District of Columbia		10 50
	3	W. L. Cabell, lieut. 7th infantry	Paid John Lardiner, January 19, 1857, for transportation of self and Private James Fitzpatrick, (of company E, 7th infantry,) an insane soldier, to the Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., and for transportation of himself in returning to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation		192 35
	10	United States	Paid John C. Mather for 35 days' services in visiting Fort Ripley, Minnesota Territory, and making the examinations required by the instructions contained in the letter of the Secretary of War, May 26, 1857, $280; expenses incurred, $195		475 60
	10	John F. Reynolds, capt. 3d art'y, and a. a. q. m.	Paid G. Farrell, July 16, 1853, for making, painting, and lettering 1 large chest, $12 50; 1 packing box, $1 50	14 00	
			Paid Mary F. Bailey, August 18, 1853, for making 34 brown linen mosquito quilts	47 60	
					61 60
	10	United States	Paid Charles Dunn, for professional services as counsel for Lieut. C. Grover, 10th infantry, between April and September, 1856, in the case of the State of Wisconsin *versus* Lieut. C. Grover, approved by the Secretary of War, May 13, 1857		1,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
July 24	Nathan Rice, disb. clk. War Dep't.	Paid James P. Hambleton, April 7, 1857, for 14 days' services, in the office of the Adjutant General, copying reports of army officers	$42 00	
		Paid J. P. Hambleton, for 7 days' services, in office of Adjutant General, copying reports of army officers	21 00	
		Paid J. D. Latham, for 15 days' services in arranging files of letters in the office of Secretary of War	60 00	
		Paid M. A. Potter, for copying proceedings of a court of inquiry in case of Capt. J. W. Davidson	39 50	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Co., from February 3 to April 29, 1857	104 22	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., message, J. Davis to D. D. Tompkins, New Orleans	3 26	
		Paid J. D. Latham, for 26 days in arranging files of letters in the office of Secretary of War	104 00	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., for messages from May 5 to 27, 1857.	48 67	
		Paid J. C. McGuire, for binding, in half muslin, 250 copies Regulations for Engineers	15 00	
		Paid W. A. Harris, for ruling, red and faint, 1,000 muster rolls, $5; do., 1,000 muster and pay rolls, $5; ruling 4,000 descriptive lists, $10; ruling 4,000 muster and pay rolls, $10; ruling 3,000 post returns, $7 50; ruling 4,000 muster and pay rolls, $20; ruling 300 monthly returns of officers, $1 50	59 00	
		Paid Joseph Gawler, for making table, $13; varnishing and covering round table, $7; varnishing chair, and making cushion, $2 75	22 75	
		Paid J. D Latham, 26 days arranging letters in office of the Secretary of War.	100 10	
		Paid McGregor & Co., for 1 rotary chair, $10; 1 large desk, $26; 1 end, $22; 1 lounge, $25; 1 oak arm-chair, $40; boxing and freight, $5	128 00	
		Paid Edwin Green, for a spring seat arm-chair, $11; half dozen mahogany chairs, $25; night table, $5; washstand, $1 75	42 75	
		Paid James M. Towers, agent for Magnetic Telegraph Co, for despatches, from April 18 to June 25, 1857, $64 24; do., from January 14 to June 19, 1857, $11 53	75 77	

		Paid John Alexander, for 69 yards matting, $31 05; 3 pieces binding, $3 75; 5 window shades, $12 50; sewing and putting down 69 yards matting, $6 90	54 20	
		Paid M. A. Potter, for copying proceedings of court of inquiry in the case of Capt. William K. Van Bokkelen, assistant quartermaster	23 91	
				$944 13
28	United States	Paid R. W. Hughes, for legal services in investigating the title of the United States government to the Fort Crawford reservation at Prairie du Chien, and travelling expenses, &c., attending the same		618 50
29	United States	Paid William King Heiskell, for services as agent for the sale of the military reservation at Fort Snelling, Minnesota Territory, and necessary travelling expenses incurred in the discharge of the above duty		972 58
August 4	A. Mordecai, maj. ord	Paid Adams' Express Co., freight on a box from Chicago to Washington	7 50	
		Paid William H. Parker, for 1 packing case	2 00	
		Paid F. R. Dorsett, for 1 packing case	2 00	
		Paid George Cook, for cleaning office room of Military Commission, No. 6 Winder's Building	1 25	
		Paid William H. Irish, for freight of two boxes from Washington, D. C., to Washington arsenal, by express	7 25	
				20 00
6	G. H. Crosman, lt. col. dep'y q. m.	Paid for letter balance		4 00
20	United States	Paid to William Hull, for professional services rendered as counsel for Lieut. C. Grover, 10th infantry, in the case of State of Wisconsin *versus* Lt. Grover, from April, 1856, to September 20, 1856, approved by the Secretary of War, May 13, 1857		1,000 00
22	M. S. Miller, capt. and a. q. m	Paid William Beckett, for hack hire for 2 insane soldiers	3 00	
		Paid John Lewis, for hack hire for one insane soldier from Washington to government asylum	3 00	
		Paid John Barton, for hack hire for insane soldier from railroad depot to the Adjutant General's office, from thence to government asylum	4 00	
		Paid R. Hill, for hack hire for insane soldier from War Department to government asylum	3 00	
		Paid William Johnson, for hack hire for insane soldier from War Department to government asylum	3 00	
				16 00
September 2	Douglas A. Murray, private, company F, 1st artillery.	Paid M. Sullivan, for 3 days' board for Private McConnell, 1st artillery	2 25	
		Paid J. M. Molley, for 3 days' board for Private O'Connell	3 00	
				5 25
10	John D. McPherson, late disbursing agent.	Paid James Ackerman, for 2,550 skins parchment, 10 by 16 inches, $293 77; for putting 5,000 copies of soldiers' discharges on parchments, $100		393 77

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
July 24	Nathan Rice, disb. clk. War Dep't.	Paid James P. Hambleton, April 7, 1857, for 14 days' services, in the office of the Adjutant General, copying reports of army officers	$42 00	
		Paid J. P. Hambleton, for 7 days' services, in office of Adjutant General, copying reports of army officers	21 00	
		Paid J. D. Latham, for 15 days' services in arranging files of letters in the office of Secretary of War	60 00	
		Paid M. A. Potter, for copying proceedings of a court of inquiry in case of Capt. J. W. Davidson	39 50	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Co., from February 3 to April 29, 1857	104 22	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., message, J. Davis to D. D. Tompkins, New Orleans	3 26	
		Paid J. D. Latham, for 26 days in arranging files of letters in the office of Secretary of War	104 00	
		Paid William B. Walworth, cashier, &c., for messages from May 5 to 27, 1857.	48 67	
		Paid J. C. McGuire, for binding, in half muslin, 250 copies Regulations for Engineers	15 00	
		Paid W. A. Harris, for ruling, red and faint, 1,000 muster rolls, $5; do., 1,000 muster and pay rolls, $5; ruling 4,000 descriptive lists, $10; ruling 4,000 muster and pay rolls, $10; ruling 3,000 post returns, $7 50; ruling 4,000 muster and pay rolls, $20; ruling 300 monthly returns of officers, $1 50	59 00	
		Paid Joseph Gawler, for making table, $13; varnishing and covering round table, $7; varnishing chair, and making cushion, $2 75	22 75	
		Paid J. D Latham, 26 days arranging letters in office of the Secretary of War	100 10	
		Paid McGregor & Co., for 1 rotary chair, $10; 1 large desk, $26; 1 end, $22; 1 lounge, $25; 1 oak arm-chair, $40; boxing and freight, $5	128 00	
		Paid Edwin Green, for a spring seat arm-chair, $11; half dozen mahogany chairs, $25; night table, $5; washstand, $1 75	42 75	
		Paid James M. Towers, agent for Magnetic Telegraph Co, for despatches, from April 18 to June 25, 1857, $64 24; do., from January 14 to June 19, 1857, $11 53	75 77	

		Onondaga and Turk's Island salt	5 80	
		Paid M. A. Potter, for copying experiments with Onondaga and Turk's Island salt	14 16	
		Paid S. M. Waggaman, August 29, 1857, for copying reports of experiments with Onondaga and Turk's Island salt	12 84	
		Paid J. C. Lyon, August 29, 1857, for copying reports of experiments with Onondaga and Turk's Island salt	11 16	
		Paid J. D. Latham, August 31, 1857, for 25 days in arranging files of letters in the office of the Secretary of War	100 00	
		Paid E. Randolph, September 1, 1857, for copying defence and appendix to court-martial in the case of Major Giles Porter, United States army	74 01	
		Paid Charles B. Noyes, operator for New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company, for 13 despatches during the month of August, 1857	31 74	
		Paid W. A. Harris, September 22, 1857, for ruling 1,000 regimental returns and 3,000 post returns, $10; ruling, faint and red, 2,000 muster company rolls, $10 ruling 500 copies department returns, $1 25; binding 250 "Camels" in muslin, $75	96 25	
		Paid M. A. Potter September 23, 1857, for copying muster and pay rolls, New Mexican volunteers	15 00	
		Paid A. C. Varden, September 23, 1857, for copying muster and pay rolls, New Mexican volunteers	10 00	
		Paid James M. Towers, agent Magnetic Telegraph Company, for despatches, from June 30 to September 28	70 54	
		Paid J. D. Latham, for 25 days' services in arranging files of letters in the office of the Secretary of War	100 00	
		Paid James M. Towers, agent for Telegraph Company, for messages from July 8 to September 11, 1857	55 75	
				1,216 90
				10,457 96

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *February* 11, 1858.

T. J. D. FULLER, *Second Auditor.*

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 66.

ARMY REGISTER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A transcript of the official Army Register.

FEBRUARY 23, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 19, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of June 14, 1848, I have the honor to transmit herewith a transcript of the official Army Register for the year ending June 30, 1857, showing the annual pay of each officer of the army, the amount paid him for rations, servants, and forage, and the gross amount paid or allowed him, in all respects, for and on his account, for and during the preceding fiscal year, from the appropriations for the support of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Transcript of the official Army Register for the year 1857, *exhibiting therein; the amount paid him for rations, servants and forage, and account, for the fiscal year*

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
GENERAL OFFICERS.						
Major General.						
Winfield Scott.....June 25, 1841	Bvt. lieut. gen., Mar. 29, 1847.	12	$3,940 00	$11,688 00	$1,096 00	$872 00
Brigadier Generals.						
John E. Wool .....June 26, 1841	Bvt. maj. gen., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	2,576 90	3,118 20	1,089 92	266 00
David E. Twiggs. .....June 30, 1846	Bvt. maj. gen., Sept. 23, 1846.	10	1,940 00	1,094 40	678 60	240 00
Persifor F. Smith.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt. maj. gen., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	2,640 00	3,285 00	1,086 00	266 00
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
Adjutant General: Colonel.						
Samuel Cooper .....July 15, 1852	Bvt., May 30, 1848 ..	12	1,320 00	2,190 00	567 00	266 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Lorenzo Thomas .....July 15, 1852	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	1,140 00	1,204 50	567 00	266 00
Majors.						
Edward D. Townsend..July 15, 1852	.....	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	266 00
Wm. W. Mackall.....Aug. 5, 1853	Bvt., Aug 20, 1847..	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	266 00
George Deas.....Dec. 13, 1855	....do.....do	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	266 00
Irvin McDowell.....Mar. 31, 1856	.....	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	266 00
Captains.						
Francis N. Page .....May 12, 1847	Major bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	48 00
Don Carlos Buell.....Jan. 25, 1848	....do.....do	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
William A. Nichols.....July 29, 1852	Major bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	72 00
David R. Jones.....Mar. 16, 1853	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Seth Williams.....Aug. 16, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Julius P. Garesché .....Nov. 9, 1855	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	.....
Fitz John Porter.....June 27, 1856	Major bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	818 33	657 00	281 94	87 46
John Withers ..... June 27, 1856	.....	12	817 00	547 50	281 20	82 40
JUDGE ADVOCATE.						
Major.						
John F. Lee .....Mar. 2, 1849	....	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	272 00
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
Colonels.						
Sylvester Churchill.....June 26, 1841	Bvt. brig. gen., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	1,320 00	1,586 30	567 00	266 00
Jos. K. F. Mansfield....May 28, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	1,320 00	1,314 00	567 00	266 00

the annual pay opposite the name of each officer or person contained the gross amount paid or allowed him, in all respects, for and on his ending June 30, 1857.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$16,886 00	$457 70	$720 00	$236 48	....	.....	.....	.....	$18,222 18	$2,998 subsistence and $312 forage belong to fiscal year 1856.
7,053 02	530 00	664 00	590 00	$7 00	.....	.....	.....	8,854 02	
3,253 00	9 31	65 35	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,433 66	
7,299 00	284 99	144 00	461 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,189 79	Fuel in kind from Aug. to March.
4,365 00	246 27	480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,093 27	
3,199 50	241 84	440 00	1,069 60	22 00	.....	.....	.....	4,922 94	No fuel and quarters in April.
2,581 50	165 62	293 16	88 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,129 08	No fuel and quarters July 21 to October 17.
2,573 50	251 50	.....	77 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,902 00	Public quarters.
2,591 50	196 48	96 00	715 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,519 48	Quarters in kind Nov. to February.
2,581 50	128 35	384 39	918 20	28 00	.....	.....	.....	4,090 44	No fuel and quarters Oct. 1 to Dec. 11, and June.
1,938 00	55 82	.....	.....	....	.....	$85 16	.....	2,078 98	Public quarters.
1,966 00	79 63	234 61	357 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,658 14	
1,962 00	217 77	324 00	.....	.....	.....	17 40	.....	2,521 17	
1,676 50	241 77	156 78	193 30	96 25	.....	13 88	.....	2,578 48	No fuel and quarters July to Sept.; quarters in kind, except May and June.
1,876 50	152 07	288 00	57 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	2,377 57	
1,890 00	198 92	349 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,438 10	Also included fuel and quarters July 16, 1855, to April 1, 1856, "difference."
1,844 66	189 05	175 94	151 80	.....	.....	.....	$0 18	2,361 63	No fuel and quarters in December.
1,798 10	53 79	196 32	669 80	.....	.....	52 62	.....	2,639 63	
2,675 00	122 39	384 00	45 00	8 75	.....	35 59	.....	3,340 73	
3,741 30	248 27	480 00	515 92	14 60	.....	.....	.....	4,999 49	
3,489 00	205 82	300 00	496 80	19 00	.....	.....	.....	4,449 62	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.						
Quartermaster General: Brigadier General.						
Thomas S. Jesup .....May 8, 1818	Bvt. maj. gen., May 8, 1828.	12	$1,488 00	$2,622 00	$814 50	$209 10
Assistant Quartermasters General: Colonels.						
Henry Stanton.....July 7, 1838	Brig. gen. bvt., Jan. 1, 1847.	1 m. 1 d.	93 00	89 60	42 76	24 80
Thomas F. Hunt.....Sept. 16, 1851	Bvt., May 30, 1848 ..	5	450 00	428 40	206 20	120 00
Charles Thomas..... Aug. 1, 1856	....	12	1,305 00	1,417 50	567 00	288 00
Daniel D. Tompkins....Dec. 22, 1856	.....	12	1,236 00	1,371 30	567 00	288 00
Deputy Quartermasters General: Lieutenant Colonels.						
Thomas Swords .....Aug. 1, 1856	Bvt., May 30, 1848 ..	12	1,125 00	1,085 70	567 00	288 00
George H. Crosman ....Dec. 22, 1856	.....	12	1,054 83	1,152 30	567 00	288 00
Quartermasters: Majors.						
David H. Vinton.....Mar. 3, 1847	.....	12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	288 00
Osborne Cross .....July 24, 1847	.....	12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	96 00
Michael M. Clark.....Aug. 1, 1856	....	11	870 00	1,005 00	496 20	948 00
Ebenezer S. Sibley.....Dec. 22, 1856	Bvt., Feb. 23, 184...	12	903 33	985 50	434 63	197 33
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.						
Captains.						
Edwin B. Babbitt.....July 7, 1838	Bvt. major, May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	96 00
Robert E. Clary .....do.....	....	12	840 00	985 50	283 50	96 00
Abraham C. Myers.....Nov. 21, 1839	Bvt. lieut. col., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Morris S. Miller. .....Sept. 13, 1845	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Alex. Montgomery.....May 11, 1846	....	12	1,440 00	925 60	290 10	96 00
Robert Allen .....do.....	Bvt. major, April 18, 1847.	12	800 00	815 00	287 40	96 00
Wm. W. Chapman.....do.....	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Henry C. Wayne .....do.....	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
James Belger.....Aug. 18, 1846	Bvt. major, May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
James L. Donaldson...Mar. 3, 1847	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Langdon C. Easton .....do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Thomas L. Brent.....do.....	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	32 00
Justus McKinstry .....do.....	Bvt. major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Frederick H. Masten.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Thomas Jordan.....do.....	.....	10	740 00	735 50	242 30	8 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$5,133 60	$235 50	$480 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,849 10	
250 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 16	Died Aug. 1, 1856.
1,204 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,204 60	Died Dec. 22, 1856.
3,577 50	246 52	462 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,286 02	Fuel and quarters deducted for ⅓ of May.
3,461 30	527 50	.....	$72 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,061 20	Public quarters.
3,065 70	265 14	601 35	852 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,784 99	No fuel and quart's Sept. 1 to Oct. 19, and Nov. and December.
3,092 13	221 72	384 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802 85	
2,910 00	97 99	287 48	728 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,023 77	No fuel and quart's Sept. 1 to Oct. 16, and Nov. and December.
2,718 00	424 20	697 41	304 80	$19 00	.....	$537 50	.....	4,700 91	
2,619 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619 20	Not on duty.
2,520 79	80 59	64 22	111 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,797 40	Fuel and quarters deducted in April and parts of other months; quarters in kind prior to February.
2,314 50	243 22	288 00	28 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,874 12	
2,995 00	48 84	110 15	972 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,336 09	
2,095 50	110 00	285 77	497 80	6 00	.....	.....	.....	2,995 07	Fuel and quarters omitted Jan. 11 to Mar. 7.
2,095 50	152 07	288 00	46 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581 97	
2,751 70	144 24	240 00	242 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,378 04	$500 pay, and $49 60 subsistence, belongs to fiscal year 1856; fuel and quarters omitted for May; quarters in kind in June.
1,998 40	411 36	1,080 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,489 76	Two months, amount $242 60, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,986 00	103 58	265 50	251 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,606 68	
1,986 00	8 49	58 70	301 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,354 99	
1,986 00	136 02	218 30	362 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,702 82	Fuel and quarters deducted Aug. 15 to Sept. 10.
2,095 50	192 28	288 00	299 60	19 00	.....	.....	.....	2,894 38	
1,986 00	217 77	324 00	5 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	2,533 77	
2,031 50	81 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 35	.....	2,186 01	Public quarters.
1,986 00	82 50	.....	344 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,413 30	Do.
1,986 00	16 56	40 13	178 30	1 00	.....	.....	.....	2,221 99	Quarters for December, in kind.
1,725 80	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 09	.....	1,923 82	$31 20, subsistence, belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Stewart Van Vleit .....June 4, 1847	.....	12	$840 00	$766 50	$283 50	$96 00
Daniel H. Rucker.....Feb. 7, 1847	Bvt. major, Feb. 23, 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
James G. Martin.....Aug. 5, 1847	Bvt major, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	768 90	283 50	96 00
Rufus Ingalls.....Jan. 12, 1848	....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. K. Van Bokkelen, July 28, 1853	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Ralph W. Kirkham. ...Nov. 16. 1854	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847	12	840 00	657 00	278 66	96 00
Parmenas T. Tumley..Mar. 2, 1855	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
John C. McFerran .....Aug. 20, 1855	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Eugene E. McLean ....Aug. 29, 1855	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Winfield S. Hancock. Nov. 7, 1855	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	86 13
John H. Dickerson.....June 18, 1856	.....	12	813 00	547 50	280 80	117 60
Frederick Myers.....Aug. 29, 1856	.....	12	794 67	657 00	281 50	77 67
George H. Paige .....Dec. 26, 1856	.....	12	839 00	558 50	179 18	17 60
MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.						
Reuben M. Potter .....Mar. 23, 1848	.....	12	1,490 00	.....	... .	.....
George Gibson, jr.....April 9, 1853	.....	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Samuel H. Montgomery. Mar. 14, 1857	.....	9 m. 25 d.	351 76	.....	.....	.....
Wm R. Gibson..... Mar. 14, 1857	.....	3 m. 12 d.	422 04	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence Taliaferro...Mar. 14, 1857	.....	3 m. 12 d.	422 05	.....	.....	.....
Chester B. White.....Mar. 30, 1857	.....	3	372 48	....	.....	.....
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.						
Commissary General of Subsistence: Colonel.						
George Gibson .....April 18, 1818	Maj. gen. bvt., May 30, 1848.	12	1,320 00	1,642 50	567 00	288 00
Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence: Lieutenant Colonel.						
Joseph P. Taylor.....Nov. 30, 1841	Col. bvt., May 30, 1848.	12	1,140 00	1,423 50	567 00	288 00
Majors.						
Richard B. Lee.....Nov. 30, 1841	Bvt., June 9, 1836....	12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	288 00
John B. Grayson.....Oct. 21, 1852	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	1,094 40	567 00	288 00
Captains.						
Amos B. Eaton .....July 7, 1838	Maj. bvt., February 23, 1847.	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	96 00
John C. Casey .....July 7, 1838	....	5 m. 25 d.	291 42	380 40	119 77	22 45
George G. Waggaman...Dec. 9, 1841	Maj. bvt., September 23, 1846.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Alexander E Shiras....Mar. 3, 1847	....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. B. Blair.....Sept. 27, 1850	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	72 00
Isaac Bowen..... Sept 27, 1850	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847...	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	56 00
Charles L. Kilburn.....Sept. 13, 1853	....do.....do....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	88 07
Marcus D. L. Simpson..Mar. 26, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
Henry F. Clarke.....Jan. 12, 1857	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	744 00	671 40	277 70	49 00
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.						
Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel						
Thomas Lawson.....Nov. 30, 1836	Brig. gen. bvt., May 30, 1848.	12	2,740 00	985 50	.....	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,986 00	$166 81	$218 71	$857 29	$35 00	.....	.....	.....	$2,262 93	Fuel and quarters deducted March 19 to May 15; quarters in kind in June.
1,890 00	.....	294 00	.....	.....	.....	$154 43	.....	2,368 43	
1,988 40	158 99	.....	203 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350 76	Fuel and quarters deducted Aug. 15 to 31; public quarters remainder of year.
1,876 50	132 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,008 67	Public quarters.
1,876 50	188 05	283 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,318 05	No fuel and quarters for June.
1,871 66	.....	.....	129 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 86	Public quarters.
1,876 50	.....	.....	.....	45 00	.....	.....	.....	1,921 50	Do.
1,876 50	.....	.....	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,906 50	Do.
1,876 50	110 71	394 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,388 21	
1,866 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 24	.....	1,884 87	Do.
1,758 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 90	Special duty.
1,811 04	.....	.....	493 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,304 04	
1,588 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	$16 52	.....	.....	1,604 80	From 2d infantry.
1,490 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490 00	Public quarters.
1,490 00	.....	144 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634 00	
351 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351 76	
422 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422 04	
422 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422 05	
372 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 48	
3,817 50	297 98	252 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,367 16	
3,418 50	205 73	302 11	241 20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	4,239 54	No fuel and quarters for June.
3,019 50	445 80	840 00	260 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,564 80	
2,909 40	276 11	432 00	19 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	3,640 51	
2,314 50	218 51	360 00	11 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	2,908 01	No fuel and quarters for September.
754 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 31	.....	811 35	Died Dec. 25, 1856.
2,095 50	185 98	284 80	268 60	5 00	.....	.....	.....	2,839 88	
2,095 50	148 12	272 00	213 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,728 93	
1,992 60	110 75	324 00	.....	.....	.....	32 86	.....	2,459 61	
1,836 50	254 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 12	.....	2,164 78	Public quarters.
1,868 50	80 10	106 37	.....	10 00	.....	8 52	.....	2,073 49	No fuel and quarters November 11 to Nov. 30, and Jan. and April; quarters in kind Feb. to June.
1,876 50	132 46	196 00	606 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811 76	Fuel and quarters deducted for part of April.
1,742 70	61 30	98 13	179 60	15 00	.....	.....	.....	2,096 73	No fuel and quarters March 1 to March 6, and part of April; fuel & quarters July, Aug., Dec., and Feb.
3,725 50	228 12	480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,433 62	

Transcipt of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Surgeons, with rank of Major.						
Benjamin F. Harney ...Aug. 17, 1814	.....	12	$960 00	$1,752 00	$567 00	$288 00
Walter V. Wheaton....Sept. 4, 1816	.....	12	960 00	1,752 00	567 00	288 00
Clement A. Finley .....July 13, 1832	.....	12	960 00	1,642 50	567 00	216 00
Richard S. Satterlee....July 13, 1832	.....	12	960 00	1,570 80	567 00	288 00
Samuel G. J De Camp .Dec. 1, 1833	....	12	960 00	1,533 00	567 00	288 00
Robert C. Wood.....July 4, 1838	.....	12	960 00	1,533 00	567 00	288 00
Charles S. Tripler.....July 7, 1838	.....	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	288 00
Chales McDougall.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	288 00
Burton Randall..... do.....	.....	11	880 00	1,206 00	520 00	264 00
Nathan S. Jarvis.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	216 00
Adam N. McLaren .....June 30, 1839	.....	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	288 00
Joseph J. B. Wright.....Mar. 26, 1844	.....	10	800 00	1,094 40	472 40	240 00
John B. Porter.....Oct. 4, 1846	.....	12	960 00	1,200 00	567 00	288 00
John M. Cuyler..... .Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	960 00	1,038 00	567 00	288 00
Madison Mills .....do.....	.....	11	880 00	1,005 40	525 60	264 00
Samuel P. Moore.....April 30, 1849	....	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	216 00
Bernard M Byrne.....Mar. 31, 1853	.....	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	240 00
Eugene H. Abadie.... .July 24, 1853	.....	12	960 00	875 40	567 00	288 00
Charles McCormick....Dec. 7, 1853	.....	12	960 00	858 60	567 00	288 00
Charles H. Laub.....Oct. 17, 1854	....	12	960 00	830 10	567 00	288 00
Josiah Simpson.....Aug. 12, 1855	.....	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	216 00
William J. Sloan..... Dec. 20, 1855	.....	11	880 00	703 50	520 00	256 00
William S. King.....Aug. 29, 1856	.....	12	941 00	813 70	527 65	233 60
David C. De Leon .....do.....	....	12	941 00	837 30	521 75	161 60
Thomas C. Madison .....do.....	.....	10	721 00	715 30	373 75	147 60
Joseph K. Barnes.....do....	.....	12	941 00	837 30	521 75	241 60
Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain.						
Joseph Eaton.....June 1, 1821	....	12	840 00	1,759 00	283 50	.....
Benjamin King.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	1,642 50	283 50	96 00
Joseph H. Bailey.....Nov. 28, 1834	.....	12	840 00	1,314 00	283 50	88 00
Levi H. Holden.....June 15, 1840	.....	12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	88 00
Richard F. Simpson ....Aug. 1, 1840	.....	12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	96 00
Richard H. Coolidge....Aug. 16, 1841	....	12	840 00	1,190 60	283 50	80 00
Charles C. Keeney.....Mar. 19, 1845	.....	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 5	.....
Robert Murray.....June 29, 1846	.....	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	32 00
John F. Head..... ....Aug. 6, 1846	.....	12	890 00	1,071 00	304 00	104 00
Lewis A. Edwards.....Aug. 27, 1846	.....	12	840 00	1,014 80	277 70	8 00
John F. Hammond.....Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	840 00	742 00	283 50	24 00
Elisha J. Bailey.....do.....	....	12	840 00	750 00	283 50	72 00
George E. Cooper.....Aug. 28, 1847	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Ebenezer Swift.....Aug. 30, 1847	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	48 00
Glover Perin..... Dec. 4, 1847	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	80 00
Peter G S. Ten Broeck.Dec. 13, 1847	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
John Campbell.....do.....	....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	88 00
John E. Summers.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	225 50	16 00
Charles H. Smith .....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
John M. Haden .....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	274 50	63 00
Charles H. Crane..... Feb. 2, 1848	..... .	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$3,567 00	$107 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,674 58	Public quarters.
3,567 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,567 00	
3,385 50	304 23	$384 00	$244 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,317 93	
3,385 80	272 53	480 00	18 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,157 13	
3,348 00	193 14	288 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,829 14	
3,348 00	192 39	384 00	57 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,981 39	
2,573 50	241 66	.....	28 80	$11 25	.....	$91 51	$1 51	2,948 23	Public quarters.
3,129 00	239 90	384 00	38 40	.....	.....	.....	84	3,792 14	
2,870 00	19 00	.....	.....	8 75	.....	.....	.....	2,897 75	Public quarters.
3,057 00	112 25	.....	149 20	.....	.....	81 94	.....	3,400 39	Do.
3,129 00	57 23	117 33	190 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,493 76	Quarters deducted Oct. 20 to Nov. 20; public quarters Nov. 20 to June 30.
2,606 80	113 75	.....	341 80	.....	.....	.....	25	3,089 60	Public quarters.
3,05 5 00	427 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,442 00	Do.
2,853 00	144 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,997 88	Do.
2,675 00	112 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,787 86	Do.
2,619 00	157 88	.....	10 40	.....	.....	80 72	6 51	2,874 51	Do.
2,643 00	303 00	.....	89 25	.....	.....	56 36	.....	3,131 01	Do.
2,682 40	117 85	72 00	458 70	.....	.....	20 46	.....	3,351 41	Public quarters, except July and August.
2,673 00	139 53	439 00	.....	79 00	.....	.....	.....	3,323 53	
2,645 10	155 19	.....	636 00	12 50	.....	.....	32	3,449 11	Public quarters.
2,509 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 22	.....	2,697 72	
2,359 50	266 27	399 00	.....	52 50	.....	15 81	.....	3,083 08	
2,515 95	70 50	100 00	139 50	.....	.....	45 34	.....	2,871 29	Quarters in kind, except July to Sept.; no fuel in October.
2,461 65	.....	261 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,722 65	Public qrs. July and Aug.
1,957 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 24	.....	2,114 89	Two months, amount $291 40, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,541 65	130 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 28	50	2,691 27	Public quarters.
2,875 50	9 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,885 02	Public quarters.
2,862 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,862 00	On duty at the Military Asylum
5,525 50	96 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 23	33	2,632 68	No fuel and quarters Oct. and Nov; public quarters remainder of year.
2,416 00	118 27	229 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,763 77	Fuel and quarters Oct. 1, 1855, to June 15, 1856, included; public quarters April to June.
2,424 00	16 00	.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,468 00	Public quarters.
2,394 10	58 26	72 00	180 10	.....	.....	5 85	.....	2,710 31	Fuel in kind, except July to Sept.
2,218 50	64 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 11	.....	2,634 61	Public quarters.
2,250 50	56 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 91	18	2,503 26	Do.
2,369 00	36 96	.....	.....	16 25	.....	.....	27	2,422 48	1 month, amt. $108 50, belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,140 50	152 07	288 00	.....	.....	.....	184 01	....	2,764 58	
1,889 50	69 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	313 44	.....	2,272 81	Public quarters.
1,945 50	15 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 01	18	2,013 82	Do.
1,767 00	6 00	.....	.....	81 25	.....	.....	....	1,854 25	Do.
1,719 00	164 71	.....	593 15	.....	.....	97 21	.....	2,574 07	Fuel drawn twice for Nov.; public quarters.
1,751 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 14	....	1,761 14	
1,699 00	4 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	326 57	.....	2,029 74	Public quarters.
1,759 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 66	....	1,775 66	Do.
1,629 00	10 43	.....	151 30	2 50	.....	145 35	....	1,938 58	Do.
1,767 00	18 33	54 19	262 50	57 50	.....	.....	.....	2,159 52	
1,725 20	63 74	.....	279 00	.....	.....	49 28	....	2,117 22	Public quarters.
1,767 00	20 95	71 00	722 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581 45	Fuel and quarters belong to previous fiscal year.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Lyman H. Stone.....Dec. 13, 1847	.....	12	$840 00	$547 50	$283 50	.....
Thomas A. McParlin...Mar. 2, 1849	.....	2	100 00	61 00	41 20	$8 00
John Byrne.....do.....	.....	9	630 00	575 40	x12 70	16 00
Lafayette Guild.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
William F. Edgar.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Thomas H. Williams.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	32 00
George K. Wood.....June 29, 1849	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Joseph B. Brown.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	48 00
Alexander B. Hasson.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	32 00
Jonathan Letherman.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
William A. Hammond.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	88 00
Edward W. Johns.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	64 00
William W. Anderson.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	96 00
Robert O. Abbott.....Nov. 23, 1849	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	56 00
Thomas M. Getty.....Nov. 23, 1850	.....	6	420 00	276 00	142 20	48 00
David L. Magruder.....Feb. 1, 1850	.....	12	840 00	547 50	259 10	52 00
William J. H. White.....Mar. 19, 1850	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	88 00
Rodney Glisan.....May 2, 1850	.....	12	880 00	532 50	280 50	88 00
Elisha P. Langworthy..May 16, 1851	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	92 00
Saml. W. Crawford, jr..Mar. 10, 1851	.....	18	1,102 22	715 70	406 90	144 00
John J. Milhau.....April 30, 1851	.....	14	940 00	608 50	394 70	104 00
Horace R. Wirtz.....Dec. 5, 1846	.....	11	770 00	501 00	259 70	80 00
Aquila P. Ridgely.....June 30, 1851	.....	12	840 00	547 50	283 50	80 00
Charles Page.....Dec. 2, 1851	.....	12	756 11	501 10	240 00	88 00
Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant.						
Archibald Taylor.....	.....	4	133 33	98 40	89 60	32 00
Charles Sutherland.....Aug. 5, 1852	.....	12	579 96	400 40	274 10	96 00
Basil Norris.....Oct. 11, 1852	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Thomas O. Henry.....Mar. 1, 1853	.....	10	553 30	364 80	240 30	72 00
Andrew J. Ford.....May 11, 1853	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Edward P. Vollum.....May 31, 1853	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
John Moore.....June 29, 1853	.....	14	706 62	486 80	394 70	112 00
Andrew K. Smith.....July 26, 1853	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	76 00
Richard Potts.....Sept. 16, 1853	.....	8	426 65	291 60	188 90	98 00
Richard H. Alexander..Dec. 2, 1853	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	76 00
George Suckley.....do.....	.....	4	133 33	98 40	89 60	16 00
Robert L. Brodie.....May 15, 1854	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Dewitt C. Peters.....Aug. 15, 1854	.....	3	99 99	73 6	61 90	24 00
Albert J. Myer.....Sept. 18, 1854	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Nathaniel S. Crowell...Nov. 8, 1854	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	80 00
Joseph R. Smith.....Dec. 15, 1854	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
James T. Ghiselin.....June 1, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Pascal A. Quinan.....Aug. 15, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
John F. Randolph.....Dec. 24, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
James C. Herndon.....Feb. 22, 1856	.....	11 m. 23 d.	607 51	488 40	277 72	70 13
George Taylor.....April 1, 1856	.....	9	479 98	327 60	212 40	72 00
John J. Gaenslen.....May 16, 1856	.....	10 m. 11 d.	559 85	376 80	244 51	56 93
George Hammond.....June 28, 1856	.....	8 m. 28 d.	476 41	324 00	210 53	55 46
William J. L'Engle.....Aug. 28, 1856	.....	9	479 97	327 60	210 90	72 00
B. J. D. Irwin.....do.....	.....	7 m. 24 d.	415 97	283 20	183 30	62 40
Anthony Hegar.....Aug. 29, 1856	.....	9 m. 20 d.	515 56	351 60	228 02	61 33

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,671 00	$222 33	$171 60	.....	.....	.....	$157 00	.....	$2,221 93	Including fuel, $157 22, and quarters, $171 60, Oct. 9, 1852, to July 11, 1853; public quarters.
210 20	11 57	.....	$34 00	$30 00	.....	.....	.....	285 77	Total amount belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,434 10	.....	.....	68 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503 00	
1,767 00	69 81	.....	271 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,108 56	Public quarters.
1,767 00	149 85	127 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	$0 30	2,106 15	
1,703 00	114 58	.....	.....	20 00	.....	89 80	.....	1,927 38	Do.
1,767 00	147 07	264 00	131 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,309 67	
1,719 00	7 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 53	.....	1,746 56	Do.
1,691 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 88	.....	1,839 88	Do.
1,767 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,767 00	Do.
1,759 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 75	.....	1,826 75	Do.
1,735 00	64 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 49	30	1,829 53	Do.
1,767 00	8 47	.....	234 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,010 27	Do.
1,727 00	4 60	.....	171 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,903 00	Do.
886 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 49	.....	918 69	Do.
1,698 60	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	191 57	.....	1,897 17	
1,759 00	4 68	32 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,796 08	
1,721 00	22 50	.....	68 70	.....	.....	31 20	.....	1,843 40	1 month, amt. $108 50, belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,763 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763 00	
2,368 82	15 30	.....	365 80	101 25	.....	.....	.....	2,369 55	6 months, amt. $601 79, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,977 20	.....	.....	642 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619 20	2 months, amt. $210 20, belong to 1856.
1,610 70	.....	.....	246 00	.....	.....	44 00	.....	1,900 70	
1,751 00	8 74	9 00	284 50	.....	.....	18 00	.....	2,071 24	Fuel in kind in Sept.
1,585 21	2 17	.....	445 45	.....	.....	36 85	.....	2,069 68	Public quarters.
346 33	.....	.....	77 00	.....	.....	8 59	.....	431 92	Resigned Oct. 31, 1856.
1,350 46	.....	.....	.....	13 75	.....	.....	.....	1,364 21	3 mos., amt. $258 49, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	55 75	.....	.....	.....	1,513 21	
1,230 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 20	.....	1,333 60	
1,457 46	117 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575 01	
1,457 46	.....	.....	768 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,226 36	Public quarters.
1,630 12	95 00	88 00	88 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,901 82	2 months, amt. $172 66, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters July to November.
1,437 46	1 16	.....	.....	14 00	.....	9 61	47	1,462 70	Fuel in kind Sept. to June; public quarters.
935 15	35 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 90	.....	1,041 87	
1,427 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 47	.....	1,473 93	
330 33	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 96	.....	348 79	Resigned Oct. 3, 1856; public quarters.
1,457 46	18 95	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546 41	Public quarters.
259 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259 49	Resigned Oct. 1, 1856.
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,441 46	58 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 39	.....	1,525 25	Public quarters.
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	68 25	.....	.....	12	1,525 83	Do.
1,457 46	41 71	.....	.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	1,511 67	Fuel drawn twice for April and May; public quarters.
1,457 46	.....	.....	117 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574 76	
1,457 46	23 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,480 55	Public quarters.
1,403 76	47 12	.....	148 20	.....	.....	14 68	.....	1,613 76	Do.
1,091 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091 98	
1,233 09	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	68 56	.....	1,314 15	
1,066 40	.....	.....	61 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128 15	
1,09 . 47	35 42	.....	1,075 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201 64	
944 87	.....	.....	.....	31 25	.....	.....	.....	976 12	
1,156 51	.....	.....	670 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,826 51	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Asa Wall.....Aug. 29, 1856	.....	9 m. 19 d.	$513 74	$350 40	$227 28	$77 06
Charles Brewer.....do.....	.....	9 m. 21 d.	516 63	340 00	228 75	77 60
Wm. H. Babcock.....do.....	.....	9 m. 19 d.	513 74	350 40	227 28	77 06
Edward N Covey.....do.....	.....	9 m. 24 d.	522 63	356 40	230 61	78 40
Richard D. Lynde.....do.....	.....	9 m. 24 d.	522 63	356 40	230 60	78 40
Robert Orr Craig.....do.....	.....	9 m. 16 d.	506 40	346 80	224 92	68 26
Charles F. Alexander...Oct. 1, 1856	.....	8 m. 7 d.	439 08	298 80	194 08	65 86
James Simons.....Oct. 3, 1856	.....	8 m. 7 d.	489 10	632 10	194 08	65 87
B. A. Clements.....Nov. 4, 1856	.....	7 m. 5 d.	382 19	260 40	169 01	57 33
Lewis Taylor.....Mar. 3, 1857	.....	1 m. 5 d.	62 21	42 00	27 41	9 33
Calvin G. Hollenbush...June 4, 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberts Bartolow.....June 4, 1857	.....	26 days.	46 21	31 20	20 36	6 93
PAY DEPARTMENT.						
Paymaster General, with rank of Colonel.						
Benj F. Larned.....July 20, 1854	.....	12	2,740 00	876 60	.....	.....
Deputy Paymaster General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.						
Timothy P Andrews...Dec. 17, 1851	.....	12	1,140 00	1,216 50	567 00	288 00
Eugene Van Ness.....Feb. 1, 1855	.....	12	1,140 00	876 00	567 00	288 00
Paymasters, with rank of Major.						
Thomas J. Leslie..... Nov. 27, 1815	.....	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	288 00
Benjamin Walker.....Dec. 17, 1839	.....	12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	288 00
St Clair Denney.....Oct. 15, 1841	.....	12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	288 00
David Hunter.....Mar. 14, 1842	.....	11	880 00	904 50	520 00	240 00
Lloyd Beall ....Sept. 13, 1844	.....	12	960 00	985 50	567 00	288 00
Andrew J. Coffee .....Feb. 23, 1847	Lt. col. bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	960 00	657 00	567 00	288 00
Geo. H. Ringgold.....July 21, 1847	.....	12	960 00	657 00	567 00	192 00
Henry Hill.....Nov. 6, 1847	.....	6	480 00	276 00	284 40	144 00
Robert B. Reynolds....Mar. 2, 1849	Former com. Mar. 3, 1847.	12	960 00	657 00	567 00	288 00
Jeremiah Y Dashiell.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	653 00	567 00	288 00
Sackfield Maclin.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	657 00	567 00	288 00
Augustus W. Gaines.....do.....	.....	11	880 00	581 20	514 00	264 00
Albert J. Bennett .....do.....	Lt. col. bvt., June 11, 1847.	8	640 00	424 20	377 80	192 00
Hiram Leonard ..... do.....	.....	12	960 00	613 20	567 00	272 00
Francis A. Cunningham.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	547 50	567 00	288 00
Geo. C. Hutter.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	1,095 00	567 00	288 00
Albert J. Smith .....June 1, 1849	.....	12	960 00	547 50	567 00	176 00
Nathan W. Brown.....Sept. 5, 1849	.....	12	960 00	547 50	567 00	288 00
John R Hagner.....Jan. 9, 1850	.....	5 m. 6 d.	416 00	258 50	246 20	144 80
Benj. W. Brice.....Feb. 9, 1852	.....	12	960 00	557 10	567 00	288 00
Cary H. Fry .....Feb. 7, 1853	.....	12	960 00	547 50	567 00	288 00
Benjamin Alvord.....June 22, 1854	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1857..	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	272 00
Robert H. Chilton.....July 25, 1854	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	960 00	766 50	567 00	288 00
Franklin E. Hunt .....Mar. 2, 1857	.....	12	960 00	985 50	567 00	120 00
Henry Prince.....May 23, 1857	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	960 00	876 00	567 00	288 00
Samuel Woods.....Dec. 24, 1856	.....	12	876 65	766 50	422 84	107 20
Abraham B. Ragan.... Mar. 13, 1857	.....	3 m. 13 d.	274 66	194 80	161 96	82 40

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,168 48	.....	.....	$84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,252 48	
1,162 98	$69 26	.....	132 10	.....	.....	$0 43	.....	1,364 77	Public quarters.
1,168 48	15 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 18	1,183 79	
1,188 04	26 70	.....	141 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356 64	Do.
1,188 03	.....	.....	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,207 03	Do.
1,148 39	.....	.....	688 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,837 26	
997 82	10 01	.....	220 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227 83	Do.
1,381 15	.....	.....	245 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,626 95	
868 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	868 93	
140 95	15 84	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 79	Do.
.....	34 67	.....	33 25	.....	.....	.....	18	68 10	Accepted appointment July 8, 1857. Public quarters.
104 70	.....	.....	135 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 60	
3,616 00	215 71	$399 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,230 93	Fuel and quarters deducted, July 18 to Sept. 18.
3,211 50	134 46	.....	113 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,459 76	Public quarters.
2,871 00	414 83	574 00	658 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,517 83	
3,129 00	192 39	384 00	235 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940 49	
3,019 50	217 64	384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,621 14	
2,910 00	217 64	384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,511 64	
2,544 50	34 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 69	.....	2,597 18	Do.
2,800 50	142 10	450 00	246 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,638 60	
2,472 00	444 50	840 00	335 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,091 50	
2,376 00	583 33	720 00	308 75	.....	.....	271 13	.....	4,259 21	
1,184 40	176 85	240 00	927 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,529 20	
2,472 00	344 33	.....	270 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,086 73	Do.
2,468 00	197 76	200 00	2,899 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,765 00	
2,472 00	159 94	264 00	461 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,357 04	
2,239 20	4 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 20	.....	2,289 98	Do.
1,634 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634 00	Died Feb. 28, 1857.
2,412 20	.....	.....	82 00	.....	.....	75 86	.....	2,570 06	
2,362 50	15 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378 10	Public quarters.
2,910 00	60 05	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,976 05	Fuel drawn twice for April and May. Public quarters.
2,250 50	276 11	432 00	46 92	.....	.....	151 33	.....	3,156 86	
2,362 50	264 36	440 00	582 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,648 86	
1,025 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025 50	Died Dec. 6, 1856.
2,372 10	124 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,496 37	
2,362 50	94 00	108 00	251 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,816 40	
2,675 00	166 85	.....	490 00	.....	.....	26 31	.....	3,358 16	Public quarters.
2,581 50	150 17	504 00	108 00	$17 00	.....	.....	.....	3,360 67	Including fuel and quarters for May and June of last year.
2,632 50	197 09	.....	589 65	.....	.....	286 99	60	3,706 83	Public quarters.
2,691 00	148 20	138 11	272 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249 51	Public quarters from December to April.
2,173 19	107 70	240 00	852 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,373 29	Including fuel, $1 87; quarters for part of September; quarters commuted in May and Jun.
643 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643 82	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.						
Colonel.						
Joseph G. Totten .....Dec. 7, 1838	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 29, 1847.	12	$1,380 00	$1,654 20	$567 00	.....
Lieutenant Colonels.						
Sylvanus Thayer.....July 7, 1838	Col. bvt., March 3, 1833.	12	1,140 00	1,538 00	567 00	$268 80
René E. De Russy.....Dec. 7, 1838	Bvt., June 3, 1834...	12	1,140 00	1,429 80	567 00	206 00
Majors.						
John L. Smith.....July 7, 1838	Col. bvt., August 20, 1847.	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	288 00
Wm. H. Chase .....do.....	.....	4	320 00	442 80	189 80	96 00
Richard Delafield.....do. ...	.....	12	2,001 75	1,204 50	106 18	53 58
Cornelius A. Ogden....Dec. 7, 1838	... .	1 m. 23 d.	106 00	118 80	72 83	42 40
Henry Brewerton.....Aug. 23, 1856	.....	12	943 00	1,216 90	514 05	260 89
George Dutton.....Oct. 31, 1856	.....	5	260 00	306 00	123 60	56 00
Alexander H. Bowman.Jan. 5, 1857	.....	12	809 00	1,113 40	403 75	180 40
Captains.						
Jonathan G. Bernard...July 7, 1838	Maj. bvt., May 30, 1848.	12	1,127 09	876 00	229 63	72 00
George W. Cullom..... do.....	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
John Sanders ..... Dec. 7, 1838	Maj. bvt., Sept. 23, 1846.	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Henry W. Benham.....May 24, 1848	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847 ..	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Danville Leadbetter... Oct. 16, 1852	....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Montgomery C. Meigs..Mar. 3, 1853	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	.....
Daniel P. Woodbury.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Peter G. T. Beauregard .....do.....	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13. 1847.	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Jeremy F. Gilmer... July 1, 1853	....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Zealous B. Tower.....July 1, 1855	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13. 1847.	11	770 00	703 50	260 00	88 00
Horatio G. Wright..... do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
John Newton.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	80 00
John D. Kurtz. .....do.....	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	.....
Barton S. Alexander.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
First Lieutenants.						
Wm. H. C. Whiting ....Mar. 16, 1853	....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Edward B. Hunt.....July 1, 1853	....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Charles S. Stewart.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	.....
Charles E. Blunt.....Feb. 9, 1854	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
John G. Foster..... ...April 1, 1854	Capt. bvt, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	538 32	657 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. P. Trowbridge.....	....	5	166 66	153 00	163 10	40 00
Andrew J. Donelson....Mar. 3, 1855	....	12	859 55	547 50	283 50	64 00
James C. Duane.....July 1, 1855	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Walter H. Stevens... .....do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Quincy A. Gilmore.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	689 96	594 40	283 50	96 00
Frederick E. Prime .....do.....	.....	10	533 30	456 00	236 80	80 00
James St. C. Morton... .... do.....	....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Thomas L. Casey.....Dec. 1, 1856	.....	12	641 63	438 00	283 50	96 00
Second Lieutenants.						
Newton F. Alexander..Aug. 1, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1852....	9	479 97	328 80	212 70	.....
James B. McPherson...Dec. 18, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. P Craighill.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George W. C. Lee..... do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$3,541 20	$248 27	$480 00	$379 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,648 87	
3,598 00	339 15	388 00	126 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,377 50	
3,344 80	397 73	1,157 41	714 80	.....	.....	$150 59	.....	5,764 73	Including fuel and quarters for April of preceding year.
3,199 00	112 27	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.... .	3,316 27	Public quarters.
1,048 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048 60	Resigned Oct. 31, 1856.
3,366 01	149 28	.....	217 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,732 49	Public quarters.
340 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340 03	Died Aug. 23, 1856.
2,934 75	236 58	370 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,541 64	
745 60	78 11	183 22	86 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093 63	Died Jan. 5, 1857.
2,606 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,606 55	
2,304 72	187 77	210 00	.....	.....	... .	18 31	.....	2,720 80	Quarters in kind July to September.
2,095 50	131 51	216 60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,443 01	
2,095 50	162 55	110 35	140 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,508 90	Fuel deducted December 1 to 7.
1,986 00	225 82	192 00	44 80	... .	.....	.....	.....	2,448 62	
2,095 50	.....	.....	126 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,221 50	
1,999 50	159 07	288 00	.....	.....	.....	189 78	.....	2,632 35	
2,095 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2,095 50	
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
1,986 00	117 77	216 00	188 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,507 77	
1,821 50	335 62	810 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,967 12	
1,986 00	152 07	288 00	22 00	.....	. .....	.....	.....	2,448 07	
1,860 50	79 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 96	.....	1,977 49	Public quarters.
1,780 50	107 82	162 00	62 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112 72	
1,876 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876 50	
1,676 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676 46	
1,676 46	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1,676 46	
1,580 46	197 99	192 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	1,970 45	
1,676 46	94 94	132 00	441 20	. .....	.....	.....	.....	2,344 60	
1,874 82	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 36	1,975 48	Public quarters.
462 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462 76	Resigned Dec. 1, 1856.
1,754 55	101 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 96	1 56	2,928 68	Public quarters.
1,566 96	6 70	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,605 66	
1,566 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	1,566 96	
1,593 86	154 50	160 00	125 23	.....	....	.....	.....	2,033 59	Public quarters July to Oct.; fuel and quarters drawn twice in Feb.
1,305 50	180 83	478 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,964 33	
1,566 96	99 30	.....	.... .	.....	. .....	.....	56	1,666 84	Public quarters.
1,459 13	101 61	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,561 30	Do.
1,021 47	300 47	720 00	.....	.....	.....	281 90	.....	2,323 74	
1,457 46	128 04	99 77	118 47	.....	.....	.....	.... .	1,803 74	
1,457 46	108 68	183 22	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	1,649 36	
1,457 46	33 00	87 46	18 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,596 62	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Cyrus B. Comstock ....Sept. 1, 1855	Bvt, July 1, 1855....	12	$639 96	$438 00	$283 50	$96 00
Godfrey Weitzel.....July 27, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George Snyder.....Aug. 23, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
David C. Houston.....Oct. 31, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Miles D. McAllister....Dec. 1, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	437 00	283 50	96 00
George H. Elliott.....July 1, 1855	.....	12	614 97	437 60	280 40	70 95
CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHIC'L ENGINEERS.						
Colonel.						
John J. Abert .....July 7, 1838	....	12	1,320 00	1,538 00	567 00	288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
James Kearney .....July 7, 1838	Bvt, April 29, 1826..	12	75 00	1,493 50	561 00	288 00
Majors.						
Stephen H. Long.....July 7, 1838	Lt. col. bvt., April 29, 1826.	12	960 00	1,314 00	567 00	288 00
Hartman Bache.....do.....	Bvt., July 24, 1838 ..	12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	288 00
James D. Graham .....do....	Lt. col. bvt., Jan. 1, 1847.	11	880 00	1,102 20	519 40	264 00
William Turnbull.....do.....	Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	1,204 50	567 00	288 00
Captains.						
Campbell Graham.....July 7, 1838	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1835..	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	96 00
Thomas J. Cram.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	985 50	283 50	96 00
Howard Stansbury..... July 18, 1840	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Andrew A. Humphreys. May 31, 1838	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
John N. McComb .... Aug. 4, 1851	.....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
James H. Simpson.....Mar. 3, 1853	....	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Lorenzo Sitgreaves .....do.....	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	840 00	876 00	283 50	96 00
Israel C. Woodruff .....do....	.....	11	770 00	804 00	260 00	88 00
Wm. R. Palmer.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
George Thom .....July 1, 1853	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Amiel W. Whipple.....July 1, 1855	....	10	700 00	638 40	246 20	80 00
George G. Meade.....May 19, 1856	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Martin L. Smith .....July 1, 1856	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
John Pope.....do.....	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	14	870 00	712 20	321 70	112 00
James W. Abert.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
First Lieutenants.						
Wm. B Franklin .....Mar. 3, 1853	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. F. Raynolds.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Wm. F. Smith.....do.....	....	12	673 29	657 00	283 50	96 00
Francis T. Bryan.....July 1, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	14	706 62	718 00	324 70	112 00
George H. Derby .....Oct. 2, 1855	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	96 00
Robert S. Williamson...April 30, 1853	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
Nathaniel Michler.....May 19, 1853	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	96 00
John G. Parke .....July 1, 1850	.....	9	479 97	411 00	212 70	72 00
Gouverneur K. Warren .....do.....	....	11	586 63	502 50	260 00	88 00
George H. Mendell.....do.....	....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	88 00
Second Lieutenants.						
George W. Rose .....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1852 ...	3 m. 7 d.	172 42	118 80	76 58	17 86
Joseph C. Ives .....April 30, 1855	....do.....do.	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Henry L. Abbott .....Oct. 2, 1855	Bvt, July 1, 1854 ...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Charles N. Turnbull....April 30, 1856	....do.....do.	11	586 63	402 00	260 00	88 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,441 46	$227 80	$391 62	$101 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,092 20	Including fuel and quarters Oct. 22, 1855, to July 10, 1856; fuel, $90 38; qu'rs, $138 32.
1,457 46	121 31	116 00	171 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866 07	Including fuel and quarters last quarter of previous year.
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
1,457 46	92 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 38	1,550 70	Public quarters.
1,456 46	81 31	191 35	356 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 62	Fuel and quarters deducted May 10 to 27.
1,403 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,403 90	
3,708 00	248 27	480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,436 27	
2,347 50	.....	.....	62 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,410 40	
3,129 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,129 00	
3,019 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019 50	
2,765 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,765 60	
3,019 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019 50	
2,314 50	383 20	990 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,691 70	
2,205 00	349 67	464 51	766 00	$18 00	.....	.....	.....	3,803 18	Fuel drawn twice from January to March.
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
2,095 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095 50	
2,095 50	9 66	31 35	274 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,410 91	
2,095 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095 50	
2,095 50	68 15	93 43	67 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,324 78	
1,922 00	80 84	135 48	69 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,207 82	
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
1,986 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986 00	
1,654 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654 60	
1,986 00	.....	.....	84 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,070 80	
1,876 50	52 89	108 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,037 78	
2,015 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 90	3 months, am't $294 90, belong to 1856.
1,876 50	30 77	60 00	203 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,171 07	
1,676 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676 46	
1,676 46	.....	.....	82 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,759 26	
1,709 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709 79	
1,861 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,861 32	2 months, am't $184 86, belong to 1856.
1,676 46	27 00	150 00	784 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,638 16	
1,566 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566 96	
1,566 96	.....	.....	57 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	1,630 96	
1,175 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175 67	
1,437 13	133 13	147 44	405 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,123 30	
1,449 46	152 02	244 71	.....	.....	.....	$11 65	.....	1,857 84	Public quarters in Aug.
385 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 66	Resigned Oct. 7, 1856.
1,457 46	.....	.....	57 00	13 25	.....	.....	.....	1,527 71	
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
1,336 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336 63	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Junius B. Wheeler.....June 27, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	$639 96	$438 00	$283 50	$96 00
Orlando M. Poe .....Oct. 7, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.						
Colonel.						
Henry K. Craig .....July 10, 1851	.....	12	1,320 00	1,564 80	567 00	288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
James W. Ripley..... Dec. 31, 1854	Bvt., May 30, 1848 ..	12	1,140 00	1,423 50	567 00	288 00
Majors.						
John Symington.....Mar. 27, 1842	.....	12	960 00	1,406 00	567 00	288 00
Wm. H. Bell .....Mar. 25, 1848	.....	12	960 00	1,636 70	567 00	96 00
Alfred Mordecai .....Dec. 31, 1854	Bvt., May 30, 1848 ..	12	960 00	1,104 60	567 00	288 00
Benjamin Huger .....Feb. 15, 1855	Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	1,533 00	567 00	288 00
Captains.						
James A. J. Bradford...May 30, 1832	.....	12	840 00	985 50	283 50	72 00
George D. Ramsay .....Feb. 25, 1835	Maj. bvt., Sept. 23, 1846.	12	840 00	1,642 50	283 50	96 00
Wm. Maynadier.... ...July 7, 1838	.....	12	960 00	985 50	567 00	288 00
Wm. A. Thornton.....do.....	Maj. bvt., May 30, 1848.	12	840 00	1,095 00	283 50	72 00
Robert H. K. Whitely..Mar. 27, 1842	Bvt., July 19, 1836...	12	840 00	1,493 50	283 50	....
John F. Lee.....Mar. 3, 1847	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1849.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter V. Hagner .....July 10, 1851	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	1,276 40	283 50	96 00
Robt. A. Wainwright...Mar. 3, 1853	.....	12	840 00	1,314 00	283 50	96 00
Alexander B. Dyer.....do.....	Bvt., Mar. 16, 1848..	11	790 00	1,136 30	262 80	40 00
Franklin D. Callendar..July 1, 1855	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	56 00
Charles P. Kingsbury...July 1, 1854	.....	12	840 00	1,204 50	283 50	96 00
John McNutt..... do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	96 00
Josiah Gorgas.....July 1, 1855	....	12	840 00	1,193 30	283 50	96 00
Thomas J. Rodman.....do.....	....	12	840 00	941 70	283 50	96 00
Theo. P. S. Laidley....July 1, 1856	Maj. bvt., Oct. 12, 1847.	12	840 00	933 00	283 50	96 00
James G. Benton.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	96 00
First Lieutenants.						
Thomas J. Brereton....Oct. 13, 1851	Bvt., May 9, 1846 ...	12	639 96	1,027 40	283 50	96 00
Charles P. Stone.....Feb. 26, 1853	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	3	100 00	110 40	61 90	24 00
Jessie L. Reno.....Mar. 3, 1853	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	877 29	593 90	283 50	96 00
Julian McAllister.....do.....	.....	12	859 96	434 70	283 50	48 00
John C. Symmes.....July 1, 1853	....	12	779 13	495 90	283 50	96 00
Stephen V. Benet .....do.....	.....	12	879 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
Silas Crispin.....July 1, 1854	.....	12	879 96	438 00	283 50	96 00
George T. Balch.....do.....	.....	12	739 96	502 20	283 50	96 00
Wm. T. Welcker .....July 1, 1855	.....	12	479 96	496 00	259 20	72 00
John W. Todd.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	893 20	283 50	96 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,457 46	$171 07	$27 00	$1,062 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,718 24	Quarters commuted from Nov. 4 to Nov. 30.
1,457 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 46	
3,739 80	248 27	480 00	254 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,722 07	
3,418 50	437 50	840 60	385 80	$23 00	.....	.....	.....	5,104 80	
3,281 00	47 50	.....	75 90	.....	.....	.....	$27	3,404 67	Public quarters.
3,259 70	106 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	3,366 93	Do.
2,919 60	191 46	368 00	65 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,544 66	Fuel drawn twice for 7 days in June.
3,348 00	197 55	.....	494 60	5 00	.....	.....	1 98	4,047 13	Including fuel for June of previous year; public quarters.
2,181 00	103 02	351 00	15 00	194 00	.....	$32 86	.....	2,876 88	Including fuel and quarters for June of previous year; fuel drawn twice for November.
2,862 00	150 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	3,017 55	Public quarters.
2,800 50	193 39	384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,376 39	
2,290 50	217 77	394 00	.....	.....	.....	54 27	.....	2,886 54	
2,547 00	93 61	.....	492 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,139 41	Public quarters.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Judge advocate.
2,495 90	133 18	.....	302 50	.....	.....	.....	1 07	2,932 65	Public quarters.
2,533 50	278 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 04	2,813 10	Do.
2,229 10	89 49	.....	90 28	.....	.....	60 11	84	2,469 82	Do.
2,384 00	348 33	540 00	77 00	25 00	.....	19 40	.....	3,393 73	
2,494 00	172 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,596 15	Fuel drawn twice for July, August, and September; public quarters.
1,986 00	111 05	394 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,421 05	
2,412 80	143 28	.....	267 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,823 18	Public quarters.
2,161 20	93 25	111 00	168 10	.....	.....	.....	35	2,533 90	Public quarters April, May, and June.
2,152 50	57 37	.....	121 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,331 07	Public quarters.
1,876 50	162 23	242 78	164 90	14 00	.....	.....	20	2,460 61	Including fuel and quarters March 15 to June 30, of previous year; public quarters March to June.
2,046 86	48 74	.....	247 90	.....	.....	.....	92	2,344 42	Public quarters.
296 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296 30	Resigned November 17, 1856.
1,850 69	113 07	.....	256 00	.....	.....	.....	1 07	2,220 83	Public quarters.
1,696 16	47 73	.....	181 00	.....	.....	47 12	56	1,909 57	Do.
1,654 53	194 55	.....	117 40	.....	.....	.....	1 04	1,967 52	Do.
1,697 46	110 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	1,809 11	Do.
1,697 46	71 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1,769 84	Do.
1,621 66	59 74	14 00	194 80	.....	.....	.....	27	1,890 47	Public quarters December to June.
1,237 16	104 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 19	23	1,382 36	Public quarters.
1,842 66	61 00	.....	149 90	.....	.....	.....	1 43	2,054 99	Fuel drawn twice for May and June; public quarters.

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Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Joshua W. Sill .. ....July 1, 1856	.....	12	$639 96	$438 00	$283 50	.....
Francis J. Shunk.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	521 60	283 50	$96 00
Wm. R. Boggs.....Nov. 17, 1856	.....	12	772 62	610 20	283 50	96 00
Second Lieutenants.						
Oliver O. Howard.....Feb. 15, 185[illegible]	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	659 96	438 30	283 50	72 00
Thomas J. Treadwell...Nov. 17, 1856	.....do.....	12	879 96	398 50	283 50	96 00
Charles C. Lee.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	679 96	419 70	283 50	96 00
Military Storekeepers.						
James S. Abeel .....Jan. 6, 1838	.....	6	400 00	.....	.....	.....
James R. Hanham .....July 23, 1838	.....	12	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Edward Ingersoll . ....May 24, 1841	Paymaster Springfield Armory.	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Wm. R. Shoemaker....Aug. 3, 1841	.....	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
John M. Galt.....Dec. 28, 1842	.....	12	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Luther Leonard.....Dec. 31, 1845	.....	12	1,471 77	.....	.....	.....
Edward Lucas, jr.....May 12, 1847	Paymaster Harper's Ferry Armory.	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
John B. Butler.....June 30, 1847	Paymaster Alleghany Arsenal.	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Briscoe G. Baldwin, jr..Oct. 3, 1851	.....	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Theodore Lewis.. ....Aug. 31, 1852	Paymaster Washington Arsenal.	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Sanders Lansing, jr.....April 9, 1853	Paymaster Watervliet Arsenal.	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Theodore J. Eckerson..Sept. 16, 1853	.....	12	1,490 00	.....	.....	.....
Fred'k C. Humphreys ..Jan. 30, 1855	.....	12	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Wm. R. Andrews.....May 19, 1855	.....	12	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Chase..... April 16, 1856	.....	12	1,040 00	.....	.....	.....
FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.						
Colonel.						
Thos. T. Fauntleroy....July 25, 1850	.....	11	1,210 00	1,132 80	590 00	948 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Benjamin L. Bell.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Mar. 16, 1848..	12	1,140 00	1,349 70	567 00	288 00
Majors.						
George A. H. Blake ....July 25, 1850	Bvt., Aug. 17, 1847..	9	450 04	720 00	425 40	144 00
Enoch Steen.....July 15, 1853	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	960 00	1,236 00	567 00	288 00
Captains.						
Wm. N. Grier.... ... .Aug. 23, 1846	Maj. bvt., March 16, 1848.	12	950 00	944 80	394 80	208 00
Andrew J. Smith.....Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	905 00	932 10	283 50	152 00
James H. Carlton .....do.....	Maj. bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	866 33	866 1	283 50	192 00
Ed. H. Fitzgerald .....Aug. 5, 1847	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	21	1,398 38	1,194 10	485 85	304 00
Lucius B. Northrop ....July 21, 1848	.....	12	840 00	985 50	283 50	192 00
Richard S. Ewell.....Aug. 4, 1849	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	960 00	858 90	283 50	160 00
John W. T. Gardner ...Oct. 9, 1851	.....	12	960 00	839 70	69 18	112 00
Jos. H. Whittlesey.....Oct. 22, 1854	.....	12	840 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
John W. Davidson.....Jan. 20, 1855	.....	12	898 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
Richard C. W. Radford..Sept. 4, 1855	.....	5	350 00	275 40	118 40	80 00
John Adams.....Nov. 30, 1856	.....	12	756 65	657 00	283 50	192 00
First Lieutenants.						
Orren Chapman.....Feb. 1, 1853	Bvt., March 25, 1847	12	406 66	657 00	283 50	192 00
Oliver H. P. Taylor.....Feb. 21, 1853	Capt. bvt., March 16, 1848.	12	599 30	814 80	193 10	128 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,261 46	$99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 36	$1,461 12	Public quarters.
1,551 06	75 21	.....	$9 60	.....	.....	.....	28	1,636 15	Do.
1,762 32	81 78	.....	199 30	.....	.....	.....	1 03	2,044 42	Do.
1,453 76	74 28	.....	221 70	.....	.....	.....	25	1,749 99	Public quarters.
1,587 96	68 50	.....	57 00	$4 00	.....	.....	80	1,721 26	Do.
1,479 16	85 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,565 36	Fuel drawn twice for May and June; public quarters.
400 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410 50	
1,040 00	69 00	.....	34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,143 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00	Fuel and quarters of 1st lieutenant in kind.
1,490 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	1,510 00	
1,040 00	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077 50	
1,471 77	44 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515 79	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fuel and quarters of 1st lieutenant in kind.
1,490 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,502 00	
1,490 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520 00	
1,490 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490 00	
1,490 00	18 00	.....	20 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528 24	Fuel drawn twice for May and June; public quarters.
1,490 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495 00	Public quarters.
1,040 00	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058 75	
1,040 00	16 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,056 74	Public quarters.
1,040 00	10 84	.....	92 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,143 14	
3,110 89	215 93	$330 00	193 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	3,866 02	
3,344 70	.....	.....	630 41	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3,974 11	Public quarters.
1,979 44	18 21	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,010 65	Public quarters.
3,051 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,051 00	
2,427 70	.....	.....	18 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	2,460 70	Public quarters.
2,272 60	17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	$55 86	.....	2,345 96	Do.
2,207 93	149 26	145 54	46 40	12 00	.....	.....	.....	2,552 13	
3,382 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,382 33	Nine months, amount $1,270 23, belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,301 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,301 00	
2,262 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 22	.....	2,299 62	
1,980 88	105 20	.....	94 00	.....	.....	.....	12	2,180 10	Public quarters.
1,972 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,972 50	Do.
2,030 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030 50	
823 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	823 80	Resigned Nov. 30, 1856.
1,889 15	.....	.....	178 70	3	.....	.....	.....	2,070 85	
1,539 16	4 29	.....	5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548 65	Public quarters.
1,735 20	18 00	.....	620 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,373 50	Do.

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Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
David H. Hastings.....Oct. 22, 1854	.....	12	$739 96	$547 50	$283 50	$192 00
Chas. H. Ogle.... .... Jan. 20, 1855	Adjt., June 7, 1855..	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	184 00
Wm. T. Magruder .....Mar. 3, 1855	Reg'l q. m., Aug. 1, 1854.	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	168 00
Robert Johnson.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Isaiah N. Moore.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Robert Williams.....June 7, 1855	.....	12	969 96	547 50	283 50	156 79
Nelson B. Sweitzer. ...Sept. 4, 1855	.....	14	776 63	486 80	394 70	224 00
Benjamin Allston.....Sept. 8, 1855	.....	10	533 30	364 80	236 20	144 00
Henry B. Davidson.....Nov. 30, 1856	.....	12	689 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Second Lieutenants.						
Geo. F. Evans .....Oct. 18, 1847	1st Lieut. bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	192 00
Milton T. Carr.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854...	12	719 95	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. D. Pender.....do.....	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
Alfred B. Chapman ....do.....	.....do.....	10	573 33	388 40	242 10	152 00
Benjamin F. Davis .....do.....	.....do.....	10	643 30	389 20	242 30	160 00
John T. Mercer .....do.....	.....do.....	11	693 63	402 00	260 00	176 00
Horace Randall.....do.....	.....do.....	12	894 62	337 60	283 50	187 73
David McM. Gregg.....Sept. 4, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	15	869 96	510 80	345 20	240 00
James Wheeler, jr.....Sept. 8, 1855	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. Gaston.....Nov. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. P. Sanders.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	463 20	283 50	192 00
SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.						
Colonel.						
Wm. S. Harney..... ..June 30, 1846	Brig. gen. bvt., April 18, 1847.	12	1,416 12	2,074 10	702 36	214 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Philip St. G. Cook .....July 15, 1853	Bvt., Feb. 20, 1847 ..	12	1,140 00	1,443 50	567 00	261 33
Majors.						
Marshall S. Howe.....July 13, 1848	.....	6	239 99	441 60	284 40	96 53
Charles A. May... ....Mar. 3, 1855	Col. bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	12	1,005 00	1,363 00	567 00	288 00
Captains.						
Lawrence P. Graham ..Aug. 31, 1843	Maj. bvt., May 9, 1846	12	950 40	766 50	361 60	100 00
Hamilton W. Merrill....Mar. 31, 1846	Maj. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847	8	560 00	510 30	188 90	112 00
Henry H. Sibley.....Feb. 16, 1847	Maj. bvt., March 25, 1847.	12	925 00	783 30	347 19	215 93
Washington J. Newton. July 13, 1848	.....	12	960 00	796 90	283 50	176 00
Reuben P. Campbell ...Aug. 8, 1851	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847...	12	84 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Wm. Steele.....Nov. 10, 1851	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	950 00	766 50	283 50	76 00
Patrick Calhoun..... .Sept. 6, 1853	.. . .	12	840 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Richard H. Anderson...Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	960 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
Alfred Pleasanton.....do.....	....	11	770 00	603 00	255 00	192 00
James M. Hawes.....Dec. 13, 1855	....	12	860 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
Newton C. Givens.....July 25, 1850	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	696 64	619 80	282 80	176 00
First Lieutenants.						
Wm. D. Smith..... ..Aug. 8, 1851	.....	12	754 96	730 20	283 50	147 73
Arthur D. Tree.....Oct. 11, 1851	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	6	.....	216 00	193 50	96 00
Samuel H. Starr.....Nov. 10, 1851	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,755 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,755 96	Public quarters.
1,774 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774 96	Do.
1,758 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 96	Do.
1,662 96	.....	.....	$195 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,858 06	
1,662 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,662 96	
1,657 75	.....	.....	91 00	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	1,681 75	Do.
1,812 13	$13 87	.....	150 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976 50	2 mos., amt. $188 66, belong to fiscal year 1856 public quarters.
1,278 30	50 91	.....	7 00	.....	.....	$64 66	$0 12	1,400 99	Resigned June 27, 1857 public quarters.
1,603 46	.....	.....	80 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....	1,696 46	
1,772 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,772 46	
1,633 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,633 46	Promoted 1st Lieutenant June 20, 1857.
1,545 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,545 46	Public quarters.
1,355 83	.....	.....	30 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1,400 83	
1,434 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,434 80	
1,534 63	60 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,595 98	Do.
1,703 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703 45	$69 80 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,965 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,965 96	3 mos., amount $292 40, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,553 46	18 00	.....	695 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266 46	Public quarters.
1,553 46	46 47	.....	55 57	.....	.....	.....	8	1,655 58	Do.
1,578 66	43 33	.....	622 00	.....	.....	.....	36	2,244 35	Do.
4,406 58	6 03	.....	548 70	25 00	.....	45 33	.....	5,031 64	Fuel drawn twice for June; public quarters.
3,411 83	81 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 03	.....	3,519 52	Public quarters.
1,062 52	23 96	.....	75 20	.....	.....	323 34	.....	1,485 02	Do.
3,223 00	118 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3,341 91	Do.
2,184 50	1 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	470 56	.....	2,656 10	Do.
1,371 20	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,381 20	Resigned Feb 28, 1857; public quarters.
2,271 42	10 36	.....	221 10	10 00	.....	.....	.....	2,512 88	Public quarters.
2,216 40	47 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 28	.....	2,271 73	Do.
2,082 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,082 00	
2,076 00	5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	441 60	.....	2,522 80	Do.
2,082 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,082 00	
2,092 50	37 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,130 48	Fuel drawn twice for May; public quarters.
1,800 00	1 04	.....	572 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	2,398 04	Public quarters.
1,992 50	80 84	111 48	73 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258 62	July and August, public quarters.
1,685 24	.....	.....	346 25	.....	.....	26 87	.....	2,058 36	
1,916 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,916 39	
435 80	26 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462 55	Died Feb. 2, 18[illegible] lic quarters.
1,662 96	66 00	104 00	214 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,047 50	

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Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
John Buford, jr. .....July 9, 1853	R. q. m., May 9, 1855	12	$759 96	$559 50	$283 50	$192 00
Charles H. Tyler .....Sept. 6, 1853	.....	12	649 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Beverly H. Robinson...Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Jonas P. Holliday.....do.....	.....	14	726 62	608 50	394 70	294 00
Charles E. Norris.....do.....	... .	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
George B. Anderson....Dec. 13, 1855	.....	12	509 97	438 00	283 50	192 00
Thomas Hight.....May 24, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853....	15	874 95	469 40	345 90	232 00
John Pegram..... Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	746 46	438 00	283 50	172 00
Thomas J. Wright..... ....do.....	.....do.....	10	633 33	364 80	236 50	144 00
Second Lieutenants.						
John B. Villepigue.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	8	566 64	288 70	192 00	40 00
Geo. A. Gordon.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	679 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
John Mullins .....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	639 96	438 00	262 00	192 00
Francis C. Armstrong ..June 7, 1855	.....	12	729 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Henry B. Livingston....June 18, 1855	.....	14	516 63	365 90	144 30	84 00
John Green.....do.....	.....	12	694 29	438 00	240 00	192 00
Ebenezer Gay.... .....July 1, 1855	.....	13	673 29	462 00	304 00	200 00
Louis Merrill.....Dec. 13, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	769 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
George Jackson.....Feb. 2, 1857	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
John K. Mizner.....Feb. 28, 1857	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	190 00
FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.						
Colonel.						
Edwin V. Sumner .....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	1,320 00	1,839 30	567 00	280 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Joseph E. Johnston ....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	11	1,045 00	1,283 00	590 00	264 00
Majors.						
Wm. H. Emory .....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Jan. 9, 1847 ...	12	820 00	704 00	524 00	288 00
John Sedgwick.....Mar. 8, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	14	1,060 00	851 90	649 40	336 00
Captains.						
Delos B. Sackett .....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	13	940 00	693 00	304 00	208 00
Thomas J. Wood.....do.....	.....	10	800 00	561 20	236 20	144 00
George B. McClellan.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	6 m. 15 d.	455 64	358 80	154 05	104 00
Samuel D. Sturgiss.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	696 20	283 50	184 00
Wm. D. De Saussure.....do.....	.....	13	1,000 00	450 80	301 20	192 00
Wm. S. Walker.....do.....	.....	12	931 33	438 00	283 50	184 00
Ed. W. B. Newby .....do.....	.....	12	960 00	438 00	283 50	184 00
Geo. T. Anderson.....do	....	12	960 00	438 00	283 50	186 40
Wm. N. R. Bell.....Mar. 27, 1855	.....	11	856 00	502 50	206 83	176 00
Geo. H. Steuart.....Dec. 20, 1855	.....	12	885 00	558 30	283 50	176 00
James McIntosh.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	892 16	510 90	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,794 96	$59 50	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,854 46	No fuel and quarters for April; public quarters.
1,672 96	33 51	.....	$54 20	.....	.....	.....	$0 12	1,760 79	Do. do.
1,662 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,662 96	
1,883 82	1 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,885 38	2 mos., amt. $194 86, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,662 96	11 09	.....	140 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,814 15	Public quarters.
1,423 47	11 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,435 29	Do.
1,921 55	7 82	.....	139 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069 27	3 mos.; amount $312 50, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,639 96	54 76	.....	173 40	.....	.....	$76 90	.....	1,945 02	Public quarters.
1,378 33	36 16	.....	.....	$6 25	.....	5 35	.....	1,426 09	Died April 30, 1857; public quarters.
1,087 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 50	10	1,337 94	$14 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,585 46	57 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 90	.....	1,648 42	Public quarters.
1,531 96	11 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,543 78	Do.
1,643 46	37 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681 02	Do.
1,110 13	.....	.....	56 00	.....	....	298 61	.....	1,464 74	Three months' amount, $276 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,564 29	52 97	....	66 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,684 16	Public quarters.
1,639 29	34 50	.....	33 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706 99	One month's amount, $93 83, belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,675 46	38 00	.....	42 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,755 66	$30 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,533 46	.....	.....	617 90	.....	.....	.....	. ....	2,171 36	Public quarters.
1,551 46	64 13	.....	27 00	.....	.....	3 24	12	1,645 86	Do.
4,006 30	177 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,183 65	Do.
3,112 00	92 18	.....	450 80	53 00	.....	.....	.....	3,707 98	Do.
2,336 00	.....	.....	288 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,624 10	
2,917 30	24 11	.....	.....	43 00	.....	.....	.....	2,984 41	Two months' amount, $335 80, belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
2,145 00	82 32	$120 00	58 20	.....	... .	.....	.....	2,405 52	One month's amount, $132 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,741 40	94 45	. .....	.....	7 00	.....	12 54	.....	1,855 39	Public quarters.
1,079 49	40 75	108 00	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,221 24	Resigned Jan 16, 1857.
2,123 70	111 96	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	2,246 66	Public quarters.
1,944 00	86 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 49	13	2,035 74	Two months' amount, $234, belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,836 83	88 11	.....	.....	6 00	.....	5 96	.....	1,936 90	Public quarters.
1,865 50	41 29	30 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,937 19	March and April. Public quarters.
1,867 90	90 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,958 19	Public quarters.
1,741 33	52 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,794 13	Do.
1,902 80	16 66	.....	27 40	.....	.....	62 44	.....	2,009 30	Do.
1,878 56	46 57	.....	350 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,275 43	Do.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
First Lieutenants.						
Eugene A. Carr.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	$721 62	$516 00	$283 50	$189 87
Robert Ransom, jr .....do	Adjt., May 28, 1855..	12	714 96	547 50	283 50	184 00
David Beall.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	184 00
John N. Perkins.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Alfred Iverson, jr.....do.....	.....	12	799 96	383 70	283 50	192 00
Frank Wheaton .....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
David S. Stanley.. .....Mar. 27, 1855	.....	12	743 29	498 70	283 50	184 00
Philip Stockton .....Oct. 1, 1855	.....	12	709 96	492 70	283 50	192 00
James E. B. Steuart....Dec. 20, 1855	R. Qm., July 5, 1855.	12	809 96	382 80	283 50	192 00
Elmor Otis.....Feb. 28, 1856	.....	12	649 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
James B. McIntyre.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ...	12	699 96	438 00	269 00	160 00
Second Lieutenants.						
Eugene W. Crittenden..Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	659 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
Richard H. Riddick ....Mar. 27, 1855	.....	12	743 81	394 10	283 50	192 00
John A. Thompson ....June 25, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	253 50	152 00
John R. Church.....Aug. 27, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	659 96	431 80	283 50	184 00
Albert V. Colburn.....Oct. 1, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	880 96	411 50	283 50	184 00
Edward Ingraham.....June 27, 1856	.....	11 m. 10d.	604 40	412 80	267 53	165 33
Eli Long .....do.....	.....	11 m. 4d	590 07	404 00	262 43	146 13
Francis L. Vinton.....July 1, 1856	.....	3	99 99	73 60	61 90	48 00
George D. Bayard.....do.....	.....	12	649 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Lumsford L. Lomax ...July 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Joseph H. Taylor ... ..Jan. 16, 1857	.....	12	639 96	439 00	282 50	192 00
SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.						
Colonel.						
Albert S. Johnson.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	1,380 00	1,519 20	567 00	264 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Robert E. Lee .....Mar. 3, 1855	Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	1,140 00	1,380 00	567 00	272 00
Majors.						
Wm. J. Hardee..... Mar. 3, 1855	Lt. col. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	1,614 96	643 10	278 20	136 00
George H. Thomas.....May 12, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847..	12	960 00	877 30	567 00	192 00
Captains.						
Earl Van Dorn.....Mar. 3, 1855	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	13	1,430 00	1,095 00	399 10	240 00
Edmund K. Smith .....do.....	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	15	1,100 00	1,000 60	338 20	240 00
James Oakes .....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	960 00	964 20	283 50	192 00
Innis N. Palmer.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	960 00	1,095 00	283 50	192 00
George Stoneman.....do.....	.....	13	980 00	687 00	195 00	152 00
Theodore O'Hara.....do.....	.....	1	50 00	24 80	20 70	16 00
Wm. R. Bradfute .....do.....	.....	12	960 00	438 00	283 50	192 00
Albert G. Brackett.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	552 00	283 50	192 00
Charles J. Whiting.....do.....	.....	12	960 00	648 80	283 50	192 00
Nathan G. Evans .....May 1, 1856	.....	12	926 33	547 50	283 50	192 00
Richard W. Johnson ...Dec. 1, 1856	.....	12	856 66	617 10	283 50	192 00
First Lieutenants						
Jos. H. McArthur... . Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	673 30	547 50	283 50	192 00
Chas. W. Field.....do.....	.....	12	916 66	536 20	283 50	192 00
Kenner Garrard. .....do.....	Adjt., April 20, 1855.	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,710 99	$13 42	.....	$2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,726 61	Public quarters.
1,729 96	38 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 96	.....	1,773 94	Do.
1,654 96	9 56	.....	121 00	.....	.....	32 52	.....	1,818 04	Do.
1,553 46	30 67	.....	58 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142 43	Do.
1,659 16	75 13	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	$0 12	1,743 41	Do.
1,553 46	7 18	.....	79 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,639 94	Do.
1,639 49	69 26	.....	72 80	$12 50	.....	9 40	.....	1,803 45	Do.
1,608 16	18 22	.....	74 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700 78	$14 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,668 26	88 84	.....	66 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,823 50	Public quarters.
1,563 46	7 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571 28	Do.
1,566 96	69 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 87	.....	1,719 09	Do.
1,565 46	88 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,653 88	Do.
1,613 41	24 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638 26	Do.
1,513 46	6 26	.....	53 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573 02	
1,559 28	2 91	.....	53 20	3 00	.....	12 54	.....	1,610 91	Do.
1,699 96	66 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,766 61	Do.
1,450 06	66 22	.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,529 08	Do.
1,402 63	7 82	.....	60 70	.....	.....	13 21	.....	1,484 36	
283 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283 49	Resigned Sept. 30, 1856.
1,563 46	80 09	.....	142 00	.....	.....	5 49	.....	1,791 04	Public quarters.
1,553 46	61 57	.....	150 10	.....	.....	.....	12	1,765 25	Do.
1,553 46	33 16	.....	27 00	.....	.....	.....	4	1,613 66	Do.
3,670 20	172 47	$540 00	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	4,398 67	
2,359 00	17 10	.....	30 00	259 00	.....	34 37	.....	3,699 47	Public quarters.
2,672 26	157 88	.....	221 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,051 94	Do.
2,596 30	17 10	.....	255 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,868 40	Do.
3,154 10	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	3,172 10	1 month, amt. $493 90, belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,679 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,679 50	5 mos., amt. $725 70, belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,399 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,399 70	
2,530 50	.....	.....	40 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	2,593 50	
2,014 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 81	.....	2,151 81	1 mo., amt. $129 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.
111 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 50	Resigned Dec. 1, 1856.
1,873 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,873 50	
1,987 50	16 76	.....	22 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	2,027 76	Fuel deducted for part of March.
2,084 30	4 37	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	2,105 67	
1,949 33	.....	.....	12 00	78 50	.....	.....	.....	2,039 83	
1,949 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 26	
1,696 30	.....	.....	250 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,947 00	
1,930 36	98 26	.....	308 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,337 32	$168 70 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,782 96	65 94	162 00	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	2,013 40	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Walter H. Jenifer.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	11	$586 63	$402 00	$260 00	$176 00
Wm. B. Royall..... do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. P. Chambliss.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	184 00
Robt. Nelson Eagle .....do.....	.....	12	561 96	438 00	283 50	152 00
Chas. Radziminski.....June 30, 1855	.....	12	768 62	379 80	283 50	192 00
John T. Shaaf.....May 1, 1856	.....	12	817 69	475 90	283 50	192 00
George B. Cosby.....do.....	.....	12	696 29	438 00	283 50	160 00
Wm. W. Lowe.....Dec. 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	176 00
Second Lieutenants.						
John B. Hood.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
James B. Witherell.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	254 50	192 00
Joseph F. Minter.....do.....	R. q. m., Oct. 1, 1856	12	889 96	383 00	283 50	128 00
Chas. W. Phifer.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Robt. C. Wood, jr.....do.....	.....	11	606 63	414 00	263 00	176 00
Cornelius Van Camp...July 1, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
James E. Harrison .....June 27, 1856	.....	11 m. 5 d.	595 51	406 80	263 61	174 66
A. Parker Porter.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wesley Owens.....do.....	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
James P. Major.....Dec. 1, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Fitzhugh Lee.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.						
Colonel.						
William W. Loring.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	6	660 00	614 40	284 40	120 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
George B. Crittenden...Dec. 30, 1856	....	12	1,050 00	1,032 80	565 00	272 00
Majors.						
John S. Simonson .....Sept. 16, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	10	800 00	607 20	448 60	232 00
Charles F. Ruff.....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., Aug. 1, 1847...	12	966 00	766 50	426 36	240 53
Captains.						
Benjamin F. Roberts...Feb. 16, 1847	Lieut. col. bvt., Nov. 24, 1847.	12	960 00	1,002 80	282 60	192 00
Andrew Porter.....May 15, 1847	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	11	883 49	700 20	280 50	184 00
Llewellyn Jones.....Dec. 31, 1847	.....	12	953 00	744 60	283 50	192 00
Thomas Duncan.....Mar. 15, 1848	....	12	842 70	657 00	283 50	192 00
Andrew J. Lindsay ... June 30, 1851	.....	11	880 00	609 00	236 20	168 00
John G. Walker .....do.....	Bvt., Aug. 1, 1847...	8	540 00	323 40	173 80	128 00
Thomas Claiborne, jr...Aug. 30, 1853	Bvt., Oct. 9, 1847....	12	960 00	689 80	283 50	192 00
Thomas G. Rhett .....Sept. 16, 1853	Bvt., Oct. 12, 1847 ..	12	910 00	657 00	269 00	192 00
Washington L. Elliott..July 20, 1854	.....	12	920 00	657 00	283 50	192 00
George McLane..... ..Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	899 47	614 50	280 40	192 00
First Lieutenants.						
Robert M. Morris .....Jan. 8, 1848	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	743 29	657 00	283 50	192 00
Julian May .....Oct. 31, 1848	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	789 96	629 40	283 50	192 00
John P. Hatch.....June 30, 1851	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Gordon Granger.....May 24, 1852	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	192 00
Dabney H. Maurey.....Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	639 96	657 00	283 50	192 00
Alfred Gibbs.....May 31, 1853	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	701 63	657 00	264 17	145 00
Wm. B. Lane.....Sept. 13, 1853	.....	12	761 95	505 90	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,494 63								$1,494 63	
1,553 46	$5 40		$223 00					1,781 86	Public quarters.
1,545 46						$11 46		1,556 92	
1,435 46						138 89		1,574 35	
1,923 92			18 00	$17 00		13 93		1,672 85	
1,769 09							$0 45	1,769 54	
1,569 79	44 54		235 70			38 90	18	1,869 11	Do.
1,537 46	3 50			8 75		41 89		1,591 60	
1,553 46								1,553 46	
1,594 46								1,594 46	
1,684 46	72 66	$169 00	23 00			86 22		2,028 34	$83 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,553 46							45	1,553 91	
1,459 63			4 00	5 00				1,468 63	
1,553 46			23 00					1,576 46	
1,440 58						13 43		1,454 01	
1,553 46			235 70					1,789 16	
1,553 46	8 53		235 70					1,797 69	
1,553 46	46 47		226 10				8	1,826 11	Public quarters.
1,553 46	66 96		27 00				12	1,647 54	
1,678 80			28 00	34 25		90 38		1,831 43	Public quarters.
2,921 80				98 00		24 62		3,044 42	
2,087 80	45 68	26 40	4 00	59 00		11 19		2,234 07	Public quarters March 1 to April 15.
2,234 05								2,334 05	
2,437 40		162 00						2,599 40	
2,048 19				51 00				2,099 19	
2,173 10	3 54		8 00	20 00				2,204 64	Public quarters.
1,975 20	6 08		72 40	5 00				2,058 68	Do.
1,893 20	33 00							1,926 20	Do.
1,165 20	91 32	40 00	4 00	9 00				1,309 52	5 mos., amt. $640 50, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quart'rs, except in February.
2,125 30	3 64							2,128 84	Public quarters.
2,028 00	3 49			61 00				2,092 49	Do.
2,052 50			99 85	19 00				2,171 35	Do.
1,986 37			49 20					2,035 57	Do.
1,875 79			162 00	2 00				2,039 79	Do.
1,894 86						11 19	40	1,906 45	Do.
1,662 96				13 75				1,676 71	Do.
1,772 46			241 70					2,014 16	
1,772 46	75 84			17 50			12	1,865 92	Public quarters.
1,770 80	12 60	29 61				55 36		1,868 37	Public quarters Aug. an Sept.
1,743 35	1 88		12 00	18 00				1,774 87	Public quarters.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Wm. E. Jones.....Oct. 31, 1854	.....	6 m. 26 d.	$318 67	$182 60	$141 56	$109 85
George W. Howland....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Hyatt C. Ransom .....Dec. 30, 1856	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Alexander McRay.....Jan. 26, 1857	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Roger Jones.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1851 ...	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	184 00
Second Lieutenants.						
Joseph G. Tillford.....Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., July 1, 1851....	12	687 58	631 50	283 50	192 00
Lawrence S. Baker....May 31, 1853	.....do.....	12	889 96	465 30	283 50	184 00
John H. Edson.....Aug. 16, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ...	12	679 96	438 00	283 50	172 00
James Wright.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1854 ...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Christ. H. McNally.....May 21, 1856	.....	12	735 96	408 80	283 50	192 00
Edward Treacey.....May 23, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
John V. D. Du Bois....Oct. 1, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	649 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. W. Averill .....May 1, 1856	.....do.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Wm. M. Jackson .....Dec. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
Herbert M. Enos .....July 1, 1856	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00
FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
Colonel.						
Ichabod B. Crane.....June 27, 1843	.....	12	1,140 00	1,553 10	543 00	288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
John L. Gardner.....Aug. 3, 1852	Col. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	1,016 50	1,749 00	543 00	232 00
Majors.						
Justin Dimick.....April 1, 1850	Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	897 25	1,575 90	543 00	200 00
Francis Taylor.....Mar. 3, 1855	Lt. Col. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	1,477 00	543 00	120 00
Captains.						
John H. Winder.. .....Oct. 7, 1842	Lt. Col. bvt., Sept. 14, 1847.	12	875 66	1,522 60	352 57	85 60
Minor Knowlton.....April 20, 1846	.....	12	720 00	985 50	271 50	.....
John B. Magruder.....June 18, 1846	Lt. Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	836 66	1,240 30	332 48	89 60
Israel Vogdes.....Aug. 20, 1847	.....	12	830 00	1,136 90	271 50	.....
Bennett H. Hill .....Jan. 12, 1848	.....	12	830 00	946 50	271 50	.....
Wm. H. French.....Sept. 22, 1848	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	960 00	766 50	283 50	192 00
Joseph A. Haskin. ...Feb. 22, 1851	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	775 99	766 50	271 50	.....
James B. Ricketts.....Aug. 3, 1852	.....	12	840 00	1,036 50	271 50	.....
Samuel K. Dawson.....Mar. 31, 1853	Bvt. April 18, 1847 ..	12	800 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Samuel Jones.....Dec. 24, 1853	.....	12	771 00	880 10	271 50	.....
John M. Brannon .....Nov. 4, 1844	.....	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Abner Doubleday .....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	840 00	657 00	281 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Asher R. Eddy.....Aug. 19, 1847	.....	11	748 33	602 20	236 70	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$752 89	$16 92	$15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$784 81	Resigned Jan. 26, 1857; $41 80 pay, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters Sept. and Nov.
1,662 96	112 88	112 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,888 04	
1,662 96	.....	.....	$122 00	$21 00	.....	.....	.....	1,805 96	Public quarters.
1,662 96	21 83	14 40	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749 19	Also public quarters Nov. 30 to Dec. 14, and June 10 to 20.
1,774 96	.....	.....	.....	45 50	.....	.....	$1 00	1,821 46	
1,794 58	41 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,836 63	Public quarters.
1,762 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$25 29	.....	1,788 05	
1,573 46	2 89	.....	12 00	7 00	.....	29 28	.....	1,624 63	Public quarters Aug. 1 to 13, Sept. 1 to 30, and Dec. 5 to 14.
1,553 46	76	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,608 22	Public quarters half July.
1,620 26	2 32	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	22 82	.....	1,665 40	$41 30 pay, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,553 46	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,563 46	Public quarters.
1,563 46	45 44	15 00	21 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	1,650 90	Except in November, public quarters.
1,553 46	75 42	.....	10 80	.....	.....	.....	12	1,639 80	Public quarters.
1,553 46	66 96	.....	27 00	.....	.....	.....	8	1,647 50	Do.
1,553 46	57 05	.....	27 00	.....	.....	.....	8	1,637 59	Do.
3,594 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,594 10	
3,540 50	64 06	.....	281 50	32 00	.....	55 47	.....	3,973 53	Do.
3,296 15	.....	.....	119 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	3,424 15	Do.
2,980 00	75 41	.....	111 00	.....	.....	32 70	2 67	3,201 78	Do.
2,836 43	147 08	.....	252 04	8 00	.....	.....	1 05	3,244 60	Do.
1,977 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,977 00	
2,492 04	51 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	2,551 17	Fuel drawn twice from Nov. 10 to 30; public quarters.
2,238 40	133 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2,372 19	Public quarters.
2,038 00	29 91	.....	58 75	11 25	.....	.....	44	2,138 35	Do.
2,202 00	137 93	.....	257 60	20 00	.....	.....	99	2,618 52	Do.
1,813 99	104 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1,918 95	Do.
2,148 00	24 51	.....	.....	8 75	.....	.....	48	2,181 74	Do.
1,836 00	33 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1,871 85	Do.
1,902 60	33 84	.....	56 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	2,072 44	Do.
1,878 00	22 18	.....	77 20	15 00	.....	.....	22	1,992 60	Do.
1,768 50	21 91	.....	108 00	12 00	.....	.....	37	1,910 78	Do.
1,587 23	60 73	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	1 26	1,675 22	Fuel drawn twice from Nov. 10 to 30; public quarters.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Truman Seymour.....Aug. 26, 1847	Capt. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	$780 00	$946 20	$271 20	.....
Lewis O. Morris.. .....Dec. 23, 1847	.....	12	880 00	472 50	271 50	.....
Theodore Talbot.....Sept. 22, 1846	.....	12	609 99	556 50	274 50	948 00
Samuel F. Chalfin.....Nov. 6, 1849	.....	12	796 00	547 50	281 30	78 60
John H. Dickerson.....April 1, 1850	Capt. A. Q. M., June 18, 1856.	See Assis	tant Quart	ermaster's	Departm	ent.
Otis H. Tillinghast .....Feb. 22, 1851	R. Q. M., June 18, 1856.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	186 60
James B. Fry.....do....	.....	12	759 96	547 50	283 50	198 00
Ambrose P. Hill.....Sept. 4, 1851	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Jefferson C. Davis.....Feb. 29, 1852	.....	12	639 96	547 50	283 50	144 00
James E. Slaughter.....Aug. 3, 1852	.....	12	819 66	715 90	271 50	.....
Wm. Silvey.....Oct. 31, 1853	.....	12	810 66	547 50	289 04	84 24
Absalom Baird.....Dec. 24, 1853	.....	12	794 00	547 50	281 21	77 60
Powell T. Wyman.....do.....	Adjt., Nov. 4, 1854..	12	708 09	547 50	271 50	79 60
Andrew J. Slemmer....April 30, 1854	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Amos Beckwith.....Aug. 21, 1854	.....	12	764 00	473 70	271 50	.....
Caleb Huse.....Nov. 4, 1854	.....	12	840 60	547 50	283 50	96 00
Alvin C. Gillem.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	639 97	547 50	280 50	144 00
Henry W. Slocum.....do.....	.....	4	280 00	104 40	90 90	.....
James W. Robinson.....do.....	.....	12	774 63	358 50	271 50	.....
John M. Schofield.....do.....	.....	12	780 00	438 00	280 50	72 00
George Bell.....June 30, 1855	.....	12	620 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Richard C. Duryea.....Dec. 6, 1855	.....	12	620 00	428 70	271 50	.....
Walworth Jenkins.....Feb. 16, 1856	.....	12	791 00	356 10	271 50	.....
Henry W. Closson.....Oct. 31, 1856	.....	12	880 00	355 60	271 50	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Loomis L. Langdon....Aug. 21, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1854 ...	12	574 56	422 10	271 50	.....
Abner Smead.... .....Nov. 4, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1854 ...	12	620 00	401 10	271 50	.....
Charles H. Webber....May 29, 1855	....	11	495 00	402 00	249 00	.....
Douglass Ramsay .....June 7, 1855	.....	12	565 00	438 00	274 50	48 00
William M. Graham.....do.....	.....	12	712 93	373 30	271 50	.....
George H. Elliott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Breck, jr..... July 1, 1855	.....	12	879 99	423 30	271 50	.....
Frederick L. Childs ....July 14, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John W. Turner.....Nov. 18, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	640 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Francis A. Shoup.....Dec. 6, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Thomas C. Sullivan ...July 1, 1856	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Jeremiah H. Gilman....Oct. 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	545 83	438 00	279 20	.....
Samuel M. Cooper.....Feb. 21, 1857	.....	3 m. 27 d.	190 02	141 69	89 90	27 73
SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
Colonel.						
Matthew M. Payne.....Nov. 11, 1856	Bvt., May 9, 1846 ...	11	980 00	1,346 60	542 80	264 00
James Bankhead.....	.....	4	367 00	571 80	216 10	96 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
John Irving.... .....Aug. 18, 1846	.....	21	1,500 00	2,299 80	995 60	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,997 40	$27 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 60	$2,025 72	Public quarters.
1,694 00	25 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,649 74	Do.
1,486 99	116 98	$140 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,746 35	
1,703 40	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,803 26	Do.
1,725 80	16 60	.....	$272 30	$37 50	.....	.....	22	2,052 42	Do.
1,782 96	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,882 44	Do.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,654 96	100 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	1,756 91	Do.
1,807 06	30 74	.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,879 80	$97 40 pay, belong to fiscal year 1856; no fuel and quarters; Sept., Oct., and April, public quarters.
1,724 44	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,824 30	Public quarters.
1,700 30	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,800 16	Do.
1,606 00	16 60	.....	106 50	8 75	.....	$26 94	22	1,765 01	Do.
1,419 00	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	1,518 86	Do.
1,509 30	90 92	.....	181 50	.....	.....	.....	82	1,782 44	Do.
1,767 00	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,866 48	Do.
1,601 97	99 64	.....	190 20	35 00	.....	.....	97	1,927 78	Do.
475 30	35 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	511 08	Resigned Oct. 31, 1856; public quarters.
1,404 63	18 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,423 39	Public quarters.
1,570 50	95 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,666 07	Do.
1,289 50	26 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,356 07	Do.
1,340 20	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340 20	Do.
1,418 60	69 14	.....	203 25	10 00	.....	.....	75	1,701 74	Do.
1,447 10	17 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,465 03	$125 20 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,268 26	16 57	11 03	122 10	.....	.....	.....	25	1,418 21	Public quarters, April to June.
1,292 60	112 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,405 22	Public quarters.
1,146 00	16 60	.....	144 90	50 00	.....	.....	37	1,357 87	Do.
1,325 50	25 94	.....	262 20	.....	.....	.....	24	1,613 88	No fuel in April. Public quarters.
1,357 73	16 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,374 55	$62 13 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
.....	106 47	180 00	915 90	.....	.....	42 45	32	1,245 14	
1,574 79	53 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,628 20	$125 20 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,249 50	14 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,264 04	Public quarters.
1,349 50	15 93	.....	801 58	.....	.....	.....	45	2,167 46	$100 belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,249 50	21 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270 82	Public quarters.
1,249 50	14 42	.....	233 70	.....	.....	.....	48	1,500 10	Do.
1,256 03	25 30	.....	293 70	.....	.....	.....	44	1,575 47	Do.
449 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449 04	
3,133 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133 40	
1,270 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270 90	Died Nov. 11, 1856.
4,695 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,695 40	Nine months' amount, $1,659 40, belong to fiscal year 1856.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Majors.						
Harvey Brown.....Jan. 9, 1851	Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	.....	$1,728 00	$543 00	$279 00
Martin Burke.....Nov. 11, 1856	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	$883 33	1,536 30	477 90	960 00
Captains.						
Horace Brooks.....June 18, 1846	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	960 00	1,172 40	330 27	209 33
Henry L. Kendrick.....do.....	Major bvt., Oct. 12, 1847.	18 m. 15 d.	1,056 65	1,448 00	618 01	948 00
Lewis G. Arnold.....Oct. 27, 1847	Major bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	783 60	895 70	285 07	16 20
Henry C. Pratt.....April 21, 1848	Bvt., Oct. 19, 1847...	12	811 66	868 50	271 50	.. ...
Arnold Elzey.....Feb. 14, 1849	.....	12	800 00	845 70	271 50	.....
Wm. F. Barry.....July 1, 1852	.....	12	840 00	938 10	271 50	.....
Henry J. Hunt.....Sept. 28, 1852	Major bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	824 33	929 70	373 70	91 46
Augustus A. Gibson....July 9, 1853	.....	12	840 00	1,003 70	271 50	.....
William Hayes.....Oct. 8, 1853	Major bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	784 66	893 70	271 50	.....
Harvey A. Allen.....Nov. 25, 1854	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Samuel S. Anderson...Mar. 8, 1855	Major bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	720 00	766 50	271 50	.....
James Totten.....Oct. 20, 1855	.....	12	824 33	947 70	271 50	.....
Josiah H. Carlisle.. ...Mar. 3, 1857	.....	12	720 00	365 00	235 00	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Marcus D. L. Simpson..Oct. 27, 1847	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847. C. S.	(See Subsistance Department.)				
Anderson Merchant....April 21, 1848	.....	12	240 00	483 20	271 50	.....
Julius A. d'Lagnel.....Jan. 26, 1849	.....	12	789 20	514 40	276 56	76 28
Charles Griffin.....June 30, 1849	.....	12	989 97	410 30	280 50	144 00
John McL. Taylor.....June 30, 1851	R. q. m., Oct. 1, 1855	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	192 00
Lloyd Beall.....do.....	.....	12	936 09	548 70	278 84	21 33
Frank H. Larned.....July 1, 1852	.....	12	911 43	501 00	274 23	43 73
James M. Robertson ...Sept. 28, 1852	.....	12	721 66	504 60	271 50	... .
Henry Benson.....Mar. 2, 1853	....	12	753 33	640 20	271 50	.....
John C. Tidball.....Mar. 31, 1853	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Thomas J. Haynes.....July 9, 1853	Adjt., Oct. 1, 1855...	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	96 00
Edward R. Platt.....Oct. 8, 1853	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Armistead L. Long.....July 1, 1854	.....	12	679 98	519 90	277 50	96 00
James Thompson.....Aug. 16, 1854	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Alexander J. Perry.....Sept. 27, 1854	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Albert J. S. Molinard....Feb. 20, 1855	.....	12	694 00	572 30	277 70	6 00
John Mullin, jr. .....Feb. 28, 1855	.....	12	639 96	438 00	283 50	192 00

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$2,543 00	$109 57	.....	$120 50	$18 00	.....	$42 50	.....	$2,833 66	Public quarters.
3,177 53	8 33	.....	654 00	.....	.....	29 55	.....	3,869 41	
2,672 00	137 93	.....	61 70	25 00	.....	.....	$0 99	2,897 62	Do.
3,370 66	.....	.....	.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	3,408 16	Commission as captain second artillery vacated March 3, 1857. Eight months' amount, $1,308 12, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,975 57	43 50	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	27	2,025 34	Public quarters.
1,951 66	10 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,963 16	Do.
1,917 20	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,935 95	Do.
2,049 60	100 07	.....	297 60	18 75	.....	.....	83	2,466 85	Public quarters. No fuel Nov. 15 to 30.
2,219 19	80 62	.....	217 20	.....	.....	73 42	1 32	2,591 75	Public quarters.
2,115 20	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,954 86	Do.
1,949 86	124 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	2,075 11	Do.
1,878 00	76 09	.....	77 80	7 50	.....	.....	38	2,039 77	Do.
1,758 00	.....	.....	75 60	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,841 10	
2,043 53	71 80	.....	147 30	11 25	.....	.....	15	2,274 03	No fuel and quarters in Dec'r. Public quarters.
1,320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320 00	Twelve months belong to fiscal year 1856.
994 70	55 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,050 54	$55 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Fuel and quarters twice, Dec. 15 to 30. Public quarters.
1,656 42	17 33	.....	416 00	.....	.....	.....	70	2,090 45	$55 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,894 77	89 23	.....	318 05	46 00	.....	.....	72	2,278 77	$125 40 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,731 00	54 07	$84 00	465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,334 07	Public quarters, March to June.
1,786 95	33 72	.....	325 00	.....	.....	.....	39	2,146 06	$139 20 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,730 39	16 67	.....	20 30	.....	.....	.....	27	1,767 63	$97 40 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,497 76	7 42	.....	45 30	.....	.....	.....	60	1,551 08	Public quarters.
1,665 03	63 68	.....	1 25	17 50	.....	.....	.....	1,747 46	$55 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,635 00	58 76	.....	259 10	6 25	.....	.....	.....	1,959 11	Public quarters.
1,419 00	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,518 68	Do.
1,573 38	45 19	.....	108 40	11 25	.....	.....	1 09	1,739 31	Do.
1,419 00	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,518 66	Do.
1,419 00	99 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,518 86	Do.
1,482 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,482 00	$31, subs., belong to fiscal year 1855. Public quarters.
1,553 46	100 96	.....	14 35	7 50	.....	.....	99	1,677 26	Public quarters.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Joseph Stewart.....Jan. 3, 1856	.....	12	$893 68	$1,023 00	$55 00	.....
Lucian Loeser.....Nov. 11, 1856	.....	Not paid.	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Joseph J. Reynolds.....Mar. 3, 1847	.....	8	417 99	437 40	184 90	$64 00
James A. Hardee .....do.....	Adj't, May 3, 1855 ..	12	720 00	657 00	271 50	96 00
George P. Andrews ....Sept. 8, 1847	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	820 00	547 50	271 50	.....
George T. Andrews ....Oct. 19, 1847	.....	6	300 00	276 00	136 20	.....
John H. Lendrum.....Mar. 24, 1848	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	902 77	555 10	276 66	98 04
John Hamilton.....Feb. 13, 1850	.....	12	613 32	547 50	275 50	48 00
John S. Mason.....Sept. 7, 1850	Reg. qm., June 27, 1854.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	192 00
Horatio G. Gibson .....May 26, 1851	.....	12	787 33	520 00	271 50	.....
Romeyn B. Ayres.....Mar. 16, 1852	.....	12	868 62	477 00	283 50	192 60
Charles C. Churchill ...June 30, 1852	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
W. A. Winder .....Aug. 22, 1853	.....	12	740 00	483 00	271 50	.....
Beekman Du Barry ....Dec. 24, 1853	.....	14	766 66	581 00	318 70	.....
Chauncey McKeever..... ...do.....	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
John Kellogg .....do.....	.....	10	620 00	419 60	226 20	.....
Richard Arnold .....Mar. 17, 1854	.....	12	879 09	527 10	271 50	96 00
Alexander Piper .....Jan. 31, 1855	.....	14	800 00	596 30	310 70	.....
John Edwards, jr.....Feb. 15, 1855	.....	12	684 44	516 70	272 84	21 33
Edward H. Day .....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Sylvester Mowry .....do.....	.....	12	700 00	508 80	271 50	.....
George R. Bissell .....May 12, 1855	.....	12	60 00	49 60	39 40	.....
La. Rhett L. Livingston.Jan. 3, 1856	.....	12	788 16	585 20	180 90	.....
John G. Chandler.....May 31, 1856	.....	12	705 00	490 00	271 50	.....
Robert O Tyler.....Sept. 1, 1856	.....	12	635 00	424 80	268 20	.....
James L. White.....Nov. 11, 1856	.....	12	698 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Michael R. Morgan .....do.....	.....	8	279 54	205 60	164 75	70 93
Dunbar R. Ransom ....Dec. 31, 1856	.....	12	724 00	381 90	271 50	.....
George P. Ihrie .....Feb. 28, 1857	.....	12	694 00	377 40	271 50	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
John Drysdale .....June 30, 1855	.....	12	566 66	496 00	271 50	.....
Francis R. T. Nichols ..Oct. 19, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	2	109 16	68 40	48 60	.....
Lyman M. Kellogg .....June 27, 1856	.....	10	475 00	386 40	245 40	.....
Thomas M. Saunders'.... ...do.....	.....	10 m. 14 d.	455 99	369 60	116 83	.....
Henry De Hart.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	540 00	458 80	271 50	.....
John Timpton .....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Lorenzo Loraine.....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John B. Shinn .....Sept. 1, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	560 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Hylan B. Lyon.....Oct. 1, 1856	.....do.....	10	450 00	364 80	226 20	.....
Richard S. C. Lord.....Oct. 31, 1856	.....	12	542 39	438 00	271 79	4 79
Geo. F. B. Dandy .....Feb. 21, 1857	.....	3 m. 9 d.	148 50	120 00	74 55	.....
James Howard .....do.....	.....	3 m. 15 d.	157 50	127 20	79 05	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,426 70	$95 01	.....	$5 20	.....	.....	.....	$0 36	$1,527 27	Public quarters.
1,309 50	90 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,400 92	Do.
1,398 30	81 79	.....	69 60	$15 00	.....	.....	.....	1,564 69	$14 pay belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
1,377 40	69 09	.....	266 00	.....	.....	.....	66	1,733 15	Public quarters.
1,389 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389 50	
1,419 56	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,435 56	Public quarters.
1,301 67	68 28	.....	151 30	.....	.....	.....	38	1,591 83	Do.
1,509 87	70 52	.....	252 40	35 00	.....	.....	63	1,868 42	No fuel and quarters Jan. and April; public quarters.
1,406 05	36 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 02	1,443 49	Public quarters.
1,329 40	68 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1,398 41	Fuel and quarters deducted 15th to 30th Nov.; public quarters.
1,949 50	25 42	.....	67 60	10 00	.....	.....	20	1,352 72	Public quarters.
277 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277 00	Resigned Oct. 31, 1856.
1,336 19	16 67	.....	20 30	15 00	.....	.....	27	1,388 43	Public quarters.
1,333 70	78 51	.....	.....	26 25	.....	.....	54	1,488 00	Do.
1,154 66	58 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,213 12	Deducting fuel and quarters December 1 to 15; public quarters.
1,249 50	190 60	.....	170 60	.....	.....	.....	46	1,611 16	Fuel drawn twice for June; public quarters.
1,304 50	54 68	.....	335 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694 48	Public quarters.
1,949 50	75 09	.....	202 30	.....	.....	.....	57	1,527 46	Do.
162 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 13	
143 90	5 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 98	Public quarters.
3,723 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,723 00	
2,998 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,998 30	
2,555 40	221 90	.....	46 25	99 00	.....	.....	1 44	2,853 99	Public quarters.
2,858 53	42 33	.....	54 00	8 00	.....	.....	96	2,963 82	
2,086 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,086 50	
2,465 80	74 16	.....	.....	21 25	.....	.....	36	2,561 57	Four months, amount $502 40, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,092 32	32 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	2,125 05	Public quarters.
2,314 52	109 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,423 09	Do.
2,076 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,076 80	Six months, amount $612 20, belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,270 40	92 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 08	2,363 96	Public quarters.
1,758 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 00	
2,048 10	220 10	$21 00	144 00	.....	.....	.....	60	2,433 80	Fuel and quarters twice, from 9th to 15th Mar.; public quarters, except 9th to 15th March.
1,817 00	49 85	.....	38 00	.....	.....	.....	8	1,904 93	Public quarters.
552 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552 30	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Gabriel H. Hill.....Feb. 21, 1857	.....	3 m. 14 d.	$155 99	$126 60	$78 30	.....
Alex. B. Montgomery...June 22, 1857	.....	5 days.	2 51	6 60	3 74	.....
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
Colonel.						
John B. Walbach.....Mar. 19, 1849	Brig. gen. bvt., Nov. 11, 1793.	11	1,045 00	1,946 10	498 60	$264 00
Francis S. Belton..... June 10, 1857	.....	12	970 00	1,458 60	543 60	288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
John Munroe .....Nov. 11, 1838	Col. brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.	21	1,701 50	2,903 70	877 80	312 60
Majors.						
Giles Porter.....Feb. 16, 1847	.....	11	720 00	1,196 70	498 00	264 00
Wm. W. Morris.....Nov. 4, 1853	.....	12	840 00	1,439 70	543 00	144 00
Captains.						
Samuel C. Ridgely .....Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. major, May 19, 1846.	12	748 05	985 50	271 50	.....
Joseph Roberts.....Aug. 20, 1849	.....	12	827 66	945 20	148 26	.....
John W. Phelps.....Mar. 31, 1850	.....	19	1,286 66	1,205 40	396 25	.....
Thomas Williams .....Sept. 12, 1838	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	855 32	979 80	271 50	.....
John C. Pemberton.....Sept. 16, 1850	Bvt. major, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	832 00	917 70	284 90	9 60
John P. McCown .....Jan. 9, 1851	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	964 50	271 50	.....
Francis N. Clarke.....July 15, 1852	.....	12	840 00	1,109 70	271 50	.....
George W. Getty.....Nov. 4, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	786 50	271 50	.....
Albion P. Howe .....Mar. 2, 1855	.....do.....	21	1,427 66	1,252 50	461 56	146 94
George W. Rains .....Mar. 3, 1847	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	4	280 00	221 40	90 90	.....
John H. Greeland.....Mar. 31, 1856	.....	12	776 33	761 40	251 54	.....
John A. Brown .....Oct. 31, 1856	.....	12	767 00	772 20	271 50	.....
Albert L. McGilton ....Feb. 28, 1849	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	2	100 00	62 00	39 40	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Gustavus A. De Russey.May 16, 1849	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	720 00	640 80	271 50	192 00
John S. Garland.....May 20, 1849	....	12	600 00	582 00	271 50	.....
George W. Hazzard ....Mar. 31, 1850	Adjt., April 13, 1855.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	92 00
Orlando B. Wilcox.....April 30, 1850	.....	12	690 99	584 30	271 50	.....
John Gibbon .....Sept. 12, 1850	....	12	876 00	461 10	271 50	.....
Clairmont L. Best .....do	....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Richard C. Drum.....Sept. 16, 1850	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	788 43	572 40	275 50	170 66
Robert V. W. Howard..Sept. 27, 1850	.....	12	709 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Jos. C. Clarke, jr.....Dec. 11, 1850	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Wm. G. Gill .....Jan. 9, 1851	....	12	720 00	543 50	271 50	.....
Truman K. Walbridge..Oct. 8, 1853	.....	4	120 00	123 00	78 60	.....
Grier Tallmadge.....Nov. 4, 1853	....	12	683 20	519 90	278 47	111 46
Delavan D. Perkins ....May 27, 1854	....	12	676 00	617 10	271 50	.....
Rufus Saxton, jr. ..... Mar. 2, 1856	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Edward McK. Hudson..April 30, 1855	.....	13	747 58	538 10	296 00	89 00
Joseph H. Wheelock...Jan. 13, 1856	.....	9	435 00	411 00	203 70	.....
Jacob Culbertson .....Feb. 14, 1856	....	6 m. 10 d.	264 92	291 00	143 70	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1 971 68	.....	.....	$66 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,038 18	$59 35 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
.....	$36 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 12	36 37	Public quarters.
1,104 29	1 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,166 09	Resigned Feb. 28, 1857; public quarters.
1,744 50	192 60	.....	23 00	$6 75	.....	.....	1 08	1,967 93	Public quarters.
1,639 00	224 83	$180 00	42 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	2,115 83	Public quarters April to June.
712 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712 90	Resigned Dec. 31, 1856.
1,832 57	47 76	.....	35 50	.....	.....	.....	1 12	1,916 95	Public quarters.
1,484 32	24 48	.....	148 40	.....	.....	.....	44	1,657 64	Do.
1,731 00	192 74	.....	123 50	18 00	.....	.....	72	2,064 96	Do.
1,588 83	44 00	.....	72 00	.....	.....	.....	18	1,705 01	Do.
1,831 12	124 34	.....	.....	31 25	.....	.....	80	1,977 51	$14 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,419 00	67 88	.....	37 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,524 68	Public quarters.
1,494 50	73 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 08	1,569 33	Do.
1,666 36	109 86	.....	769 00	.....	.....	.....	35	2,536 57	Two months, amount $189 80, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,419 00	10 96	.....	682 70	.....	.....	.....	8	2,119 74	Public quarters.
1,265 80	361 65	360 00	278 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,265 70	$83 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,773 69	123 75	180 00	783 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,863 74	
1,707 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707 00	Two months, amount $168, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,495 31	33 14	.....	559 00	.....	.....	.....	32	2,087 77	$27 20 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,480 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,480 30	
149 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 00	Resigned Sept. 1, 1856.
1,552 26	46 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,599 52	$29 83 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,396 50	6 71	.....	112 00	.....	.....	.....	12	1,515 33	$47 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public qrs.
1,398 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,398 00	1 month, am't $78 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,337 50	5 41	.....	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400 91	Public quarters.
720 83	60 59	.....	819 80	.....	.....	$29 45	50	1,631 14	Do.
1,377 40	102 41	.....	158 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638 31	$108 30 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters
1,342 90	166 99	.....	6 50	5 00	.....	.....	60	1,521 99	Public quarters.
1,264 16	21 00	.....	556 00	.....	.....	.....	98	1,841 94	Do.
246 16	.....	.....	586 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	832 16	Resigned Oct. 1, 1856.
1,106 80	32 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,139 66	Public quarters.
942 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	942 42	
1,270 30	83 47	.....	144 00	.....	.....	.....	18	1,497 95	Fuel drawn twice for April; public quarters.
1,249 50	46 66	.....	632 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,928 46	Public quarters.
1,249 50	.....	.....	563 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,812 80	
1,269 50	.....	.....	624 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893 80	
1,041 00	.....	.....	644 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,685 00	
1,256 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256 97	
343 05	3 28	.....	215 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	563 36	
363 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363 75	

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Gabriel H. Hill.....Feb. 21, 1857	.....	3 m. 14 d.	$155 99	$126 00	$78 30	.....
Alex. B. Montgomery...June 22, 1857	.....	5 days.	2 51	6 00	3 74	.....
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.						
Colonel.						
John B. Walbach.....Mar. 19, 1849	Brig. gen. bvt., Nov. 11, 1823.	11	1,045 00	1,946 10	498 00	$264 00
Francis S. Belton ..... June 10, 1857	.....	12	970 00	1,458 60	543 60	288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
John Munroe .....Nov. 11, 1856	Col. brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.	21	1,701 50	2,903 70	877 80	312 00
Majors.						
Giles Porter.....Feb. 16, 1847	.....	11	720 00	1,196 70	498 00	264 00
Wm. W. Morris.....Nov. 4, 1853	.....	12	840 00	1,439 70	543 00	144 00
Captains.						
Samuel C. Ridgely .....Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt. major, May 19, 1846.	12	748 05	985 50	271 50	.....
Joseph Roberts.....Aug. 20, 1849	.....	12	897 66	945 90	148 96	.....
John W. Phelps.....Mar. 31, 1856	.....	19	1,298 66	1,205 40	388 25	.....
Thomas Williams .....Sept. 12, 1850	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	12	855 32	979 90	271 50	.....
John C. Pemberton.....Sept. 16, 1850	Bvt. major, Sept. 8, 1847.	12	832 00	917 70	284 90	9 60
John P. McCown .....Jan. 9, 1851	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	984 50	271 50	.....
Francis N. Clarke.....July 15, 1856	.....	12	840 00	1,109 70	271 50	.....
George W. Getty.....Nov. 4, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	786 50	271 50	.....
Albion P. Howe .....Mar. 2, 1855	.....do.....	21	1,427 66	1,252 50	481 56	146 94
George W. Rains .....Mar. 3, 1847	Bvt. major, Sept. 13, 1847.	4	280 00	221 40	90 90	.....
John H. Greeland.....Mar. 31, 1856	.....	12	776 33	761 40	251 54	.....
John A. Brown .....Oct. 31, 1856	.....	12	767 00	772 20	271 50	.....
Albert L. McGilton ....Feb. 28, 1845	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	2	100 00	62 00	39 40	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Gustavus A. De Russey.May 16, 1846	Capt. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	720 00	640 80	271 50	192 00
John S. Garland.....May 20, 1849	.....	12	600 00	582 00	271 50	.....
George W. Hazzard ....Mar. 31, 1850	Adjt., April 13, 1855.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	92 00
Orlando B. Wilcox.....April 30, 1850	.....	12	690 99	594 30	271 50	.....
John Gibbon .....Sept. 12, 1850	.....	12	876 00	461 10	271 50	.....
Clairmont L. Best .....do	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Richard C. Drum.....Sept. 16, 1850	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	788 43	579 40	275 30	130 66
Robert V. W. Howard..Sept. 27, 1850	.....	12	709 96	547 50	283 50	192 00
Jos. C. Clarke, jr.....Dec. 11, 1850	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Wm. G. Gill .....Jan. 9, 1851	.....	12	720 00	543 50	271 50	.....
Truman K. Walbridge..Oct. 8, 1853	.....	4	120 00	123 00	78 60	.....
Grier Tallmadge.....Nov. 4, 1853	.....	12	683 90	519 90	278 47	111 46
Delavan D. Perkins ....May 27, 1854	.....	12	676 00	617 10	271 50	.....
Rufus Saxton, jr. ..... Mar. 2, 1856	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Edward McK. Hudson..April 30, 1855	.....	13	747 58	536 10	296 00	80 00
Joseph H. Wheelock...Jan. 13, 1856	.....	9	435 00	411 00	203 70	.....
Jacob Culbertson .....Feb. 14, 1856	.....	6 m. 10 d.	264 92	291 00	143 70	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$360 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$360 29	
12 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 25	
3,753 10	$388 29	$433 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,574 72	Died June 10, 1857.
3,259 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,259 60	
5,795 00	9 90	.....	$318 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,122 90	12 mos., am't $3,926 40, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,726 70	48 85	.....	30 00	$141 00	.....	.....	.....	2,948 55	Public quarters.
2,966 70	104 10	.....	30 90	.....	.....	$190 26	$1 02	3,292 98	Do.
2,005 05	23 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,028 78	Do.
1,921 12	11 63	.....	280 25	21 25	.....	.....	.....	2,234 28	Do.
2,900 31	11 57	.....	153 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,065 78	7 months, am't $862 30, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,106 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,106 72	
2,044 20	29 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	2,077 84	Public quarters.
2,076 00	17 87	.....	64 30	3 75	.....	.....	42	2,162 34	Do.
2,221 21	8 12	.....	18 75	1 25	.....	.....	.....	2,249 33	Do.
1,878 00	29 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1,907 64	Do.
3,288 66	58 58	.....	152 80	51 25	.....	67 49	.....	3,618 78	9 mos., am't $1,124 77, belong to fiscal year 1856; fuel deducted 15th to 30th November; public quarters.
592 30	9 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601 50	Resigned Oct. 31, 1856.
1,789 27	.....	.....	.....	276 70	.....	.....	.....	2,065 97	Public quarters.
1,810 70	94 27	.....	307 90	10 00	.....	.....	51	2,152 68	Do.
291 40	35 23	51 93	32 50	.....	.....	.....	27	321 33	Quarters in kind July to September.
1,824 30	94 27	.....	92 60	.....	.....	.....	51	1,941 68	Public quarters.
1,453 50	39 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,492 74	Do.
1,631 00	75 88	67 93	29 30	.....	.....	6 30	.....	1,810 41	Also fuel included 1 7-30 mo., 4 months, 1856; public quarters Jan. to June.
1,556 79	18 78	.....	77 20	.....	.....	12 50	48	1,665 75	Public quarters.
1,610 60	100 06	.....	59 40	.....	.....	.....	6	1,770 12	Do.
1,419 00	4 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,423 29	Do.
1,776 99	81 44	.....	243 70	27 50	.....	.....	.....	2,129 63	Do.
1,732 98	54 94	.....	34 00	30 00	.....	.....	6	1,851 92	Do.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,535 00	3 07	.....	14 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552 77	Do.
321 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 60	Died Nov 16, 1856.
1,593 03	52 70	.....	418 50	5 00	.....	.....	27	2,069 50	Public quarters.
1,564 60	24 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	1,569 38	Do.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,659 68	.....	.....	244 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,903 68	1 month, am't $99 83, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,049 70	3 79	.....	83 80	.....	.....	.....	18	1,137 47	Resigned Mar. 31, 1857; public quarters.
699 62	.....	.....	103 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	803 12	Resigned Jan. 10, 1857.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Oscar A. Mack.....Feb. 14, 185[illegible]	....	12	$800 00	$456 30	$271 50	.....
John Mendenhall.....Mar. 12, 185[illegible]	.....	12	610 00	547 50	274 50	$46 00
Wm R. Terrill.....Mar. 31, 185[illegible]	.....	12	674 63	404 00	271 50	.....
Lewis H. Pelouze.....May 1, 185[illegible]	.....	12	653 00	433 60	271 50	.....
Owen F. Solomon.....Oct. 31, 185[illegible]	.....	12	764 64	402 40	278 50	106 66
Stephen D. Lee.....do.....	.....	12	657 32	406 20	271 50	.....
Stephen H. Weed.....Nov. 16, 185[illegible]	....	12	636 50	438 00	271 50	.....
James J. Dana.....June 10, 185[illegible]	... .	12	594 66	459 60	271 50	.....
Wm. Stretch Abert ... Mar. 31, 185[illegible]	.....	12	687 66	377 70	271 50	.....
Jno. Thos. Goode..... June 18, 185[illegible]	....	8	360 00	291 60	180 90	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Edward F. Bagley.....June 27, 185[illegible]	.....	10 m. 20 d.	479 92	387 60	240 18	.....
Fred. M. Follett .....do.....	.....	9 m. 4 d.	410 84	415 50	206 39	.....
Geo. S. James ....do.....	... .	10	450 00	363 60	225 90	.....
Chas. D. Anderson. .....do.....	.....	11 m. 6 d.	504 00	408 00	253 20	.....
Herbert A. Hascall.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	564 00	418 50	271 50	.....
John Bennett .....do.....	.....	12	552 56	438 00	273 04	24 52
Edmund O. Bainbridge..Oct. 31, 185[illegible]	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	480 00	401 20	262 30	.. ....
Richard Lodor..... ....do.. ...	.....do.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John R. Waddy.....Feb. 21, 185[illegible]	....	2 m. 8 d.	102 00	82 80	51 30	.....
Warren L Lothrop..... ..do.....	.....\.....	3 m. 12 d.	153 00	123 60	76 80	.....
Junius B. Roane.....May 14, 185[illegible]	. .....	1 m. 5 d.	52 49	42 00	26 24	.....
FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Joseph Plympton.....June 9, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	1,140 00	1,586 70	543 00	288 00
Lieutenant Colonels.						
Henry Bainbridge.....June 11, 1851	Bvt , Aug. 20, 1847..	20	1,420 00	2,026 40	850 60	480 00
Gouverneur Morris.....May 31, 185[illegible]	.....	14	950 00	1,583 00	621 40	252 00
Majors.						
Saml. P. Heintzelman..Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Oct. 9, 1847...	12	.....	1,533 00	543 00	288 00
Sydney Burbank.....Dec. 8, 1855	.....	12	880 00	1,206 30	543 00	288 00
Captains.						
John H. King.....Oct. 31, 184[illegible]	.....	12	780 00	885 30	217 50	... .
Robert S. Granger.....Sept. 8, 1847	.....	12	840 00	1,226 90	271 50	.....
Wm. E. Prince .....Aug. 31, 1849	Bvt., Mar. 16, 1848..	12	813 33	1,044 90	271 50	.....
Geo. W. Wallace .....June 10, 1850	.....	12	836 33	975 30	271 50	.....
Jas. N. Caldwell .....Oct. 26, 1850	....	13	890 00	1, 96 50	291 00	.....
Stephen D. Carpenter ..Oct. 17, 1851	.....	12	800 77	766 50	251 80	.....
Jos. B. Plummer.....May 1, 185[illegible]	.....	12	818 00	766 50	210 75	.....
Chas. C. Gilbert.... ...Dec. 8, 1855	....	8	628 00	437 40	134 15	.....
Andrew G. Miller.....Feb. 11, 1856	....	12	830 00	838 80	271 50	.....
Theophilus d'Oremieulx.Oct. 31, 1856	.....	5 m. 8 d.	380 64	338 10	121 63	17 86
Daniel Huston, jr.....Dec. 8, 185[illegible]	....	12	668 00	547 50	272 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Edward D. Stockton ...Mar. 2, 1853	.....	8	300 09	243 00	159 60	24 00
Seth M. Barton.....June 1, 1853	Adjt., May 1, 1855...	9	540 00	411 00	303 70	72 00
Saml. B. Holabird.....May 31, 185[illegible]	R. q. m., July 1, 1852	12	734 66	599 10	271 50	192 00
Thomas G. Williams...Aug. 7, 185[illegible]	.....	12	696 00	511 20	271 50	.....
Thor'n A. Washington..Dec. 8, 185[illegible]	.....	12	644 33	561 90	271 50	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,527 80	$22 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	$0 48	$1,550 36	Public quarters.
1,478 00	.....	.....	$243 25	.....	.....	$16 83	.....	1,738 08	
1,350 13	$7 98	.....	119 87	.....	.....	.....	22	1,478 20	Do.
1,368 10	9 85	.....	36 25	$27 50	.....	.....	.....	1,441 70	Do.
1,559 20	37 79	.....	201 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,790 99	$27 80 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,335 02	8 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343 93	Public quarters.
1,346 00	9 85	.....	33 75	12 50	.....	.....	.....	1,402 10	Do.
1,305 76	18 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,325 02	Do.
1,336 86	13 18	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	42	1,357 46	Do.
832 50	7 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	840 70	Do.
1,107 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,107 70	
1,032 73	1 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,034 74	Do.
1,039 50	12 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,051 98	Do.
1,165 90	12 30	.....	23 10	.....	.....	.....	18	1,200 78	Do.
1,274 00	5 78	.....	29 00	.....	.....	.....	12	1,308 90	Do.
1,288 12	29 46	.....	167 60	.....	.....	.....	8	1,485 69	Do.
1,143 50	.....	.....	656 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,799 80	
1,249 50	4 87	.....	28 40	.....	.....	.....	27	1,283 04	Do.
236 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 10	
353 40	.....	.....	164 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	517 40	
120 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 73	
3,557 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,557 70	
4,777 00	24 76	.....	57 50	291 00	.....	.....	68	5,150 94	Died May 31, 1857; 9 mos., amount $1,929, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
3,406 40	9 75	.....	46 00	32 00	.....	98 37	.....	3,592 52	2 mos., amt. $331 40, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,284 00	283 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 00	1 51	2,670 76	Public quarters.
2,897 30	.....	.....	24 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,922 10	
1,882 80	1 75	.....	64 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,948 85	
2,338 40	.....	.....	17 50	16 25	.....	.....	.....	2,372 15	$22 40, subsistence, belongs to fiscal year 1856.
2,129 73	.....	.....	22 50	.....	.....	.....	46	2,152 69	Public quarters.
2,083 13	.....	.....	45 00	21 25	.....	.....	.....	2,149 38	
2,277 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,277 50	1 mo., amt. $123 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,819 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,819 17	
1,795 25	.....	.....	.....	103 05	.....	.....	46	1,898 30	Public quarters.
1,199 55	.....	.....	.....	26 25	.....	.....	.....	1,225 80	$68 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,940 30	.....	.....	19 00	31 25	.....	.....	.....	1,990 55	
798 23	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 38	Resigned Dec. 8, 1856; public quarters.
1,487 00	.....	.....	254 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,741 20	
726 60	6 44	.....	233 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	966 24	Died March 13, 1857.
1,226 70	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	46	1,245 16	Public quarters.
1,787 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,787 72	Do.
1,478 70	38 54	$72 00	30 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,629 24	
1,477 73	4 29	.....	308 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,790 77	Do.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Samuel H. Reynolds....Dec. 8, 1855	.....	12	$600 00	$547 50	$271 50	....
James B. Green.....Feb. 11, 1856	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	... ...
Geo. A. Williams.....do.. ...	.....	12	662 82	438 00	258 00	.....
Edwin D. Phillips.....Oct. 31, 1856	....	12	920 33	341 40	271 50	.....
James E. Powell.....Dec. 8, 1856	.....	12	600 66	438 00	271 50	.....
Joseph A. Mower.....June 18, 1855	....	12	558 16	438 00	271 50	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Walter Jones .....June 30, 1855	....	12	602 00	409 20	271 50	. .....
Charles W. Thomas ....Aug. 7, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	788 33	358 40	163 50	.....
Geo. McG Dick .....Oct. 26, 1855	.....do	1	24 40	24 80	19 70	... .
Alex. M. Haskell .....June 27, 1856	.....	11 m. 2 d.	498 00	402 80	249 46	.....
John P. Sherburne.....do.....	.....	9 m. 14 d.	498 99	340 80	211 64	.....
Henry C. Wood.....do.....	....	11 m. 2 d.	553 06	403 20	209 70	.....
Herman Biggs .....July 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Brayton C. Ives..... Dec. 8, 1856	.....do	10	450 00	364 80	226 20	.....
Wm. E Burnett.....Feb. 21, 1857	....	1 m. 20 d.	75 00	60 00	37 49	.....
James H. Holman..... .....do.....	.....	3 m. 4 d.	140 99	114 00	70 79	.....
Robt. H. Offley.....May 14, 1857	.....	1 m. 14 d.	66 00	52 80	33 00	.....
SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Francis Lee.....Oct. 18, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847 ..	8	760 00	1,239 60	194 40	$160 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
John J. Abercrombie...May 1, 1852	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	960 00	1,204 50	543 00	272 00
Majors.						
Edgar S. Hawkins. ....Feb. 16, 1847	Bvt., May 9, 1846 ..	12	840 00	1,204 50	535 50	288 00
Hannibal Day.....Feb. 23, 1852	....	12	840 00	1,127 40	543 00	268 00
Captains.						
Geo. W. Patten..... June 18, 1846	Maj. bvt., April 18. 1847.	12	871 00	1,221 50	350 54	66 40
Henry W. Wessells.....Feb. 16, 1847	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20. 1847.	12	790 00	876 00	271 50	.....
Chris. S. Lovell .....Jan. 12, 1848	Bvt., Aug 20, 1847..	12	839 00	1,143 30	271 50	.....
Delozier Davidson.....Jan. 1, 1849	.....do	12	816 66	766 50	271 50	.....
Julius Hayden.....June 30, 1850	.....do	12	720 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Nath'l Lyon.... .....June 11, 1851	.....do	12	697 00	813 70	176 54	.....
Alfred Sully.....Feb. 23, 1852	.....	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Frederick Steele.....Feb. 5, 1855	Bvt, Sept. 13, 1847..	12	680 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Nelson H. Davis .....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	888 00	700 20	271 50	.....
Wm. M. Gardner .....do.....	.....	18	1,080 00	839 00	388 90	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Henry B. Hendershott..June 30, 1850	.....	12	710 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Treadwell Moore.....June 11, 1851	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Thomas W. Sweeney.....do....	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Caleb Smith.....Jan. 30, 1852	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
George H Paige. .....Feb. 23, 1852	.....	(See Assistant Quartermaster's Department.)				
Nathaniel H. McLane..Jan. 8, 1853	Adjt., Mar. 24, 1855.	12	725 66	547 50	271 50	54 00
Thomas Wright .....Feb. 5, 1855	.....	12	610 00	547 50	271 50	.....
James P. Roy.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
James Curtiss, jr. .....do.....	.....	6 m. 15 d.	340 00	295 50	197 55	.....
Adolphus F. Bond.....do.....	.....	12	630 00	538 20	271 50	.....
John D. O'Connell .....Jan. 15, 1857	Bvt., July 1, 1853 .	13	705 00	462 00	291 00	178 00
Second Lieutenants.						
John P. Hawkins .....June 23, 1854	.....do.....	12	614 15	415 80	248 70	.....
Alfred E. Latimer.....Feb. 5, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ..	12	593 66	438 00	271 50	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,419 00	.....	.....	$311 70	$21 25	.....	.....	.....	$1,751 95	
1,419 00	.....	.....	229 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,648 20	
1,358 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358 82	$23 16 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,533 23	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,540 73	$140 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,310 16	.....	.....	2 50	20 00	.....	.....	.....	1,332 66	Public quarters.
1,267 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 34	1,268 00	Do.
1,282 70	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	1,307 70	
1,310 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,310 23	$55 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
68 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 90	Died July 31, 1856.
1,150 21	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161 21	
981 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	981 43	
1,165 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165 96	
1,249 50	.....	.....	223 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,473 20	
1,041 00	$149 78	.....	309 10	.....	.....	.....	38	1,500 26	Public quarters.
172 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 49	
325 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 78	
151 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 80	
2,353 40	.....	.....	.....	53 00	.....	$166 48	.....	2,572 88	Do.
2,979 50	.....	.....	17 80	12 00	.....	16 66	.....	3,025 96	Do.
2,868 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,868 00	
2,778 40	.....	.....	81 60	.....	.....	79 57	.....	2,939 77	
2,579 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 25	.....	2,623 69	
1,937 50	.....	.....	.....	56 25	.....	.....	.....	1,993 75	Do.
2,253 80	$21 86	.....	.....	56 25	.....	.....	.....	2,331 91	Do.
1,854 66	.....	.....	.....	66 25	.....	.....	.....	1,920 91	Do.
1,758 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 00	
1,817 24	.....	.....	.....	97 50	.....	.....	.....	1,974 74	
1,878 00	21 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899 86	Do.
1,748 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,748 50	Do.
1,793 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,793 70	Do.
2,277 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,277 90	6 mos., amt. $599 40, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,529 00	188 89	.....	378 30	2 50	.....	.....	46	2,099 15	Public quarters
1,419 00	.....	.....	498 15	6 00	.....	.....	.....	1,923 15	
1,419 00	.....	.....	536 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955 80	
1,419 00	17 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436 39	Do.
1,598 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 06	.....	1,764 72	Do.
1,429 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429 00	
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
763 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763 50	Resigned Jan. 15, 1857.
1,439 70	19 69	.....	119 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,578 39	Public quarters.
1,636 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 06	.....	1,830 06	1 month, am't $110 50, belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,278 65	.....	.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,398 65	Public quarters.
1,303 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303 16	Do.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Robert F. Hunter.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ...	12	$540 00	$438 00	$271 50	.....
John O. Long.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854 ...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Henry A. Sargent.....June 18, 1855	.....	3	135 00	110 40	67 10	.....
Wm. C. Spencer.....do.....	.....	12	540 00	437 20	271 30	.....
Wm. F. Lee.....June 30, 1855	.....	12	699 67	419 70	244 50	.....
George D. Ruggles.....July 1, 1855	.....	12	563 25	438 00	271 50	.....
Edward C. Moore.....June 27, 1856	.....	5 m. 15 d.	248 15	201 60	124 69	.....
James McMillan .....Sept. 30, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ..	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Alexander E. Drake....Feb. 21, 1857	.....	3 m. 22 d.	167 99	135 60	84 30	.....
Charles B. Watson.....do.....	.....	3 m. 10 d.	105 00	85 20	52 50	.....
THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Benj. L. E. Bonneville .Feb. 3, 1855	.....	12	1,140 00	2,029 80	543 00	$280 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Dixon S. Miles.....April 15, 1851	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	960 00	1,599 00	521 00	264 00
Majors.						
Electus Backus ..... June 10, 1850	.....do.....	12	840 00	1,533 00	540 00	288 00
Nathaniel C. McRae....May 31, 1857	....	10	700 00	1,276 80	226 20	.....
Captains.						
Jefferson Van Horn....Dec. 1, 1840	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	872 66	1,436 50	345 59	78 40
Joseph H. Eaton.....June 18, 1846	Lt. col. bvt., Feb. 23, 1847.	6	384 66	441 60	136 20	.....
Wm. H. Gordon .....Sept. 21, 1846	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	16	1,040 00	1,027 30	349 90	.....
Daniel T. Chandler .....do. ...	Lt. col., Aug. 20, 1847	12	740 33	785 70	263 50	12 80
Oliver L. Shepherd.....Dec. 1, 1847	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	839 66	766 50	290 34	23 20
Wm. B. Johns.....Dec. 4, 1847	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	18	920 00	934 50	376 50	.....
Wm. T. H. Brooks.....Nov. 10, 1851	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	750 00	885 30	271 50	.....
Andrew W. Bowman ..June 6, 1853	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	1,028 10	271 50	.....
George Sykes.....Sept. 30, 1855	.....do.....	12	814 66	657 00	271 50	.....
John Trevitt.....Dec. 31, 1856	....	12	760 00	702 60	271 50	.....
Henry B. Schroeder....Dec. 4, 1847	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	710 00	611 70	271 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
James N. Ward .....Mar. 1, 1851	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Henry B. Clitz. .....Mar. 5, 1851	.....do.....	12	690 00	907 40	271 50	.....
Wm. H. Wood .....Sept. 9, 1851	.....	11	590 00	603 00	249 00	.....
John D. Wilkins.....Nov. 10, 1851	Bvt., Aug 20, 1847..	12	720 00	657 00	271 50	64 00
Joseph N. G. Whistler June 6, 1853	.....do.....	12	810 00	593 00	271 50	.....
Andrew Jackson.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Lawr'e W. O'Bannon..Sept. 30, 1855	R. q. m., Feb. 9, 1856	12	710 00	547 50	271 50	160 00
John W Alley .....Dec. 31, 1856	.....	11	590 00	500 50	248 50	.....
Wm. D. Whipple.....do. ...	.....	12	690 00	529 20	271 50	.....
Junius Daniel.....Nov. 10, 1851	Bvt , July 1, 1851 ...	12	545 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Duff C. Green.....May 22, 1850	Bvt., July 1, 1849 ...	6	150 00	184 00	117 80	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,249 50	$17 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,266 89	Public quarters.
1,249 50	17 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,266 89	Do.
313 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313 50	Resigned Sept. 30, 1856.
1,268 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,268 50	
1,363 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,363 87	Public quarters.
1,272 75	.....	.....	$24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 75	Do.
574 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574 44	Died Jan. 16, 1857.
1,249 50	47 08	.....	174 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470 78	Public quarters.
387 89	.....	.....	139 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	527 79	
212 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 70	
3,992 80	318 59	$315 00	2 00	$32 00	.....	.....	.....	4,660 39	
3,344 00	.....	.....	16 00	29 00	.....	$38 42	.....	3,427 42	
3,204 00	118 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,322 22	Public quarters.
2,203 00	.....	.....	.....	13 75	.....	.....	.....	2,216 75	Do.
2,733 15	.....	234 00	30 50	55 90	.....	.....	.....	3,053 55	
962 46	.....	.....	100 75	40 00	.....	62 63	.....	1,165 84	Resigned Dec. 31, 1856.
2,417 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,417 20	4 months, am't $449 20, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,822 33	.....	.....	191 80	43 75	.....	.....	.....	2,057 88	
1,919 70	.....	52 23	13 40	18 75	.....	.....	.....	2,004 08	
2,231 60	96 74	48 00	14 20	25 00	.....	.....	.....	2,414 94	10 mos., am't $1,059 80, belong to fiscal year 1856; quarters commuted Aug. and Sept.; public quarters remainder of period.
1,906 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,906 80	
2,139 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,139 60	
1,743 16	.....	.....	58 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,801 91	
1,734 10	.....	73 64	.....	16 25	.....	.....	.....	1,823 99	
1,593 20	.....	216 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,809 20	
1,659 00	73 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732 58	Public quarters.
1,868 90	.....	76 80	.....	16 25	.....	.....	.....	1,961 95	Public quarters January to March and June.
1,442 00	72 59	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	$0 06	1,520 15	Public quarters.
1,712 50	148 84	150 00	.....	76 50	.....	59 91	18	2,147 93	
1,674 50	188 89	.....	282 25	4 50	.....	.....	46	2,150 60	$146 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,689 00	85 91	71 40	.....	.....	.....	29 82	.....	1,876 13	
1,269 00	.....	34 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303 82	
1,490 70	4 50	.....	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	1,508 20	Public quarters.
1,364 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,364 00	
451 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451 80	Resigned Dec. 31, 1856

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Names, rank, and d te of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Alexander E. Steen.....June 30, 1852	.....	12	$825 33	$465 90	$271 50	.....
Matthew L. Davis, jr...July 1, 1852	.....	9	419 33	292 80	194 70	.....
Alex. McD. McCook....June 30, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1852...	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Richard V. Bonneau...Mar. 3, 1855	.....do.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Henry W. Freedly .....Sept. 30, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	669 99	438 00	271 50	.....
Thomas W. Walker....July 1, 1856	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John McL. Hildt.....Oct. 31, 1856	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. Dickinson.....Feb. 21, 1857	.....	3 m. 12 d.	153 00	123 60	76 80	.....
Cornelius D. Hendren ..Feb. 21, 1857	.....	2 m. 28 d	131 94	106 80	66 23	.....
Alex. N. Shipley.....June 1, 1857	....	1	45 00	36 00	22 50	.....
FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Wm. Whistler.....July 15, 1845	.....	12	1,140 00	1,861 50	543 00	$288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Thompson Morris.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	9	720 00	1,220 70	407 40	216 00
Majors.						
Gabriel J. Rains.....Mar. 9, 1851	Bvt., April 28, 1840..	12	840 00	1,423 50	543 00	288 00
Robert C. Buchanan....Feb. 3, 1855	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	962 33	1,008 90	532 60	288 00
Captains.						
Henry L Scott .....Feb. 16, 1847	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	960 00	1,058 70	543 00	288 00
Granville O. Haller.....Jan. 1, 1848	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13 1847.	12	866 00	1,064 10	327 22	62 40
Henry D. Wallen .....Jan. 31, 1850	.....	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Christopher C. Augur...Aug. 1, 1852	.....	12	840 00	1,065 00	271 50	.....
Henry M. Judah.... ...Sept. 29, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	830 00	1,052 60	271 50	.....
David A. Russell.....June 29, 1854	.....	4	200 00	145 20	78 80	.....
Delaney Floyd Jones...July 31, 1854	.....	12	770 00	722 20	271 50	.....
Morris Maloney.....Nov. 22, 1854	Bvt., Sept 13, 1847..	12	840 00	889 00	271 50	.....
Lewis C. Hunt..... May 23, 1855	....	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Edmund Underwood...Mar. 11, 1855	....	12	765 00	602 70	271 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Joseph B. Collins. .....July 7, 1853	....	12	726 33	518 70	271 50	.....
John C. Bonnycastle ...Aug. 5, 1853	....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Hyrnan Dryer.....Sept. 29, 1853	. .....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Benj. D Forsyth ... ...Mar. 27, 1854	....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
John Withers .....July 21, 1854	Capt. bvt., June 27. 1856, a. a. g.	(See Adjutant General's Department.)				
Francis H. Bates.....Nov. 22, 1854	....	12	840 00	447 50	271 50	.....
Robert McFeely.....Feb. 3, 1855	Reg'l qm., Sept. 10, 1856.	16	969 32	607 50	349 90	147 20
Henry C. Hodges.....May 23, 1855	Adj't, Oct. 1, 1855...	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	88 00
August V. Kautz.....Dec. 4, 1855	.....	12	754 50	382 80	271 50	.....
George Crook.....Mar. 11, 1856	.....	10	588 33	382 40	226 30	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Chas. H. Rundell.....Aug. 5, 1853	Bvt., July 1, 1852....	12	800 00	337 60	271 50	.....
John Nugen.....Sept. 26, 1853	.....do.....	11	315 00	292 40	221 60	.....
Hezekiah H. Garber. .July 31, 1854	.....do.....	12	563 38	438 00	271 50	.....
Philip H Sheridan.....Nov. 22, 1854	Bvt., July 1, 1853...	11	495 00	402 00	249 00	.....
St. Clair Dearing ..... June 7, 1855	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,562 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,562 73	$158 40 pay belong o fiscal year 1856.
906 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906 83	
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	
1,279 49	$4 50	.....	$45 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329 49	Public quarters.
1,949 50	168 01	.....	84 90	.....	.....	.....	$0 46	1,502 87	Do.
1,949 50	46 64	.....	479 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,775 54	Do.
353 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 40	
305 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 03	
103 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 50	
3,832 50	.....	.....	.....	$10 00	.....	.....	.....	3,842 50	
2,564 10	165 27	.....	83 50	112 50	.....	.....	40	2,925 77	Public quarters.
3,094 50	.....	.....	208 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,302 50	
2,791 83	.....	.....	130 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	2,940 83	$188 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,849 70	264 36	$440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,554 06	
2,319 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2,390 08	
1,878 00	197 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2,005 81	Public quarters.
2,176 50	41 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,217 58	Do.
2,154 10	91 08	.....	116 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,361 68	Do.
423 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423 40	Total amount belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,763 70	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,913 70	
2,000 50	59 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2,060 47	Public quarters.
1,539 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,539 00	
1,639 20	13 33	.....	186 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,838 53	Public quarters.
1,518 53	.....	.....	814 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333 03	
1,419 00	.....	.....	125 30	7 50	.....	.....	.....	1,551 80	
1,419 00	73 25	.....	680 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,172 25	Public quarters.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,559 00	10 00	.....	42 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611 50	$41 80 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,073 22	95 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15 81	23	2,185 16	Four months, amount $412 66, belong to fiscal year 1856; public qnarters.
1,697 00	25 40	.....	85 80	.....	.....	14 41	4	1,752 65	Public quarters.
1,408 80	12 83	.....	123 75	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1,550 38	$34 50 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,196 93	57 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254 43	Public quarters.
1,429 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429 10	$41 80 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
829 00	19 08	.....	99 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	952 08	Public quarters.
1,272 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272 83	
1,146 00	32 62	.....	121 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 12	Public quarters.
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	

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Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Lucius L. Rich.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853	12	$540 00	$438 00	$271 50	.....
David H. Brotherton.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854	12	550 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Edmund Freeman..... June 7, 1855	.....	12	695 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Charles J. Lynde .....June 30, 1855	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Alfred T. A. Torbert....July 19, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	12	683 33	438 00	271 50	.....
Robert C. Hill.....Oct. 18, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855	11	535 00	400 80	248 70	.....
John F. Ritter.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	580 33	438 00	271 50	.....
John Elwood .....May 14, 1857	.....	1 m. 17 d.	70 49	56 40	35 94	.....
Henry B. Bristol .....May 15, 1857	.....	1 m. 12 d.	63 00	50 40	31 50	.....
SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Newman S. Clarke. ...June 29, 1846	B. G. bvt., Mar. 29, 1847.	12	1,199 94	1,903 50	590 00	$288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
George Andrews.....Oct. 18, 1855	.....	12	960 00	1,204 50	543 00	144 00
Majors.						
Wm. Hoffman.....Apl. 15, 1851	Lt. Col. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	11	800 00	1,343 30	319 50	942 00
Albemarle Cady.....Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847	12	840 00	985 50	543 00	264 00
Captains.						
Wm. S. Ketchum.....Feb. 10, 1847	.....	12	640 00	632 80	241 10	.....
John B. S. Todd .....Nov. 22, 1843	.....	2	100 00	86 80	39 40	.....
Chas. S. Lovell .....June 18, 1846	.....	12	840 00	859 20	130 98	.....
Henry W. Wharton.....Feb. 16, 1847	.....	12	811 33	1,100 10	269 49	.....
Edward Johnson.....April 15, 1851	Maj., bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	11	583 33	597 80	233 90	.....
Thomas Hendricks.....Jan. 27, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847	14	879 33	877 90	310 70	.....
Rensselaer W. Foote...June 9, 1853	.....	4	280 00	258 30	73 73	.....
Lewis A. Armistead....Mar. 3, 1855	Maj., bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	845 00	778 50	209 65	12 00
Richard B. Garnett. ...May 9, 1855	.....	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Franklin F. Flint.....Sept. 16, 1856	.....	12	761 33	766 50	271 50	.....
Geo. W. Lay.....Dec. 24, 1856	.....	12	1,038 00	839 20	778 20	480 00
First Lieutenants.						
Winfield S. Hancock...Jan. 27, 1853	Capt., Nov. 7, 1855, A. Q. M.	See Quartermaster's Department.				
Levi C. Bootes.....June 9, 1853	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Darius D. Clarke.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Wm. P. Carlan .....do.....	.....	12	710 66	590 70	271 50	.....
James L. Cauley.....do.....	Adjt., Nov. 27, 1855.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	48 00
Elisha G. Marshall .....Mar. 26, 1855	.....	12	808 66	507 50	271 50	.....
John C. Kelton .....May 9, 1855	R. Qm., Nov. 27, 1855	12	708 33	547 50	217 50	132 00
Robert E. Patterson....Sept. 16, 1856	.....	14	606 50	510 10	298 30	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,249 50	$10 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,259 71	Public quarters.
1,259 50	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 58	Do.
1,334 50	8 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343 41	Do.
1,249 50	9 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259 33	Do.
1,332 83	10 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343 06	Do.
1,184 50	6 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191 08	Do.
1,289 83	25	.....	$84 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,374 98	Do.
162 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 13	
144 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 90	
3,981 53	16 80	.....	725 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,724 03	Do.
2,851 50	122 37	.....	21 10	$35 00	.....	$122 05	$0 81	3,162 83	Do.
$2,704 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 34	.....	2,774 14	Do.
2,632 50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2,642 50	
1,513 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,513 99	Do.
226 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 20	Resigned Sept. 16, 1856.
1,830 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830 19	Public quarters.
2,173 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,173 92	
1,414 03	63 33	.....	112 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,590 06	Five months' amount, $509 10, belong to fiscal year 1856. Public quarters.
2,067 93	30 71	.....	.....	11 25	.....	.....	.....	2,109 89	Two months' amount, $310 60, belong to fiscal year 1856; including fuel, $2 08, and quarters for part of September. Public quarters.
612 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612 03	Public quarters.
1,838 15	43 93	.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899 58	Do.
1,878 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,966 15	Including fuel, $1 87, and quarters for part September. Public quarters.
1,799 33	21 84	$2 50	170 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,993 77	Quarters commuted, December 11 to 31.
2,129 40	213 20	340 00	116 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798 60	$572 40 pay, subsistence and forage, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,419 00	.....	.....	157 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,576 60	
1,419 00	.....	.....	256 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675 50	
1,572 86	.....	.....	99 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,672 06	Public quarters.
1,587 00	74 11	.....	45 70	.....	.....	50 74	6	1,758 61	Do.
1,581 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,581 66	$83 60 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,585 33	27 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,613 02	Public quarters.
1,414 90	28 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443 23	Resigned May 1, 1857. Six months' amount, $483, belong to fiscal year 1856; including fuel, $1 25, and quarters for part of September. Public quarters.

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Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Benjamin F. Smith.....Dec. 24, 185	.....	12	$591 33	$438 00	$231 00	.....
Silas P. Higgins.....do.....	.....	11	698 29	382 10	249 00	.....
Henry H. Walker.....May 1, 185	.....	12	852 00	360 00	271 50	$4 00
Second Lieutenants.						
James A. Smith ..... Mar. 3, 185	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ...	13	592 00	449 60	278 89	.....
Chas. G. Sawtelle .....Mar. 3, 18	.....do.....	12	638 65	438 00	240 60	31 46
John McCleary .....Mar. 26, 18	Bvt., July 1, 1854 ...	10	450 00	358 60	226 20	.....
Aaron B Hardcastle ...June 7, 185	.....	11	515 00	414 00	253 00	.....
Ralph Abercrombie ....June 30, 185	.....	11	495 00	402 00	249 00	.....
Orlando H. Moore.....June 27, 185	.....	11	495 00	400 80	248 70	.....
Owen R. McLemore ...Sept. 16, 18	Bvt., July 1, 1856 ...	11	495 00	402 00	219 00	.....
Montgomery Bryant ...Feb. 21, 185	.....	2 m. 22 d.	122 99	99 60	61 79	.....
Archibald J. Harrison ..... do ..	.....	3 m. 5 d.	142 49	115 20	71 55	.....
John Heth .... May 14, 185	.....	Not paid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. K. F. Lee.....May 31, 185	.....	20 days..	31 50	24 00	15 45	.....
SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Henry Wilson.....June 11, 185	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	1,140 00	2,116 20	543 00	288 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Pitcairn Morrison..... June 9, 185	.....	12	960 00	1,860 00	543 00	240 00
Majors.						
Jos. R. Smith.....June 11, 185	Lt. Col. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	840 00	1,095 00	543 00	288 00
Isaac Lynde..... ...Oct. 18, 185	.....	12	840 00	1,182 30	543 00	288 00
Captains.						
Daniel P. Whiting .... April 18, 184	Maj. bvt., April 18, 1847.	14	980 00	1,194 40	302 70	.....
Richard C. Gatling.....Sept. 30, 184	Maj. bvt., Sept. 23, 1846.	11	836 00	1,009 20	375 90	134 40
Gabriel R. Paul.....April 19, 1846	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	13	950 00	1,374 00	438 75	116 00
Seneca G. Simmons ...Feb. 16, 184	.....	12	790 00	893 60	271 50	.....
Henry Little. .....Aug. 20, 184	Bvt. Sept. 23, 1846 ..	12	840 00	806 10	271 50	.....
Chas. H. Humber.....July 16, 185	Bvt. April 18, 1847 ..	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Lafayette McLaws.....Aug. 24, 185	.....	12	840 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Saml. B. Hayman.....Mar. 3, 185	.....	12	838 66	657 00	247 20	.....
John M. Jones .....do.....	.....	12	840 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Jos. H. Potter .....Jan. 9, 185	.....	12	808 34	657 00	271 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Wm. R. Van Bokkelin.July 16, 185	Capt., July 28, 1853; a. q. m.	.....	See Quartermaster's Department.			
Matthew R. Stevenson..Aug. 24, 185	.....	3	.....	110 40	58 90	.....
Cadmus M. Wilcox.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	835 08	657 00	271 50	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,260 73	.....	.....	$68 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,338 73	
1,309 39	$18 89	$7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335 98	$35 40 pay and rations belong to fiscal year 1856; including fuel, $1 66, part Sept. Quarters commuted, Dec. 11 to 31.
1,487 50	82 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570 20	Public quarters.
1,299 49	16 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336 84	$150 33, 2 months, am't belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,338 71	82 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	$38 68	.....	1,460 29	Public quarters.
1,034 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034 80	Do.
1,181 00	.....	.....	.....	$90 00	.....	.....	.....	1,301 00	Do.
1,146 00	39 49	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210 49	Resigned May 31, 1857; public quarters.
1,144 50	61 96	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213 46	Including fuel, 83 cents, part of Sept.; fuel and quarters for Dec'r; quarters twice commuted from 1st to 15th December.
1,146 00	173 54	.....	156 40	.....	.....	.....	$0 41	1,476 35	Public quarters.
284 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284 38	
329 24	1 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 80	Public quarters.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
70 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 95	
4,087 90	37 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125 12	Public quarters.
3,563 00	157 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 50	.....	3,839 90	Public quarters.
2,766 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,766 00	
2,853 30	52 38	.....	337 40	76 00	.....	.....	.....	3,319 08	Fuel and quarters drawn twice for April and May; public quarters.
2,417 10	78 98	.....	16 60	3 75	.....	.....	.....	2,515 73	2 months, am't $308 80, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
2,345 50	67 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	2,413 15	Full drawn twice for Ap'l and May; public qrs.
2,878 75	.....	.....	2 50	11 25	.....	85 75	.....	2,978 25	1 month, am't $164 85, belongs to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,955 10	88 31	.....	244 75	.....	.....	.....	....	2,288 10	Public quarters.
1,917 60	21 62	.....	17 00	3 75	.....	.....	57	1,960 54	Do.
1,878 00	60 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,938 99	Do.
1,768 50	21 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1,790 70	Do.
1,742 88	114 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,858 44	Do.
1,878 00	.....	.....	10 50	25 00	.....	.....	....	1,913 50	Do.
1,736 83	93 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,829 63	Do.
169 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,763 58	72 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,835 96	Dismissed Sep. 20, 1856 public quarters.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Peter W. L. Plympton..Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	$600 00	$547 50	$271 50	.....
Robert R. Garland .....do.....	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Nicholas B. Peirce.....do.....	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Wm. L. Cabbell.....do.....	Reg't qm. April 16, 1855.	12	720 00	547 50	271 50	$192 00
Gurden Chapin.....do.....	.....	13	830 00	489 30	291 00	.....
Thos. J. C. Amory.....Oct. 16, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Edward A. Palfrey.....Jan. 9, 1856	.....	12	680 00	510 60	271 50	.....
Andrew W. Evans.....Sept. 20, 1856	.....	12	585 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Edmund C. Jones.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853....	12	780 00	331 50	271 50	.....
Augustus H. Plummer .....do.....	.....do..	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
David P. Hancock .....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854....	12	810 80	336 90	259 80	.....
Edgar O'Connor .....do.....	.....do.....	12	540 00	498 00	271 50	.....
Thomas B. Edelin.....June 7, 1855	.....	12	691 66	384 00	239 50	.....
Edward J. Brooks.....June 30, 1855	Adjt., July 1, 1856..	12	660 00	438 00	271 50	96 00
Jesse B. Wharton .....do.....	.....	12	590 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. R. Pease .....Oct. 16, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Chas. B. Stivers .....July 1, 1856	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Elias K. Potts.....May 14, 1857	.....	1 m. 17 d.	70 50	56 40	35 25	.....
Richard S. C. Lord ....Oct. 31, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EIGHT REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
John Garland .....May 7, 1849	Brig. gen. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	1,984 99	1,989 00	656 08	988 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Washington Seawell...Feb. 23, 1852	.....	12	960 00	1,432 50	543 00	272 00
Majors.						
Thos. L. Alexander ....June 9, 1853	Bvt., Aug. 20, 1847..	12	840 00	985 50	543 00	988 00
Theophilus H. Holmes..Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 23, 1846..	12	840 00	1,366 30	543 00	256 00
Captains.						
James V. Bomford.....Mar. 4, 1845	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	770 00	876 00	903 70	.....
Isaac V. D. Reeve .....June 18, 1846	.....do.....	12	781 00	1,036 80	973 75	2 40
Larkin Smith ..... July 21, 1846	Maj. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	750 00	876 00	984 75	.....
John T. Sprague.....Sept. 21, 1846	Maj. bvt., May 30, 1848.	12	850 00	916 50	294 00	24 00
Joseph Selden .....Jan. 1, 1848	Maj. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	720 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Arthur T. Lee .....Jan. 27, 1848	.....	12	810 00	1,023 10	271 70	.....
Robert P. McLay.....Jan. 22, 1849	.....	12	805 00	766 50	271 50	.....
Charles D. Jordan..... May 15, 1851	.....	12	840 00	657 00	203 70	.....
James Longstreet .....Dec. 7, 1852	Maj. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	875 33	748 20	348 19	84 80
Edmund B. Holloway ..Dec. 31, 1853	.....	12	720 00	657 00	271 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Lafayette B. Wood ....Jan. 1, 1848	Capt. bvt, Aug. 20, 1847.	12	638 60	600 00	271 50	.....
Thos. G. Pitcher.....June 26, 1849	Bvt., Aug 20, 1847..	12	680 00	657 00	271 50	198 00
Edward D. Blake .....May 15, 1851	.....	12	642 60	547 50	271 50	13 60
Theodore Fink .....Dec. 7, 1852	.....	11	606 66	502 50	249 00	.....
George L. Willard.....Dec. 31, 1853	.....	12	673 33	547 50	179 99	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,419 00	$37 85	.....	$222 60	$1 25	.....	.....	$0 12	$1,680 82	Fuel and quarters drawn twice for April & May; public quarters.
1,419 00	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428 00	
1,419 00	72 27	.....	468 70	3 75	.....	.....	6	1,963 78	Public quarters.
1,731 00	18 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,749 38	Do.
1,619 30	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,629 30	1 month, am't $93 50, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,419 00	18 20	.....	5 00	3 75	.....	.....	57	1,446 52	Public quarters.
1,462 10	17 76	$72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,551 86	
1,294 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294 50	
1,383 00	45 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,429 14	Do.
1,949 50	.....	.....	64 00	18 75	.....	.....	.....	1,332 25	
1,406 80	61 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468 42	$104 20 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,949 50	11 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,961 00	Public quarters.
1,315 16	71 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,386 66	Do.
1,465 50	17 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,483 12	Do.
1,299 50	89 83	.....	.....	8 75	.....	.....	.....	1,398 08	Do.
1,249 50	27 46	.....	203 80	.....	.....	.....	12	1,480 88	Do.
1,249 50	.....	.....	238 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,588 20	
162 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 15	
.....	119 25	.....	764 20	.....	.....	.....	15	883 60	Fuel and quarters deducted for half of Dec.; public quarters.
4,218 07	58 04	223 54	194 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	4,712 65	
3,207 50	58 49	.....	30 00	214 00	.....	$57 87	.....	3,567 86	Public quarters.
2,656 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,656 50	
3,005 30	13 81	.....	.....	29 00	.....	39 33	.....	3,087 44	Do.
1,849 70	52 50	.....	30 00	267 50	.....	.....	.....	2,199 70	Do.
2,093 95	42 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 60	.....	2,190 70	Do.
1,890 75	28 16	.....	194 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,113 71	Do.
2,064 50	40 00	27 00	45 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	2,256 50	Quarters commuted in April.
1,758 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758 00	
2,104 80	136 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,241 31	Public quarters.
1,843 00	131 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974 93	Do.
1,700 70	147 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848 04	Do.
2,056 52	101 12	.....	5 00	16 25	.....	.....	.....	2,178 89	Do.
1,648 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,648 50	
1,510 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510 10	
1,736 50	110 71	54 00	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	1,904 96	Public quarters July to March.
1,475 20	.....	.....	459 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,934 70	
1,358 16	88 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,446 45	Public quarters.
1,400 12	23 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,423 27	Do.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Richard J. Dodge .....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	$690 00	$520 30	$271 50	.....
Thomas K. Jackson....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	750 00	501 50	271 50	.....
Milton Cogswell ..... Aug. 15, 1855	....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Robert G. Cole.....Sept. 4, 1855	.....	10	384 00	325 20	201 90	.....
Wm. McE. Dye.....Feb. 1, 1856	Adjt., Oct. 1, 1855...	12	743 00	438 00	271 50	$96 00
Second Lieutenants.						
Thomas M. Jones .. ...Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1853 ...	12	612 00	438 00	271 50	61 87
Wm. Craige .....do.....	.....do.....	12	626 66	408 60	271 50	34 66
Zenas R. Bliss.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1854 ...	12	6..5 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John G. Taylor ....June 7, 1855	.....	12	610 00	438 00	296 20	.....
John R. Cooke.....June 30, 1855	.....	12	598 66	438 00	271 50	.....
Thos. F. Smith.....do.....	.....	12	595 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Edward L. Hartz .....Aug. 15, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855 ...	12	560 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. B. Hazen .....Sept. 4, 1855	.....do.....	12	846 66	329 40	271 50	.....
Henry M. Lazelle.....Oct. 9, 1855	.....do.....	12	600 00	410 40	271 50	.....
Edwin W. H. Read ....June 27, 1856	.....	10 m. 29 d.	494 16	399 60	233 25	.....
NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
George Wright.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	8	760 00	1,069 20	361 80	160 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Silas Casey.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	960 000	1,498 50	543 00	240 00
Majors.						
Edward J. Steptoe.....Mar. 3, 1855	Lt. col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	6	455 66	568 20	272 40	144 00
Robert S. Garnett .....Mar. 27, 1855	Bvt., Feb. 23, 1847...	12	944 10	892 80	543 00	256 00
Captains.						
Pinkney Lugenbeel....Mar. 3, 1855	Maj., bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	868 32	934 50	350 15	68 00
Frederick T. Dent.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 8, 1847...	12	840 00	687 00	271 50	.....
Francis E. Patterson.....do.....	.....	8	480 00	364 50	180 90	.....
George E. Pickett.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	11	770 00	937 80	249 00	.....
Charles S. Winder.....do.....	.....	13	814 00	794 70	291 00	.....
Dickinson Woodruff.....do.....	....	4	280 00	147 60	90 90	.....
Francis L. Bowman.....do.....	....	2	100 00	49 60	39 40	.....
Presley N. Guthrie.....do.....	.....	12	790 00	438 00	271 50	.....
James J. Archer.....do.....	....	12	840 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Crawford Fletcher.....do.....	.....	14	.....	486 50	311 00	.....
Henry M. Black.....Sept. 10, 1856	....	12	711 66	547 50	271 50	.....
John W. Frazer.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	666 65	547 54	258 00	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Thomas C. English.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
James Van Voast .....do.....	R. q. m., July 4, 1855.	12	720 00	438 00	271 50	168 00
Lyman Bissell.....do.....	.....	12	690 00	396 90	271 50	.....
George W. Carr .....do.....	.....	15	690 00	510 80	248 80	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,481 80	$15 02	.....	$416 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,912 82	$82 80 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,523 00	58 08	.....	2 50	$62 25	.....	.....	.....	1,645 83	$104 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,419 00	32 00	$18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469 00	Quarters commuted for June.
911 10	106 71	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,032 81	Public quarters.
1,550 50	117 55	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1,683 05	Do.
1,383 37	117 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,501 42	Do.
1,341 42	17 05	59 80	477 00	35 50	.....	.....	.....	1,930 77	
1,361 50	117 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,482 05	Do.
1,274 80	103 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,377 67	Do.
1,308 16	62 08	.....	11 10	11 25	.....	.....	.....	1,392 59	Do.
1,304 50	36 33	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,367 83	Quar's commuted April 15 to May 31; public quarters Oct. to Mar.
1,269 50	112 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,382 16	Public quarters.
1,447 56	18 00	.....	578 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,043 56	$60 26 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,281 90	62 32	.....	2 50	11 25	.....	.....	.....	1,357 97	Public quarters.
1,117 01	45 50	.....	.....	31 25	.....	.....	.....	1,193 76	Do.
2,351 00	154 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	$63 97	.....	2,569 34	Public quarters.
3,241 50	19 00	.....	769 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,032 50	Do.
1,440 26	57 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 06	.....	1,505 05	Do.
2,635 90	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	40 41	.....	2,682 31	$53 60 rations, belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,200 97	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 4	2,231 01	Public quarters.
1,798 50	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,826 50	Do.
1,025 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025 40	Resigned May 1, 1857.
1,956 80	8 33	.....	16 25	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1,986 38	Public quarters.
1,899 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899 70	7 months, am't $183 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.
518 50	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537 25	Public quarters.
189 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 00	Died Sept. 10, 1856.
1,499 50	12 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,511 84	Public quarters.
1,549 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549 50	
797 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	797 50	2 months, amount $88, belong to fiscal year 1856.
1,530 66	.....	.....	822 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,353 56	
1,472 15	.....	.....	631 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,103 15	
1,419 00	.....	.....	801 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,220 00	
1,597 50	23 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 19	.....	1,661 37	Public quarters.
1,358 40	29 26	.....	634 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,022 16	Do.
1,449 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,449 60	3 months, am't $208 50, belong to fiscal year 1856.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
Robert H. Davis.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	$600 00	$438 00	$271 50	.....
John C. Howard .....Aug. 28, 1855	.....	12	718 66	438 00	249 00	.....
Charles R. Woods.....Oct. 16, 1855	.....	12	669 33	417 00	271 50	.....
Hugh B. Fleming .....June 7, 1856	.....	10	704 66	293 30	226 20	.....
Henry Douglass.....Sept. 10, 1856	.....	11	555 15	402 00	226 20	.....
William Myers.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1852 ...	10	125 00	364 80	226 20	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
Israel Miller.....Mar. 3, 1855	.....	1	25 00	24 80	19 70	.....
Phillip A. Owen.....do.....	Adjt., July 1, 1856...	11	605 00	402 00	249 00	$64 00
Edwin J. Harvie.....do.....	.....	12	701 45	388 00	271 50	.....
Chas. A. Reynolds .....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
David B. McKibbin.....do.....	.....	13	615 00	681 20	291 00	.....
Nathaniel Wickliffe....June 30, 1855	.....	16	640 00	535 60	349 20	.....
Jessie K. Allen.....Oct. 16, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
James W. Forsyth.....July 1, 1856	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
James B. S. Alexander..Sept. 10, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. B. Hughes.....Sept. 30, 1856	... .do	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Elisha E. Camp.....May 14, 1851	.....	1 m. 16 d.	68 99	55 20	34 49	.....
TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.						
Colonel.						
Edmund B. Alexander .Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	1,140 00	1,877 40	543 00	144 00
Lieutenant Colonel.						
Chas. F. Smith.....Mar. 3, 1855	Col. bvt., Aug. 20, 1847.	12	960 00	1,540 50	543 00	246 67
Majors.						
Wm. H. T. Walker.....Mar. 3, 1855	Lieut. Col. bvt., Sept. 8, 1847.	12	861 04	838 99	510 00	184 00
Edward R. S. Canby.....do.....	Lieut. Col. bvt., Sept. 13, 1847.	12	840 00	902 10	543 00	232 00
Captains.						
Franklin Gardner.....Mar. 3, 1855	Bvt., April 18, 1847..	12	840 00	657 00	271 50	.....
Anderson D. Nelson.....do.....	.....	12	720 00	918 00	271 50	.....
Barnard E. Bee.....do.....	Bvt., Sept. 13, 1847..	12	840 00	683 40	271 50	.....
Henry Heth .....do.....	....	12	760 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Matthew S. Pitcher.....do.....	....	12	720 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Nathaniel S. Webb.....do.....	.....	Not paid.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert Tracey.....do.....	....	12	840 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Jessie A. Gore.....do.....	.....	12	840 00	438 00	271 50	.....
John Dunovant.....do.....	....	12	840 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Jos. L. Tidball.....Aug. 25, 1855	....	12	840 00	661 50	271 50	.....
Alfred Cumming.....July 20, 1856	.....	12	794 00	547 50	271 50	.....
First Lieutenants.						
Cuvier Grover..... ...Mar. 3, 1855	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Lewis H. Marshall.....do.....	.....	12	600 00	547 50	271 50	.....
Henry E. Maynadier .....do.....	Adjt., Oct. 20, 1855..	11	660 00	441 10	209 00	64 00
Henry B. Kelly.....do.....	.....	12	648 57	438 00	271 50	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

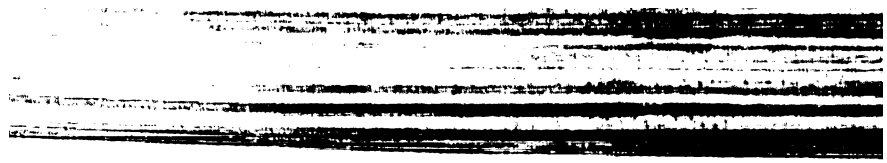
Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,309 50	$5 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,315 32	Public quarters.
1,405 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,405 66	
1,357 83	23 09	.....	$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,410 92	$43 33 pay, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,294 16	.....	.....	137 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361 91	$65 80 pay, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,183 35	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,185 85	
716 00	.....	.....	1,043 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,759 80	
69 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 50	Died Sept. 30, 1856.
1,330 00	66 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	$28 71	.....	1,415 69	Fuel and quarters drawn twice in December; public quarters.
1,360 95	14 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375 01	$30 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,949 50	12 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,262 05	Public quarters.
1,567 20	37 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694 86	1 mo., amt. $69 50, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,525 50	20 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,545 54	4 mos., amt. $276, belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	
1,949 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,949 50	
1,949 50	45 84	.....	92 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358 14	
1,949 50	54 10	.....	654 50	.....	.....	.....	$0 9	1,958 19	
158 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 68	
2,704 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319 32	86	4,094 58	Public quarters.
2,290 17	129 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 76	.....	3,432 44	Do.
2,393 94	.....	.....	242 20	.....	.....	120 05	.....	2,756 19	$21 04 pay belong to fiscal year 1856.
2,517 10	79 19	$25 43	.....	.....	.....	72 37	.....	2,694 09	Including commutation of quarters, May 3 to June 18, previous year.
1,768 50	121 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1,930 19	Public quarters.
1,960 40	.....	.....	31 50	$5 00	.....	.....	.....	2,016 90	Do.
1,794 90	.....	.....	43 50	98 75	.....	.....	55	1,867 70	Do.
1,579 00	19 98	.....	138 20	.....	.....	.....	5	1,736 51	Do.
1,429 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Resigned July 20, 1856.
1,549 50	157 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,707 61	Fuel and quarters deducted for half of June; public quarters.
1,549 50	6 08	.....	94 00	11 25	.....	.....	55	1,591 38	Public quarters.
1,549 50	8 32	.....	.....	12 50	.....	.....	60	1,570 92	Do.
1,773 00	8 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,781 32	Do.
1,593 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,593 33	Do.
1,419 00	115 59	.....	101 00	13 75	.....	.....	41	1,649 75	Public quarters.
1,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 00	
1,374 10	.....	.....	339 80	82 50	.....	37 97	43	1,794 80	Do.
1,358 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358 07	Do.

Transcript of the official Army

Names, rank, and date of commission	Brevets or commissions of prior date.	No. of months for which pay accounts are received.	Pay.	Rations.	Allowance for servants.	Forage.
William Clinton..... Mar. 3, 1855	....	12	$600 00	$438 00	$271 50	.....
John McNab..... .....do.....	.....	12	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Nathan A. M. Dudley.....do.....	.....	12	600 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Peter T. Swain .....Aug. 8, 1855	R. q. m. Dec. 7, 1855	12	720 00	438 00	271 50	$164 00
John H. Forney. .....Aug. 25, 1855	.....	12	840 00	386 10	244 50	.....
Lawrence A. Williams..July 20, 1856	.....	12	645 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Second Lieutenants.						
James Deshler.....Mar. 3, 1855	Former Com'r, July 1, 1854.	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. H. Rossell.....do	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Alexander Murray.....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Wm. Kearny ....do.....	.....	12	540 00	438 00	235 49	.....
Curtis Dunham .....do.....	.....	3	75 00	73 60	58 90	.....
James H. Hill.....Aug. 8, 1855	Bvt., July 1, 1855....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Clarence E. Bennett....Aug. 16, 1855	....do.....	12	701 33	384 70	271 50	.....
Timothy M. Bryan, jr..Aug. 25, 1855	..... do.....	6	270 00	220 80	135 30	.....
James L. Thompson... June 27, 1856	....	8 m. 12 d.	378 00	304 80	189 60	.....
Franck S. Armistead...July 20, 1856	Bvt., July 1, 1856....	12	558 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Samu l S. Carroll .....Oct. 1, 1856	....do.....	12	540 00	438 00	271 50	.....
Arthur S. Cunningham..Jan. 1, 1857	.....	6	270 00	217 20	135 30	.....

Register for the year 1857—Continued.

Amount of pay, rations, servants, and forage.	Fuel.	Quarters.	Transportation of baggage.	Per diem for court-martial duty.	Per diem for topographical duty.	Forage in kind.	Straw for servants.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
$1,309 50	$7 76	.....	$26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,343 26	Public quarters.
1,309 50	.....	.....	235 00	.....	.....	.....	$0 18	1,544 68	Do.
1,389 50	132 63	$48 00	.....	$17 50	.....	.....	35	1,587 98	Including fuel and quarters, April 16 to June 30, previous year.
1,593 50	.....	.....	85 40	.....	.....	$76 16	28	1,755 34	Public quarters.
1,470 60	94 47	.....	69 50	.....	.....	.....	35	1,634 92	$14 pay belong to fiscal year 1856; public quarters.
1,354 50	5 82	.....	170 00	.....	.....	.....	60	1,530 92	Public quarters.
1,249 50	112 31	.....	24 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,386 38	Do.
1,249 50	.....	.....	188 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 30	
1,249 50	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	.....	28	1,292 28	Do.
1,213 49	20 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,233 63	Do.
207 50	.....	.....	24 00	11 25	.....	.....	18	242 93	Resigned Oct. 1, 1856; public quarters.
1,249 50	5 82	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	60	1,263 42	Public quarters.
1,317 53	5 82	.....	154 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,497 35	Do.
627 00	30 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	657 82	Resigned Jan'y 1, 1857; public quarters.
873 40	95 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	967 78	Public quarters.
1,287 50	5 82	.....	160 90	.....	.....	.....	42	1,534 64	Do.
1,219 50	38 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,288 25	Do.
632 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 50	



35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 67.

SALOON IN THE PATENT OFFICE FOR RECEPTION OF MODELS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of letters relative to the fitting up of a portion of the old Patent Office for the reception of models.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a communication from Hon. J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, with enclosures, by which an additional appropriation is requested of forty thousand dollars, "for preparing the saloon of the old portion of the Patent Office building for the reception of models for patents, and for fitting up, repairing, and furnishing the same with suitable cases."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker House of Representatives, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed me on the 16th instant by the Commissioner of Patents, asking that such steps may be taken as may be requisite to obtain an appropriation for fitting up the portion of the Patent Office building heretofore occupied by the collections of the exploring expedition, for the reception of models, &c.

Approving of the object for which the expenditure is proposed to be made, I have the honor to request that the following estimate therefor be submitted by you to Congress, to wit:

For preparing the saloon of the old portion of the Patent Office building, for the reception of models for patents, and for fitting up, repairing, and furnishing the same with suitable cases, forty thousand dollars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
February 16, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the enclosed communication from Mr. Edward Clark, architect and superintendent of the Patent Office building. Should his suggestions in regard to the new cases, &c., which will be required, meet your approbation, I hope it will be agreeable to you to place the matter in such a position before Congress as will secure the requisite appropriation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Commissioner of Patents.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING,
January 25, 1858.

SIR: At your request I have examined the cases now in the saloon of the old portion of the Patent Office building, and find them defective and unfit for the reception of models.

The present cases are so high that another tier cannot be placed above them, as there is not head-room to pass under the architraves.

By making new cases of less height than those now in the room, and putting a gallery and an additional tier above, you will have nearly twice the room for models that you now have.

I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest that new cases be made, similar to those in the wings, and that the walls and ceiling of the saloon be repaired and painted.

To carry out this object an appropriation of forty thousand dollars will be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,
Superintendent Patent Office Building.

J. HOLT, Esq.,
Commissioner of Patents.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 68.

PUBLIC LANDS, &c.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the amount of land disposed of and the amount undisposed of.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 22, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed on the 4th ultimo, calling for certain information relative to the public lands, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 15th instant, and the statement which is therein referred to, which, it is believed, substantially embodies the information desired.

An answer in the exact form specified in the resolution, the Commissioner reports to be impracticable with the present clerical force of his office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
February 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 6th ultimo, of the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of the same month, calling for "a statement of the annual amounts of the public lands that have been sold or disposed of by the United States, and of the annual amounts that have been granted to the States, to corporations, to companies, and to individuals, respectively, with the date of the grants and appropriations, and for what purpose granted; also, the amounts paid to the several States, respectively, as a per centage on the sums received by the United States upon the sales of the public lands;" and "also the amount of public lands yet remaining to the United States."

As the nearest response which can now be made to this call, I beg leave to submit a statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale or otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1857.

To reply to the resolution as it reads, giving a statement of the disposal of the public lands, *annually*, from the first sales made in New York in 1787, embracing a period of seventy years, would involve an amount of labor utterly out of the power of this office, with its present force and the heavy current duties, to bestow.

No *annual* statement of this kind, to assist in a reply, has ever been prepared, and to answer it in a manner at all satisfactory will involve the critical examination of several thousand volumes of tract books, a reference to all laws, &c., necessary to aid in the reply. It is estimated that this call would require at least three years, and the undivided time of between thirty and forty additional clerks, to answer it fully, as, in view of a right discharge of the increasing current duties of this establishment, it will be impossible to detail any of the present force on this service.

In this connexion, I beg leave to state that it was the desire of this office to have the existing statements revised, and, with this view, a letter was addressed, on the 24th of February, 1857, to your predecessor, on the subject of a resolution of the 19th of the same month, passed by the House, and to which this is the most complete reply we can make, in which it was estimated that $30,000 would be required to furnish an answer; but as no provision was then made for the purpose, the statement now furnished is necessarily based upon old data, without making the radical revision desired.

With great respect,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale and otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1857.

States and Territories.	Areas of the land States and Territories, exclusive of water.		Surveyed up to June 30, 1857.	Unsurveyed on June 30, 1857.	Offered for sale up to June 30, 1857.	Acres sold up to June 30, 1857.	Donations and grants for schools, universities, &c.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies.
	Sq're miles.	Acres.								
Ohio	39,964	*25,576,960	16,770,984	.....	16,770,984	12,822,793.06	727,528	.....	1,943,001.77	32,141.24
Indiana	33,809	*21,637,760	21,487,760	.....	21,487,760	16,111,221.32	673,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	35,462,400	.....	35,454,262	19,226,103.92	1,001,795	.....	500,000.00	954.64
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680	41,598,898	24,782	41,186,654	18,206,454.13	1,222,179	.....	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	†50,043	†32,027,520	31,993,813	33,707	31,903,283	16,198,168.57	925,814	21,949.46	500,000.00	1,981.53
Mississippi	†37,337	†23,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	†11,492,671.55	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	24,039,319	2,422,121	19,231,161	4,404,397.08	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,412.98
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640	.....	34,115,710	11,201,553.22	1,113,477	.....	1,250,000.00	4,080.00
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,279,008	127,712	32,618,409	5,307,166.76	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	25,362,287	12,569,233	18,876,615	1,616,433.05	954,583	20,924.22	500,000.00	52,114.00
Iowa	54,930	35,155,200	34,074,598	1,080,602	24,888,670	11,430,815.20	951,224	.....	‡1,385,078.22	18,226.86
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	28,419,823	6,091,537	24,131,412	9,262,863.96	1,004,728	.....	1,069,371.99	5,705.82
California	188,981	120,947,840	21,611,447	99,336,393	.....	.....	6,765,404	.....	500,000.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	141,839	90,776,960	12,188,281	78,588,679	2,508,710	1,734,098.59	5,089,244	.....	§340,000.00	.....
Oregon.....do.....	196,295	125,628,800	4,443,831	121,184,969	.....	41,029.20	6,892,124	.....	.....	.....
Washington...do.....	126,547	80,990,080	739,992	80,250,088	.....	1,154.79	4,545,529	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico...do.....	256,309	164,037,760	107,928	163,929,832	.....	.....	8,826,956	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....do.....	220,196	140,925,440	1,999,908	138,925,532	.....	.....	7,781,707	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....do.....	342,438	219,160,320	1,902,541	217,257,779	.....	28,590.58	12,175,573	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....do.....	126,283	80,821,120	3,826,326	76,994,794	.....	17,350.86	4,460,062	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....do.....	67,020	42,892,800	.....	42,892,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,965,625	1,450,000,000	399,333,464	1,041,710,560	397,066,207	139,032,865.84	67,736,572	44,971.11	10,897,313.59	279,792.07

* Includes reserves under deeds of cession.
† Exclusive of Chickasaw cession.
‡ Includes the estimated quantity of 560,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State above the Racoon fork of the Des Moines river.
§ Is the estimate of the Des Moines river grant in this Territory, as above.

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Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale and otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1857.

States and Territories.	Area of the land States and Territories, exclusive of water.		Surveyed up to June 30, 1857.	Unsurveyed on June 30, 1857.	Offered for sale up to June 30, 1857.	Acres sold up to June 30, 1857.	Donations and grants for schools, universities, &c.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies.
	Sq're miles.	Acres.								
Ohio	39,964	*25,576,960	16,770,984	.....	16,770,984	12,822,793.06	727,528	.....	1,243,001.77	32,141.24
Indiana	33,809	*21,637,760	21,487,760	.....	21,487,760	16,111,221.32	673,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	35,462,400	.....	35,454,262	19,226,103.92	1,001,795	.....	500,000.00	954.64
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680	41,598,898	24,782	41,186,654	18,206,454.13	1,222,179	.....	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	†50,043	†32,027,520	31,993,813	33,707	31,903,283	16,128,168.57	925,814	21,949.46	500,000.00	1,981.53
Mississippi	†37,337	†23,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	†11,492,671.55	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	24,039,319	2,422,121	19,231,161	4,404,397.08	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,412.98
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640	.....	34,115,710	11,201,553.22	1,113,477	.....	1,250,000.00	4,080.00
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,279,008	127,712	32,618,409	5,307,166.76	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	25,362,287	12,569,233	18,876,615	1,616,433.05	954,583	20,924.29	500,000.00	52,114.00
Iowa	54,930	35,155,200	34,074,598	1,080,602	24,888,670	11,430,815.20	951,224	.....	‡1,385,078.22	18,226.86
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	28,419,823	6,091,537	24,131,412	9,262,863.96	1,004,728	....	1,069,371.99	5,705.82
California	188,981	120,947,840	21,611,447	99,336,393	.....	....	6,765,404	.....	500,000.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	141,839	90,776,960	12,188,281	78,588,679	2,508,710	1,734,098.59	5,089,244	.....	§340,000.00	.....
Oregon.....do.....	196,295	125,628,800	4,443,831	121,184,969	.....	41,029.20	6,892,124	.. ..	.....	.....
Washington ..do.....	126,547	80,990,080	739,992	80,250,088	.....	1,154.79	4,545,529	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico...do.....	256,309	164,037,760	107,928	163,929,832	.....	.....	8,826,956	....	.....	.....
Utah.....do.....	220,196	140,925,440	1,999,908	138,925,532	.....	.....	7,781,707	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....do.....	342,438	219,160,320	1,902,541	217,257,779	.....	28,590.58	12,175,573	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....do.....	126,283	80,821,120	3,826,326	76,994,794	.....	17,350.86	4,460,062	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....do.....	67,020	42,892,800	.....	42,892,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,265,625	1,450,000,000	399,333,464	1,041,710,560	327,066,207	139,032,865.84	67,736,572	44,971.11	10,897,313.59	279,792.07

* Includes reserves under deeds of cession.
† Exclusive of Chickasaw cession.
‡ Includes the estimated quantity of 560,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State above the Racoon fork of the Des Moines river.
§ Is the estimate of the Des Moines river grant in this Territory, as above.

STATEMENT—Continued.

States and Territories.	Grants for seats of government & public buildings.	Grants for military services.	Salines granted to the States.	Reserved for benefit of Indians	Reserved for companies, individuals, & corporations.	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to States.	Railroad grants.	Total of acres unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered lands on 30th June, 1857.
Ohio	.....	1,804,423.96	24,216	16,330.73	8,805,976.00	26,459.80	22,438.18	.....	41,651.26
Indiana	2,560	1,304,496.61	23,040	126,220.71	149,102.00	329,880.53	1,250,937.50	.....	56,239.98
Illinois	2,560	9,648,850.68	121,629	48,989.69	.....	188,901.61	1,833,412.94	2,595,053	294,149.52
Missouri	2,560	5,274,873.20	46,080	22,587.61	.....	1,362,455.10	4,064,788.94	1,815,435	9,106,267.02
Alabama	1,620	1,040,924.95	23,040	2,542,378.82	.....	213,386.65	2,595.51	2,332,918	8,292,742.51
Mississippi	1,280	269,573.21	.....	277,612.04	.....	688,083.25	2,834,090.76	1,687,530	5,268,249.88
Louisiana	.....	637,750.30	.....	.....	.....	2,092,903.91	10,910,792.32	1,102,560	5,972,499.41
Michigan	13,200	2,100,653.59	46,080	109,300.83	.....	126,711.25	7,273,794.72	3,096,000	9,793,859.89
Arkansas	10,600	1,889,933.05	46,080	.....	.....	118,451.12	8,096,358.71	1,465,297	14,968,629.68
Florida	6,240	413,719.81	.....	227.49	305.75	3,739,789.00	11,630,271.51	1,814,400	17,189,512.17
Iowa	3,840	11,963,703.30	46,080	119,183.34	.....	.....	1,739,505.15	3,456,000	4,041,543.93
Wisconsin	6,400	4,730,137.17	46,080	137,894.27	.....	36,880.99	2,350,000.00	1,622,800	14,238,497.80
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,689,436.00
Minnesota Territory	.....	2,867,280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,416,000	76,330,337.41
Oregon.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,695,646.80
Washington...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,443,396.21
New Mexico...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,210,804.00
Utah.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,143,733.00
Nebraska.....do	.....	37,790.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206,918,436.42
Kansas.....do	.....	125,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,217,867.14
Indian.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,892,800.00
Total.....	50,860	44,109,879.83	422,325	3,400,725.53	8,955,383.75	8,923,903.21	51,948,916.94	25,403,993	1,088,792,498.83

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *February* 15, 1858.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 68.

PUBLIC LANDS, &c.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the amount of land disposed of and the amount undisposed of.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 22, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed on the 4th ultimo, calling for certain information relative to the public lands, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 15th instant, and the statement which is therein referred to, which, it is believed, substantially embodies the information desired.

An answer in the exact form specified in the resolution, the Commissioner reports to be impracticable with the present clerical force of his office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

STATEMENT—Continued.

States and Territories.	Grants for seats of government & public buildings.	Grants for military services.	Salines granted to the States.	Reserved for benefit of Indians	Reserved for companies, individuals, & corporations.	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to States.	Railroad grants.	Total of acres unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered lands on 30th June, 1857.
Ohio	.....	1,804,423.96	24,216	16,330.73	8,805,976.00	26,459.80	22,438.18	.....	41,651.26
Indiana	2,560	1,304,496.61	23,040	126,220.71	149,102.00	329,880.53	1,250,937.50	.....	56,239.98
Illinois	2,560	9,648,850.68	121,629	48,989.69	.....	188,901.61	1,833,412.94	2,595,053	294,149.52
Missouri	2,560	5,274,873.20	46,080	22,587.61	.....	1,362,455.10	4,064,788.94	1,815,435	9,106,267.02
Alabama	1,620	1,040,924.95	23,040	2,542,378.82	.....	213,386.65	2,595.51	2,332,918	8,292,749.51
Mississippi	1,280	269,573.21	.....	277,612.04	.....	688,083.25	2,834,090.76	1,687,530	5,268,249.88
Louisiana	.....	637,750.30	.....	.....	.....	2,092,903.91	10,910,792.32	1,102,560	5,972,499.41
Michigan	13,200	2,100,653.59	46,080	109,300.83	.....	196,711.25	7,273,794.72	3,096,000	9,793,859.39
Arkansas	10,600	1,889,933.05	46,080	.....	.....	118,451.12	8,026,358.71	1,468,297	14,968,829.68
Florida	6,240	413,719.81	.....	227.49	305.75	3,739,789.00	11,630,271.51	1,814,400	17,182,512.17
Iowa	3,840	11,963,703.30	46,080	119,183.34	.....	.....	1,739,505.15	3,456,000	4,041,543.93
Wisconsin	6,400	4,730,137.17	46,080	137,894.27	.....	36,880.99	2,350,000.00	1,622,800	14,238,497.80
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,682,436.00
Minnesota Territory	.....	2,867,280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,416,000	76,330,337.41
Oregon.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,695,646.80
Washington...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,443,396.21
New Mexico...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,910,804.00
Utah.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,143,733.00
Nebraska.....do	.....	37,790.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206,918,436.42
Kansas.....do	.....	125,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,217,867.14
Indian .....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,892,800.00
Total.....	50,860	44,109,879.83	422,325	3,400,725.53	8,955,363.75	8,923,903.21	51,948,916.24	25,403,993	1,088,792,498.83

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Mississippi	†37,337	†23,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	†11,492,671.55	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	24,039,319	2,422,121	19,231,161	4,404,397.08	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,419.98
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Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,279,008	127,712	32,618,409	5,307,166.76	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	25,362,287	12,569,233	18,876,615	1,616,433,05	954,583	20,924.23	500,000.00	52,114.00
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Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	28,419,823	6,091,537	24,131,412	9,262,863.96	1,004,728	....	1,069,371,99	5,705.82
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New Mexico...do.....	256,309	164,037,760	107,928	163,929,832	.....	.....	8,826,956	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....do.....	220,196	140,925,440	1,999,908	138,925,532	.....	.....	7,781,707	.....	.....	.....
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Indian .....do.....	67,020	42,892,800	.....	42,892,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,265,625	1,450,000,000	399,333,464	1,041,710,560	327,066,207	139,039,865.84	67,736,572	44,971.11	10,897,313.59	279,792.07

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§ Is the estimate of the Des Moines river grant in this Territory, as above.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
February 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 6th ultimo, of the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of the same month, calling for "a statement of the annual amounts of the public lands that have been sold or disposed of by the United States, and of the annual amounts that have been granted to the States, to corporations, to companies, and to individuals, respectively, with the date of the grants and appropriations, and for what purpose granted; also, the amounts paid to the several States, respectively, as a per centage on the sums received by the United States upon the sales of the public lands;" and "also the amount of public lands yet remaining to the United States."

As the nearest response which can now be made to this call, I beg leave to submit a statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale or otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1857.

To reply to the resolution as it reads, giving a statement of the disposal of the public lands, *annually*, from the first sales made in New York in 1787, embracing a period of seventy years, would involve an amount of labor utterly out of the power of this office, with its present force and the heavy current duties, to bestow.

No *annual* statement of this kind, to assist in a reply, has ever been prepared, and to answer it in a manner at all satisfactory will involve the critical examination of several thousand volumes of tract books, a reference to all laws, &c., necessary to aid in the reply. It is estimated that this call would require at least three years, and the undivided time of between thirty and forty additional clerks, to answer it fully, as, in view of a right discharge of the increasing current duties of this establishment, it will be impossible to detail any of the present force on this service.

In this connexion, I beg leave to state that it was the desire of this office to have the existing statements revised, and, with this view, a letter was addressed, on the 24th of February, 1857, to your predecessor, on the subject of a resolution of the 19th of the same month, passed by the House, and to which this is the most complete reply we can make, in which it was estimated that $30,000 would be required to furnish an answer; but as no provision was then made for the purpose, the statement now furnished is necessarily based upon old data, without making the radical revision desired.

With great respect,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 68.

PUBLIC LANDS, &c.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the amount of land disposed of and the amount undisposed of.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 22, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed on the 4th ultimo, calling for certain information relative to the public lands, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 15th instant, and the statement which is therein referred to, which, it is believed, substantially embodies the information desired.

An answer in the exact form specified in the resolution, the Commissioner reports to be impracticable with the present clerical force of his office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

STATEMENT—Continued.

States and Territories.	Grants for seats of government & public buildings.	Grants for military services.	Salines granted to the States.	Reserved for benefit of Indians	Reserved for companies, individuals, & corporations.	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to States.	Railroad grants.	Total of acres unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered lands on 30th June, 1857.
Ohio	.....	1,804,423.96	24,216	16,330.73	8,805,976.00	26,459.80	32,438.18	.....	41,651.26
Indiana	2,560	1,304,496.61	23,040	126,290.71	149,109.00	329,880.53	1,250,937.50	.....	56,239.28
Illinois	2,560	9,648,850.68	121,629	48,989.69	.....	188,901.61	1,833,412.94	2,595,053	294,149.52
Missouri	2,560	5,274,873.20	46,080	29,587.61	.....	1,382,455.10	4,064,788.94	1,815,435	9,106,267.02
Alabama	1,620	1,040,924.95	23,040	2,542,378.82	.....	213,386.65	2,595.51	2,332,918	8,292,742.51
Mississippi	1,280	269,573.21	.....	277,612.04	.....	688,083.25	2,834,090.76	1,687,530	5,268,249.88
Louisiana	.....	637,750.30	.....	.....	.....	2,092,903.91	10,910,792.32	1,102,560	5,972,499.41
Michigan	13,200	2,100,653.59	46,080	109,300.83	.....	196,711.25	7,273,724.72	3,096,000	9,793,859.30
Arkansas	10,600	1,889,933.05	46,080	.....	.....	118,451.12	8,026,358.71	1,465,297	14,968,829.68
Florida	6,240	413,719.81	.....	927.49	305.75	3,739,789.00	11,630,971.51	1,814,400	17,182,512.17
Iowa	3,840	11,963,703.30	46,080	119,183.34	.....	.....	1,739,505.15	3,456,000	4,041,543.93
Wisconsin	6,400	4,730,137.17	46,080	137,894.27	.....	36,880.99	2,350,000.00	1,622,800	14,238,497.80
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,682,436.00
Minnesota Territory	.....	2,867,280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,416,000	76,330,337.41
Oregon.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,695,646.80
Washington...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,443,396.21
New Mexico...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,210,804.00
Utah.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,143,733.00
Nebraska.....do	.....	37,790.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906,918,436.42
Kansas.....do	.....	125,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,217,867.14
Indian.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,892,800.00
Total.....	50,860	44,109,879.83	422,325	3,400,795.53	8,955,383.75	8,923,903.21	51,948,916.94	25,403,993	1,088,792,498.83

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *February* 15, 1858.

States and Territories.	Areas of the land States and Territories, exclusive of water.		Surveyed up to June 30, 1857.	Unsurveyed on June 30, 1857.	Offered for sale up to June 30, 1857.	Acres sold up to June 30, 1857.	Donations and grants for schools, universities, &c.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies.
	Sq're miles.	Acres.								
Ohio	39,964	*25,576,960	16,770,984	.....	16,770,984	12,822,793.06	727,528	.....	1,243,001.77	32,141.24
Indiana	33,809	*21,637,760	21,487,760	.....	21,487,760	16,111,221.32	673,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	35,462,400	.....	35,454,262	19,226,103.92	1,001,795	.....	500,000.00	954.64
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680	41,598,898	24,782	41,186,654	18,206,454.13	1,222,179	.....	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	†50,043	†32,027,520	31,993,813	33,707	31,903,283	16,198,168.57	925,814	21,949.46	500,000.00	1,981.53
Mississippi	†37,337	†23,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	†11,492,671.55	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	24,039,319	2,422,121	19,231,161	4,404,397.08	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,412.98
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640	.....	34,115,710	11,201,553.22	1,113,477	.....	1,250,000.00	4,080.00
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,279,008	127,712	32,618,409	5,307,166.76	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	25,362,287	12,569,233	18,876,615	1,616,433.05	954,583	20,924.22	500,000.00	52,114.00
Iowa	54,930	35,155,200	34,074,598	1,080,602	24,888,670	11,430,815.20	951,224	.....	†1,385,078.22	18,226.86
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	28,419,823	6,091,537	24,131,412	9,262,863.96	1,004,728	....	1,069,371.99	5,705.82
California	188,981	120,947,840	21,611,447	99,336,393	.....	.....	6,765,404	.....	500,000.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	141,839	90,776,960	12,188,281	78,588,679	2,508,710	1,734,098.59	5,089,244	.....	§340,000.00	.....
Oregon.....do.....	196,295	125,628,800	4,443,831	121,184,969	.....	41,029.20	6,892,124	.....	.....	.....
Washington...do.....	126,547	80,990,080	739,992	80,250,088	.....	1,154.79	4,545,529	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico...do.....	256,309	164,037,760	107,928	163,929,832	.....	.....	8,826,956	....	.....	.....
Utah.....do.....	220,196	140,925,440	1,999,908	138,925,532	.....	.....	7,781,707	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....do.....	342,438	219,160,320	1,902,541	217,257,779	.....	28,590.58	12,175,573	.....	....	.....
Kansas.....do.....	126,283	80,821,120	3,826,326	76,994,794	.....	17,350.86	4,460,069	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....do.....	67,020	42,892,800	.....	42,892,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,965,625	1,450,000,000	399,333,464	1,041,710,560	397,066,207	139,632,865.84	67,736,572	44,971.11	10,897,313.59	279,792.07

* Includes reserves under deeds of cession.
† Exclusive of Chickasaw cession.
‡ Includes the estimated quantity of 560,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State above the Racoon fork of the Des Moines river.
§ Is the estimate of the Des Moines river grant in this Territory, as above.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
February 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 6th ultimo, of the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of the same month, calling for "a statement of the annual amounts of the public lands that have been sold or disposed of by the United States, and of the annual amounts that have been granted to the States, to corporations, to companies, and to individuals, respectively, with the date of the grants and appropriations, and for what purpose granted; also, the amounts paid to the several States, respectively, as a per centage on the sums received by the United States upon the sales of the public lands;" and "also the amount of public lands yet remaining to the United States."

As the nearest response which can now be made to this call, I beg leave to submit a statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale or otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1857.

To reply to the resolution as it reads, giving a statement of the disposal of the public lands, *annually*, from the first sales made in New York in 1787, embracing a period of seventy years, would involve an amount of labor utterly out of the power of this office, with its present force and the heavy current duties, to bestow.

No *annual* statement of this kind, to assist in a reply, has ever been prepared, and to answer it in a manner at all satisfactory will involve the critical examination of several thousand volumes of tract books, a reference to all laws, &c., necessary to aid in the reply. It is estimated that this call would require at least three years, and the undivided time of between thirty and forty additional clerks, to answer it fully, as, in view of a right discharge of the increasing current duties of this establishment, it will be impossible to detail any of the present force on this service.

In this connexion, I beg leave to state that it was the desire of this office to have the existing statements revised, and, with this view, a letter was addressed, on the 24th of February, 1857, to your predecessor, on the subject of a resolution of the 19th of the same month, passed by the House, and to which this is the most complete reply we can make, in which it was estimated that $30,000 would be required to furnish an answer; but as no provision was then made for the purpose, the statement now furnished is necessarily based upon old data, without making the radical revision desired.

With great respect,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 68.

PUBLIC LANDS, &c.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the amount of land disposed of and the amount undisposed of.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 22, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed on the 4th ultimo, calling for certain information relative to the public lands, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 15th instant, and the statement which is therein referred to, which, it is believed, substantially embodies the information desired.

An answer in the exact form specified in the resolution, the Commissioner reports to be impracticable with the present clerical force of his office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. L. ORR,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

STATEMENT—Continued.

States and Territories.	Grants for seats of government & public buildings.	Grants for military services.	Salines granted to the States.	Reserved for benefit of Indians	Reserved for companies, individuals, & corporations.	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to States.	Railroad grants.	Total of acres unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered lands on 30th June, 1857.
Ohio	.....	1,804,423.96	24,216	16,330.73	8,805,976.00	26,459.80	32,438.18	.....	41,651.26
Indiana	2,560	1,304,496.61	23,040	126,220.71	149,102.00	329,880.53	1,250,937.50	.....	56,239.26
Illinois	2,560	9,648,850.68	121,629	48,989.69	.....	188,901.61	1,833,412.94	2,595,053	294,149.52
Missouri	2,560	5,274,873.20	46,080	22,587.61	.....	1,362,455.10	4,064,788.94	1,815,435	9,106,267.02
Alabama	1,620	1,040,924.95	23,040	2,542,378.82	.....	213,386.65	2,595.51	2,332,918	8,292,742.51
Mississippi	1,280	269,573.21	.....	277,612.04	.....	688,083.25	2,834,090.76	1,687,530	5,268,249.88
Louisiana	.....	637,750.30	.....	.....	.....	2,092,903.91	10,910,792.32	1,102,560	5,972,499.41
Michigan	13,900	2,100,653.59	46,080	109,300.83	.....	126,711.25	7,273,794.72	3,096,000	9,793,859.39
Arkansas	10,600	1,889,933.05	46,080	.....	.....	118,451.12	8,026,358.71	1,465,297	14,968,889.68
Florida	6,240	413,719.81	.....	227.49	305.75	3,739,789.00	11,630,271.51	1,814,400	17,182,512.17
Iowa	3,840	11,963,703.30	46,080	119,183.34	.....	.....	1,739,505.15	3,456,000	4,041,543.93
Wisconsin	6,400	4,730,137.17	46,080	137,894.27	.....	36,880.99	2,350,000.00	1,622,800	14,238,497.80
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,682,436.00
Minnesota Territory	.....	2,867,280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,416,000	76,330,337.41
Oregon.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,695,646.80
Washington...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,443,396.21
New Mexico...do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,210,804.00
Utah.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,143,733.00
Nebraska.....do	.....	37,720.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206,918,436.42
Kansas.....do	.....	125,840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,217,867.14
Indian.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,892,800.00
Total.....	50,860	44,109,879.83	422,325	3,400,725.53	8,955,363.75	8,923,903.21	51,948,916.24	25,403,993	1,088,792,498.83

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *February* 15, 1858.

Statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale and otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th of June, 1857.

States and Territories.	Areas of the land States and Territories, exclusive of water.		Surveyed up to June 30, 1857.	Unsurveyed on June 30, 1857.	Offered for sale up to June 30, 1857.	Acres sold up to June 30, 1857.	Donations and grants for schools, universities, &c.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies.
	Sq're miles.	Acres.								
Ohio	39,964	*25,576,960	16,770,984	.....	16,770,984	12,822,793.06	727,528	.....	1,243,001.77	32,141.24
Indiana	33,809	*21,637,760	21,487,760	.....	21,487,760	16,111,221.32	673,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	35,462,400	.....	35,454,262	19,226,103.92	1,001,795	.....	500,000.00	954.64
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680	41,598,898	24,782	41,186,654	18,206,454.13	1,222,179	.....	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	†50,043	†32,027,520	31,993,813	33,707	31,903,283	16,128,168.57	925,814	21,949.46	500,000.00	1,981.53
Mississippi	†37,337	†23,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	†11,492,671.55	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	24,039,319	2,422,121	19,231,161	4,404,397 08	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,412.98
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640	.....	34,115,710	11,201,553.22	1,113,477	.....	1,250,000.00	4,080.00
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,279,008	127,712	32,618,409	5,307,166.76	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	25,362,287	12,569,233	18,876,615	1,616,433.05	954,583	20,924.22	500,000.00	52,114.00
Iowa	54,930	35,155,200	34,074,598	1,080,602	24,888,670	11,430,815.20	951,224	.....	‡1,385,078.22	18,226.86
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	28,419,823	6,091,537	24,131,412	9,262,863.96	1,004,728	....	1,069,371.99	5,705.82
California	188,981	120,947,840	21,611,447	99,336,393	.....	....	6,765,404	.....	500,000.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	141,839	90,776,960	12,188,281	78,588,679	2,508,710	1,734,098.59	5,089,244	.....	§340,000.00	.....
Oregon.....do.....	196,295	125,628,800	4,443,831	121,184,969	.....	41,029.20	6,892,194	.. ..	.....	.....
Washington ...do.....	126,547	80,990,080	739,992	80,250,088	.....	1,154.79	4,545,529	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico...do.....	256,309	164,037,760	107,928	163,920,832	.....	.....	8,826,956	....	.....	.....
Utah.....do.....	220,196	140,925,440	1,999,908	138,925,532	.....	.....	7,781,707	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....do.....	342,438	219,160,320	1,902,541	217,257,779	.....	28,590.58	12,175,573	....	.....	.....
Kansas .....do.....	126,283	80,821,120	3,826,326	76,994,794	.....	17,350.86	4,460,062	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....do.....	67,020	42,892,800	.....	42,892,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,965,625	1,450,000,000	399,333,464	1,041,710,560	397,066,207	139,032,865.84	67,736,572	44,971.11	10,897,313.59	279,792.07

* Includes reserves under deeds of cession.
† Exclusive of Chickasaw cession.
‡ Includes the estimated quantity of 560,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State above the Racoon fork of the Des Moines river.
§ Is the estimate of the Des Moines river grant in this Territory, as above.

Tabular statement prepared in answer to House resolution adopted January 19, 1857, requesting the Secretary of the Interior "to procure from the clerks of the several circuit and district courts of the United States the number of cases upon the dockets of their several circuits and districts since the first day of January, A. D. 1856, and report the same to the House of Representatives at the opening of the next session thereof."

States.	Districts.	District clerks.	Circuit clerks.	Whole number of cases on the docket on the first day of January, 1856.	Number added during the year 1856.	Number disposed of during the year 1856.	Number remaining undisposed of on the 1st day of January, 1857.	Remarks.
Maine		William P. Preble, jr.		38	34	42	30	
Do			George F. Emery	16	30	30	26	
New Hampshire		A. R. Hatch	A. R. Hatch	13	17	15	15	
Vermont		E. H. Prentiss	E. H. Prentiss	17	9	10	16	
Massachusetts		S. E. Sprague		131	259	241	149	
Do			H. W. Fuller	115	179	96	198	
Rhode Island		Henry Pitman	Henry Pitman	47	99	66	80	
Connecticut		Alfred Blackman	Alfred Blackman	44	18	14	48	
New York	Northern	Aurelian Conkling		196	97	153	140	
Do	do		A. A. Boyce	147	108	53	202	
Do	Southern	G. F. Betts		1,365	584	368	1,581	
Do	do		K. G. White	289	260	151	398	
New Jersey		Philemon Dickerson, jr.	Philemon Dickerson, jr.					No report.
Pennsylvania	Eastern	Thomas L. Kane		167	126	88	205	
Do	do		George Pitt	157	64	60	161	
Do	Western	Richard Beeson		2	16	11	7	
Do	do		Henry Sproul	65	192	69	188	
Delaware		L. E. Wales	L. E. Wales	10	1	10	1	
Maryland		Thomas Spicer	Thomas Spicer	130	172	218	84	
District of Columbia		John A. Smith	John A. Smith	2,297	1,536	1,493	2,340	Also clerk of the criminal court.
Virginia	Eastern	Loftin N. Ellet	Loftin N. Ellett	53	34	31	56	At Richmond.
Do	do	John T. Francis		17	32	27	22	At Norfolk.
Do	Western	Thomas L. Moore	Thomas L. Moore	234	89	102	221	
North Carolina		John M. Jones		1	2	None.	3	At Edenton.
Do		B. W. Brown						At Newbern. No report.
Do		Asa A. Brown		1	1	1	1	At Wilmington.
Do			Edward Cantwell					No report.
South Carolina		H. Y. Gray	H. Y. Gray	18	75	81	12	
Georgia		Charles S. Henry	Charles S. Henry	74	119	134	59	At Savannah.
Do		William H. Hunt		39	92	95	36	At Marietta.
Florida	Northern	A. Perry Anaker		57	49	26	80	At Tallahassee.
Do	do	Joseph S. May						At Apalachicola. No report.

35TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 69.

SUITS ON DOCKETS OF CLERKS UNITED STATES COURTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A tabular statement, showing the number of suits on the dockets of the respective clerks of the United States courts since January 1, 1856.

FEBRUARY 25, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 22, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, a tabular statement exhibiting the information called for by a resolution adopted on the 19th of January, 1857, in respect to the number of suits on the dockets of the respective clerks of the United States courts during the year 1856.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Territories.	Districts.	District clerks.	Supreme Court clerks.	Whole number of cases on the docket on the first day of January, 1856.	Number added during the year 1856.	Number disposed of during the year 1856.	Number remaining undisposed of on the 1st day of January, 1857.	Remarks.
Minnesota			George W. Prescott					No report.
Do	First district	A. E. Welch						
Do	Second district	George W. Prescott						
Do	Third district	Robert A. Irwin						
New Mexico	First district	Augustus De Marle	Augustus De Marle					
Do	Second district	James Barry						
Do	Third district	Vincent St. Vrain						
Oregon			J. G. Wilson					
Do	First district							
Do	Second district							
Do	Third district							
Utah	First district	William J. Appleby	William J. Appleby					
Do	Second district	Peter Robinson						
Do	Third district	Orson Hyde						
Washington								
Do	First district	J. D. Biles						
Do	Second district	W. W. Miller						
Do	Third district	Thomas J. Cranney		1	6	4	3	
Kansas			Andrew J. Rodrique	3	None.	3	None.	
Do	First district	J. R. Whitehead		38	417	70	385	
Do	Second district	Laomi McArthur		33	141	78	96	
Do	Third district	Samuel A. Williams		None.	None.	None.	None.	
Nebraska			H. C. Anderson	None.	5	4	1	
Do	First district	J. W. Paddock		3	2	None.	5	
Do	Second district	M. W. Rider		None.	20	None.	20	
Do	Third district	Roger T. Beall		None.	27	1	26	
Total				8,904	8,131	6,947	10,088	

Do	....do	George R. Fairbanks						At St. Augustine. No report.
Do	....do	C. N. Jordan		3	4	None.	7	At Pensacola.
Do	Southern	J. B. Browne		None.	33	31	2	
Alabama	Northern and middle	P. H. S. Gayle		42	93	105	30	
Do	Southern	George E. Holt	George E. Holt	50	70	83	37	
Mississippi	Northern	R. W. Edmondson		79	136	133	82	
Do	Southern	W. H. Brown	W. H. Brown	205	94	144	85	
Louisiana	Eastern	N. R. Jennings		73	88	107	54	
Do	....do		John W. Gurley	178	128	116	190	
Do	Western	R. J. Wilson		2	None.	None.	2	At Monroe.
Do	....do	W. O. Crain		4	None.	1	3	At Shreveport.
Do	....do	Bernard F. Hays		None.	None.	None.	None.	At Alexandria.
Do	... do	J. W. Collier						At St. Joseph. No report.
Do	....do	A. Lastrapes		1	None.	None.	1	At Opelousas.
Texas*	Eastern	James Love		163	76	78	161	At Galveston.
Do	....do	F. J. Parker		13	None.	4	9	At Brownsville.
Do	Western	Granville Lewis						At Tyler.
Do	....do	Matthew Hopkins		89	60	59	90	At Austin.
Arkansas	Eastern	William Field	William Field	49	10	16	43	
Do	Western	Alexander McLean	Alexander McLean					No report.
Tennessee	Eastern	C. W. Crozier		None.	3	2	1	
Do	...do		Nathan Gammon	11	* 38	22	27	
Do	Middle	Jacob McGavock	Jacob McGavock	41	81	67	55	
Do	Western	James L. Talbot	James L. Talbot	12	39	42	9	
Kentucky		John A. Monroe	John A. Monroe	66	18	20	64	
Missouri†	Eastern	Thomas C. Reynolds						No report.
Do	....do		B. F. Hickman	143	36	90	89	
Do	Western	Jason Harrison		43	42	72	13	
Illinois	Northern	Wm. H. Bradley	Wm. H. Bradley	567	754	591	730	
Do	Southern	George W. Loury	George W. Loury	15	32	23	24	
Indiana	....	John H. Rea		2	4	3	3	
Do			Horace Bassett	53	193	132	114	
Ohio	Northern	F. W. Green	F. W. Green	103	295	209	189	
Do	Southern	William Miner	William Miner	502	328	360	450	
Michigan		W. D. Wilkins		132	215	231	116	
Do			John Winder	107	216	213	110	
Wisconsin		John M. Miller						No report.
Iowa		T. S. Parvin						Do.
California	Northern	John A. Monroe						Do.
Do	....do		Geo. Pen Johnston	41	168	46	163	
Do	Southern	C. Sims		297	35	92	240	

* State divided into two districts, by act of February 21, 1857.

† State divided into two districts, by act of March 3, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 1, 1858.

SIR: Enclosed please find a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 26, 1858.

As you were not instructed to furnish the department with a report upon the practicability of a railroad through the South Pass, &c., I am unable to comply with the resolution unless you have some information upon this subject which you are willing voluntarily to furnish at the earliest practicable period.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

F. W. LANDER, Esq.,
Superintendent Fort Kearney, S. P., &c., Road.

WASHINGTON, *February* 13, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 1st instant, and to transmit a report "on the practicability of a railroad through the South Pass, the best method of constructing a road, and such other information in regard to the same, obtained during my late exploration, as I am able to furnish at the earliest practicable period."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. LANDER.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT.

The term "a railroad" is susceptible of many definitions. A commercial railroad, an agricultural railroad, or a means of transportation by rail, cheap, effective and to be immediately made applicable to the claims of mail and military service across the continent, might each be considered in a more desultory treatment of the subject than is now required. A commercial railroad, or one adapted to moving the immense freights of Pacific commerce at rates of speed or cost, which would enable the line to successfully compete with the carrying trade of the ocean, is a road of a class not now in use; a permanent work, which cannot be built without the aid of a preliminary or light railway to transport materials and supplies of construction. It is beyond the reach of the present report.

An agricultural railroad may be defined as a road of the classes now in operation throughout the western States; a road of masonry and bridging, graded, ballasted, furnished and equipped to the claims of a large way and through transportation. Such a road is well adapted to the development of those routes across the continent which extend over undulating and broken surfaces, and require the labor of reduction

to practicable gradients by the excavation of cuts and the erection of embankments, before the locomotive can be made of use; routes over which the superstructure must necessarily progress so slowly as only to keep pace with the progress of settlements. Structures of reasonably permanent character, under these contingencies, being the surer economy from the outset. In my own view of the question, a road up to the Republican fork of Kansas river, through a very fertile and well timbered region, but passing over an undulating surface, would be described as an agricultural railroad, and would eventually reach the South Pass. Numerous other roads of similar character could find direction toward the Upper Platte valley, and the same important point from the whole eastern border further north. But an experience of over fifteen years of the building, workage, wear, depreciation and renewal of railways, has rendered it evident to me that no estimate of the cost of a permanent road over a route of nearly two thousand miles of broken surfaces can be deemed reliable, and that the desideratum of overland communication by rail and steam power must take place by those irregular but progressive steps by which the practical talent of this nation has so repeatedly solved the various experiments and necessities of progress.

The route to the South Pass by the main Platte valley permits the adoption of modes of construction which will cover the liability last referred to, for it can be developed by railways without material reduction of the natural surface of the earth.

In my report of 1854, I proposed the extension of a surface railroad from Missouri river through the South Pass, by a superstructure capable of sustaining the tread of a class of locomotives suited to surmounting steep gradients. Near the Missouri river this road to consist of a T. rail of sixty pounds per yard, applied to a ditched and drained road-bed, but as it progressed towards the mountains to assume a different style of construction, regarding the contingencies of transportation and building. My examinations of that year were confined to the north side of the river Platte, where long distances of the route are untimbered. The discoveries of the present season led me to suggest that the mode of construction then proposed shall be modified. There is timber enough on the south side of the Platte to build a road to the mountains, and when the foot hills are reached all difficulties of this nature are overcome. It is about five hundred and thirty miles from Missouri river to the Black hills, and over this distance the route is a perfect flat plain of gravel sub-strata.

The published report of the War Department leads the reader to infer that from the entrance of the Black hills to the South Pass a railroad must make passage of one of the routes of the natural wagon roads used by emigrants. The barometric profile of Colonel Frémont, taken over the old emigrant road, was made the basis of a detailed estimate, and by the system of equated distances of maximum loads applied to this profile the line was much lengthened, and the favorable nature of the route entirely lost. The same report offered the deduction that the only practicable method then known of reaching the plains of the Great Basin from the South Pass was to descend Green river, and thence rise again from a much lower plain than that

of the South Pass, over the great Wahsatch mountain range, placing the line under the further liability of subsequent descent to the level of the Salt Lake valley.*

My own report removed the objection to that portion of the route through the Black hills, because I adopted a different line of exploration, availing myself of all side hill approaches of a section of country over sixty miles in breadth; but I was unable to do more than suggest an entire change in the system of location regarding the lines west of the South Pass. Instead of descending the rapidly falling valley of Green river, which would be decidedly against that important and well known rule of railroad engineering, never to surrender height accomplished in mountain approach, and while the summit was still unsurmounted, I proposed heading Green river valley, and by the line of the foot hill springs, passing over the Wahsatch mountains to the waters of Snake river. The grand summit section of the continent having thus been overcome without difficulty, and by low grades, the passage from Snake river to Oregon and Puget's Sound, and from Snake river to the plains of the Great Basin, was very highly practicable. But by reference to my report of 1854 it will be seen that I apprehended the route from the South Pass to the head waters of the Snake to be an untimbered, ungrassed plain; a portion of that terrible region yearly traversed by our overland emigration, and so graphically described by Colonel Cooke, of the Utah army. It was explored the present season, and found not only to be adapted for the route of a wagon road, avoiding the deleterious and ungrassed regions of the south, but also to be a most richly timbered, arable region for the passage of railroads. The immense forests of yellow pine and fir which line this route, and the easy grades by which a railroad may make passage from the South Pass to the valley of the Snake, and thence over a flat gravel plain to the edge of the Great Salt Lake, have caused me to change the whole programme of the construction of a railroad through the South Pass. Not only are those claims of the question suddenly made prominent by the present aspect of the Mormon population thus best answered, but the whole solution of the great problem of overland transportation by rail equally aided by the discoveries of the present season.

My reply to that clause of the resolution requesting information as to the practicability of railroads through the South Pass, might be to state that any class of railroad is practicable through the South Pass; but in reply to those clauses desiring "the best method of constructing a road through the South Pass, and any information in respect to the same, obtained in my recent explorations," I transmit my professional opinion of what I believe to be the most rapid and expedient method of building a road. A railroad which, suited to military and mail transportation, can reach the waters of Salt Lake and the Salt Lake city in *three* years from the time of its commencement, if forwarded

*The officer in charge of the resolution of the rough data of the old reconnoissances, made the best use of the materials of his command, and no remarks of this paper must be interpreted as a reflection upon the able and scientific labors which have given to the country so much valuable information on the subject of railroads to the Pacific, on climates, soils, and resources of routes.

with the usual energy of American movements, and under a proper programme for overcoming the difficulties of construction.

From the mouth of the Platte river to the base of the Black hills, a distance of over five hundred miles, as before described, the route of the South Pass is a flat plain of gravel sub-strata, rising at an inclination of about eight feet per mile, and without a break in surface, towards the mountains. The lower end of the river valley is fairly wooded with the cotton. Nearer the mountains the foot hills are well timbered with cedar, yellow pine, and fir. Excellent building stone is abundant along the line, and large coal fields occur at various points, and at the eastern extremity. Upon this flat plain rails can be laid without grading. The superstructure can progress at the rate of one mile per day, or faster, if circumstances justify the additional expense. A light railroad, over which trains can pass with facility, and even at high rates of speed, would thus reach Fort Laramie in less than three years, and become the initiative or preliminary step toward the building of a railroad of a more ponderous class, either for the transportation of Pacific commerce, or as adapted to the increased business of the line, when developed by settlements.

The Road.

The class or medium of the preliminary or light railroad would be governed by circumstances; but, under the present contingency of the Mormon war, and the absolute necessity of some rapid and effective means of military transportation to be immediately applied, I would advise the preliminary use of as light a rail as forty pounds per yard. The natural gradient of the Platte valley of eight feet per mile, does not require weighty tread of locomotives "to procure adhesion," and, as very light engines can thus be made of use, a heavy rail is not required.

The rail of forty pounds per yard is easier laid than that of sixty pounds, the class now in general use for light roads. Two men can readily handle and place the lighter rail, and adjust chairs at joints, while, in cold weather, the laying of heavier rails is a more ponderous and tedious operation. One third of the transportation is saved by the use of the lighter rail. If laid in the winter upon ice, snow, or over frozen earth, when the superstructure settles out of line and level during spring thaws, it can be brought to surface again by shimming and chucking for the passage of locomotives, and by the use of the weighty lever bars used in repairs, while to place a weightier rail in running order after it is bent over uneven surface, it is often necessary to take up the road that the bars may be straightened by a machine.

The light rail therefore is preferable to the weighty one because it is cheaper, because with the same cost of transportation a third more length of rail can be furnished and laid in a shorter space of time, because when out of surface it is easier brought to line and level, and because when in operation it will, from the nature of the work, permit the performance of all that a heavier rail would admit of doing. Such rails can be procured in quantity at various points along the western

navigable rivers and can be deposited by water transportation, without breaking bulk at the mouth of the Platte. Working parties being kept in advance of the line of superstructure, dressing the surface, making the necessary small water drains and preparing the cottonwood cross ties for service, during the summer season the road could progress very rapidly. Even in winter, by the use of houses upon car wheels and turn outs, the road could progress.

The road from Fort Laramie to the South Pass.

Thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie the broken and undulating surfaces of the Black hills are encountered, precluding the use of the preliminary iron road with economy, unless by the laying of a weighty rail and the application of the high grade locomotive. It is not advisable to attempt the expense of transporting heavy rails to this part of the road, to be worked at high cost and eventually renewed, even if the nation could wait for it, when there are other more applicable means of solving the question. Neither is it expedient to postpone the development of the route by rail, until a graded road could pass through this broken section by reduction of surface.

I propose therefore that on the commencement of the light iron road at Missouri river, steam saw-mills and pile drivers shall be transported by wagon trains to the entrance of the Black hills, and a simple piling road, elevated above the surface of the earth as circumstances require, shall supersede wagon and precede steam transportation. This road to consist of sawed wooden rails, and be worked by draught animals for the transportation of mails, passengers, military supplies, and troops. Through the great timbered regions of the upper Wahsatch mountains this road could progress very rapidly. Along the whole line all subsequent works of construction could be carried on with economy and despatch from the cheap and effective transportation afforded. There is hardly a large public work in the United States attempted or built without the use of the wooden rail. In northern Maine and Wisconsin rafting waters and "log driving" streams are united, and sections of country offering great natural obstacles to their extension are thrown open by wooden railroads. Coal mines, ice lakes, quarries, all natural depots of supplies, are developed by our energetic population by wooden railroads, when the iron road is inapplicable or too extensive. When constructed, iron rails and locomotives could be carried upon the one named, at very low cost, to the flat plains of Humboldt river, 350 miles in length, and extending to the eastern settlements of the Pacific. Much of the intermediate section is suited to the use of the iron rail without grading. Not less than 1,200 miles of the route described could thus be worked by locomotives at a speed of 18 miles per hour. The wooden road over steeper grades, worked by mules and horses, would admit of passenger, mail and military transportation at a speed of ten miles per hour. There is no danger to be apprehended from snow upon the iron rail from Missouri river to Fort Laramine; from Fort Laramine to the plains of Snake river the elevation of the road guards against it, and the entire route could be worked throughout the year. The passage of the South Pass

would be made at a point about 7,400 feet above the sea. The descent to the heads of the Big and Little Sandys, to the new forks of Green river, to the main stream, to the long plain where the line would again ascend towards the summit of the McDougal Pass, involves but slight loss of grade. The average height above the sea of the section, which is over one hundred miles in length, is from 6,900 to 7,000 feet. The passage to the first water of the Snake by McDougal's Gap can be made without ledge-cutting, upon grades of 40 feet per mile. But by detour the line can pass to the flat plains of Snake river without serious loss or gain of grade. Through this pass by detour the meat packers of old Fort Bonneville "went to Buffalo" (a technical term) throughout the year. A cut-off can be made on the Salt Lake route, if deemed expedient in permanent construction, by the line of Thompson's Pass, through which it is now proposed to build the new wagon road. This cut-off reaches the Bear river valley and the Salt Lake on grades of 50 feet, but regarding a connexion with Columbia valley and Puget's Sound is not, in my own estimation, the best line. It requires a tunnel of half a mile, and is therefore not available for a preliminary railroad. The reason for placing the wagon road through this pass is because the appropriation is so reduced, by the operations of the present year, that the more northern line cannot probably be built with the sum remaining. The northern is the shortest route to California.

Resources of the country.

This line of communication, which passes near the head of Green river, is the best approach to some of the most important sections of the interior.

Little reliable information exists of these very valuable regions, which, in view of a pending national calamity, are especially worthy the attention of government. From the arable grounds of the Salt Lake valley, through the numerous valleys and timbered regions of the Wahsatch mountains, towards the head of Wind river, to the Beaver Head, and to the St. Mary's valley of the north, occur available and peculiarly favorable locations for settlements. There are the numerous herding grounds of the Indians and mountaineers, and here are recruited and fattened in the open air and during winter the worn down cattle, mules, and horses bought up by traders from the later overland emigration. It is from these valleys that Colonel Johnson has recently been furnished with a drove of fat cattle, needed during his present necessities from wintering among the sand plains of the south. The half-breed horses raised by the mountaineers from a cross between the larger animals of the settlements and the Indian pony, reared in the open air and without forage, are some of the finest animals I have ever seen. Durham short-horned cattle, a delicate breed, and not usually thought adapted to exposure, are raised here, and wintered without shelter, upon the natural grass of the mountains. Hay is never cut by the mountaineers, yet this celebrated stock, fattened upon the bunch grass, grows larger than any I have seen in the States. John Grant, a well known trader, who has raised a large

stock of Durham milch cows and steers and American horses, winters yearly in the great valleys of the mountains, with no shelter but the common Indian lodge of dressed elk or buffalo skin.

It is very evident that if government would take steps to throw open the Black hills region and this cordon of beautiful valleys by grants of lands to actual settlers, and by providing some effectual means of transportation through the South Pass, or the pass about 30 miles north of it, the Mormon question would not long require solution by an increase of the standing army.

In this view the information gained by the late exploration is very important. If the Mormons are attacked by such forces of military troops as to be driven from their present localities, they will undoubtedly occupy the very valleys to which I refer. Reaching the wildest fastnesses of the mountains, and becoming more assimilated with the Indians, they would at length extend their predatory bands to the Saskatchawan of the north and the great eastern bison ranges. From these points they could for many years harass and obstruct all northern and central overland emigration.

Again, if they are compelled to forsake their present farms, destroy their costly irrigation ditches, and the improvements by which alone the valley of the Great Salt Lake has been made suitable for the permanent abiding place of a white population, and go to the south, or even leave the continent, our overland emigration will be deprived of those great way stations of supplies, which have been of such service to it in the interchange of cattle, horses, and the furnishing of provisions at low cost. Either of these is a conclusive argument in favor of the development of the more northern valleys by settlements.

The nation, especially the northern and central sections of the Union, cannot afford to lose the advantages of the Mormon supply stations, unless others are provided. It costs twenty (20) cents a pound to transport provisions from Missouri river to the mountains; but flour could be bought at the Mormon settlements (1854 and 1857) at four (4) cents the pound; at the emigrant road Mormon stations of the South Pass for ten (10) cents. Even should this question of Mormon hostilities eventually bear a different aspect, the development of the northern valleys by settlement is imperative.

Having been much exposed in the passes of the central mountains during two protracted explorations, with very small parties of men, and especially the last season, when the Mormons were expecting attacks from the government military forces, I wish, in this connexion, to place on record my own opinion and that of my party in favor of the masses of the Utah population. This opinion is not unimportant at a time when the public mind is so inflamed against the Mormons as to believe that no good can come of any further connexion with them. Often reduced to great straits for provisions and supplies, I was uniformly relieved, and in several instances most kindly and hospitably entertained, by that distant class of our fellow-citizens. It cannot be denied that among this peculiar people exists as much thorough push, practical energy, and determined movement as are found in the republic. Both in founding the colonies of Salt Lake and throwing open that arid desolate section to settlements, they have

overcome some of the most remarkable obstacles of nature. In fact, the initiative steps taken by this singular people first gave great impetus to our own overland emigration, by imparting knowledge of the resources of travel, and by furnishing the supplies.

Such is their aptitude to hard work under great privations, their practical knowledge of tilling the soil by irrigation, their experience of the irregular modes of subsistence in mountain life, that if their information and example could be retained to the nation by intermingling with them, or placing adjacent to them a Christian population, and by the influence of a more enlightened public opinion, the result would indeed be important.*

But there are other reasons for the development of these mountain valleys. Our hardy frontier population is now pushing up against the sand plains, and necessity will soon compel them to occupy the arable regions of the great interior.

Therefore, if we absolutely need the light military railroad as soon as it can be built to transport military supplies and troops, if the Mormons are to be fought, if we need it as soon if they are to be overcome by more peaceful means, so, too, we need it at once to solve a necessity of American progress.

The settlements of the Pacific coast have the transportation of the ocean to bring the weighty supplies and resources of civilization to their doors. Those of the eastern frontier the navigable waters of the lakes and rivers. But all water transportation must cease at the Missouri, for the whole great central interior region is without a navigable river.

The route of approach to the South Pass.

The route of the main Platte valley, which I have repeatedly described as the best approach to the South Pass, regarding the earliest practicable consummation of facile and speedy transportation by railroad, is a narrow strip of fertile, arable soil, from 10 to 20 miles in breadth, extending from the eastern settlements, across the sand plains, to the Black hills. It furnishes abundance of grass to animals of transportation, and has long been travelled by the California, Oregon and Utah wagon emigration. It is the main stem of the great forked route of the nation, going west from the northern and central States of the Union to the Pacific coast. The first 530 miles of this route reaching to Fort Laramie differs from all others across the continent, in affording a long, flat plain of gravel sub-strata, with no natural obstructions to prevent the immediate use of the light iron rail and grasshopper engine along the surface of the earth, without grading. Superior localities for settlement can be found both north and south of Platte valley. The valley of the south fork of the Platte is preferred by some mountaineers, for farming grounds, to locations north of it, but would be occupied to the mountains if a road

* The Mormons have already established settlements upon the headwaters of Salmon river, adjacent to the valleys described, and about two hundred and fifty miles north of the city of the Great Salt Lake.

passed up the main river. Mons. Dessou, a half-breed trader, who has raised large crops of Indian corn at Fort Laramie, prefers the valley of the South Platte to that of the main river. His farm at Fort Laramie was at the edge of the Black hills region, the whole of which great fertile section is adapted either to herding or agricultural purposes.

The development by railroad of the first 530 miles of this main stem of the forked emigrant road is very important, as occupying a position between the forests of timber, depots of coal, broad regions adapted to settlement, and the arable lands of the frontier. But the development of the route in a proper manner, that it may aid and further overland emigration by offering low rates of transportation when the road is worked, is as important. I will therefore refer to this subject in detail.

Loss of stock by overland emigration.

It is over two thousand miles from the starting point of the overland emigrants to the Pacific. The points of departure are the western borders of Iowa and Missouri. The emigration traverses the flat plain of Platte valley, and near the South Pass breaks up for the destinations of Utah, California, Oregon and Washington. The great stock drovers, who are in the yearly custom of crossing the plains with horses, cattle and mules, make their preparations the preceding autumn. They are thus enabled to reach the Pacific coast in a single season, with their droves low in flesh, but without over 25 per cent. loss from the number of animals. But the wagon emigration, that of mechanics, farmers, and laborers, who are seeking the Pacific shores for a home, cannot make these extensive arrangements. They reach the starting point of Missouri river later in the spring, and the grass of the plains is often eaten up by the stock driven in advance of them. Thus, with the animals broken down in the journey of the first thousand miles, they are frequently compelled to winter at Salt Lake. If, on the contrary, they push on and endeavor to keep up the character of their means of transportation by barter with the traders along the road, often by submitting to the losses of the exchange of their worn horses, oxen and mules, for the vamped up animals of the earlier emigration, or for the Indian ponies of little comparative value in the regions of their destination, they reach the western coast, broken in health, energy and means, to be exposed during the awful first winter to the tender mercies of those influences which all overland emigrants have tested, and to which it is not necessary here to allude. The bridging of streams, the removal of the artemisia shrub by fire from regions along the road, thus favoring a bunch grass growth, the giving of information to the emigrant regarding the poisonous waters, the opening of abundant sources of supply of the pure element, the building of the grand northern or southern cut-off route discovered by the wagon road expedition of the present year, will prove of aid to overland emigration, but in a national treatment of the question should only appear as adjuncts and auxiliary steps towards more important measures. To efficiently aid and promote overland emigration the

time of transit must be shortened. The point of departure should be moved thirty or forty days nearer the Pacific, and means afforded by which the emigrant can reach the new starting point and leave it at the same time of year that he now leaves Missouri or Iowa.

The passage of the overland emigration may be shortened by extending the railroad I have described over the first five hundred miles of this main stem of this great forked route of the nation to Utah, California, and Oregon. If the railroad of 530 miles, from the borders of Iowa to the Black hills, is built, and operated at such rates of fare as to place it within the command of the overland emigrant, the desideration would be accomplished. The frontier would have been moved 500 miles nearer the Pacific. The stock of the overland emigrant, fresh from the rich prairies of the west, would first put neck in yoke in the rich bunch-grass pasturage of the numerous routes which would be opened through the Black hills. Not only would the time of transit be shortened, and the loss of stock guarded against, but communities of stock raisers and herdsmen would grow up at the Black hills terminus of the road, great way stations of population soon reach the outlying farms of the Mormons, and even to those rich arable regions of the upper mountains to which I have heretofore referred. The flat inclined plane, reaching from the mouth of the Platte to the Black hills, would also be developed by settlements, and the citizens of a narrow State soon support and protect their railroad. In fact, the protection of this road is one of the least of the many arguments offered against overland rail-ways. The leading chiefs of the Indian tribes would provide for its protection. When treated like human beings, the Indians are perfectly reliable for almost any service required. This remark is justified by my own experience among them, and constant success while exploring with small parties without escort.

The development of the country would soon lead to the extension of a more permanent line, perhaps placed in some adjacent location over a broken but more advantageous region, for the support of a large population.* None of these lines of country can be opened by wagon roads. Like the rich prairies of Illinois, lying for years undeveloped in the heart of civilized communities, effective means of transit must

* "I bring this whole view of the engineering merits of the question as giving great character to a forked road, which, reaching by a main stem from the central border of eastern civilization to the Mormon settlements, would there permit of the connexion of a short branch line to Puget's Sound, and of the extension of a main trunk to California."

"This road, as first extended, would represent the word *line* as *delineated*, or placed by the requirements of location, by the trace of actual survey for preliminary service. But, as eventually elaborated, it can only be described at the present time, by the report of reconnoissance, as within the limits of all future claims of location by the word *route*. The rough road, built for the purpose of military transportation, must be placed by engineering study over a surface adapted to rapid extension, and be adjusted with great care at water crossings, summits of country, and all positions of character to postpone early communication. But it may, nevertheless, become the means of constructing a grand line, not necessarily contiguous to it, as the term would be applied in civilized regions; for, reaching by any line of approach the vicinity of the plains, and rim of the great basin, where occur sources of supply of iron, coal, building materials, and way stations of population, a preliminary road would become the carrying line for developing and transporting these resources."

"This view of the question should, also, practically refer to all routes of such undulating and broken surface as to postpone *early* communication if adopted."—(Extract from report of F. W. Lander, printed under resolution of House of Representatives of February 14, 1855.)

be provided before settlements can occur. Timber for cabins, and the appliances of civilization being borne upon the rail, as by trains of the Illinois Central railroad, the routes will be populated, but not before. This is an evident conclusion; it now costs two hundred dollars ($200) per ton to move military supplies from Missouri river to Fort Laramie, over this very line of five hundred miles, the most favorable of all routes, and the best natural wagon road in the world, by wagon trains.

Cash and credit systems, land grants, &c.

All advocates of a Pacific railroad seem to believe that the question of overland travel is settled when the road is built. This is a mistake. If the road is in the hands of a company who desire a per centage on the cost of building, and especially on workage and renewal, fares must be so high as to place the road beyond the reach of the travelling population. The basis of bills has hitherto been to have military supplies and mails go free, but the population pay. As a builder and superintendent of the workage of roads of many years' experience, I think the system should be reversed. Government desires speedy and effective military and mail transportation over our own soil, and is able and willing to pay for it. Why, then, may not contracts be made to have this transportation furnished with such arrangements, included in the contract, as will enable the carrying party to offer low fares to emigrants, until the routes are populated, and other sources of revenue have grown up. Even in reference to the land system, it requires no prophet to show that the domain west of the Missouri must be developed by railways. In many respects a desolate region, and without navigable rivers, it is interspersed with valleys, hills, and plains, of remarkable fertility, but at long distances apart. Much of the country will require irrigation. The lands must come to the settler at low rates, or he cannot afford to improve them. If given away to companies who will extend railroads to develope them, they are augmented in price to the actual settler. If no provision is made to cause these companies to run their trains at low rates to the emigrant, the whole system of development is a patronage of capital to the detriment of the poorer citizen, who, gaining no advantage from the railroad, pays two prices for his land. The unfortunate experience of the Illinois Central Railroad, in the attempt of its managers to run trains at non-paying rates, for the purpose of developing their lands, conclusively shows that some means must be provided for cheap workage, or the result will be ruinous to the company that attempts it under the mere apprehension of immediate results from the most excellent speculations in land. As to the road up the Platte, emigrants had better keep to their ox-teams and wagons than to think of paying such rates of fare as would remunerate transportation without government aid. It has been proposed to overcome these prospective liabilities by increasing the amount of land donated, so great a breadth of surface of alternate sections along the route being secured to first holders, as to warrant the company a grand bassis of stock issue,

over which they can bond and borrow. Now, beyond conflicting with the claims of the actual settler, and the truly national plea of developing the route at short notice with a population, this course of procedure inaugurated a system of credit issue over the intangible and fluctuating value of wild lands. It would place this road not only under the contingency of workage without revenue, loss of interest on dormant capital, deterioration, and renewal, but ever exposed to the mere chance of progression by the fruits of a speculation in sand plains. This would not be expedient. The public would be deceived at first, but, as the road could not pay its own expenses and per centage, and the lands of many of the alternate sections would be soon known to be valueless, public appreciation would be lost, all credit would be withheld, and the whole affair appear as a visionary folly. Congress would again and again be appealed to, and again and again compelled to make advances in money or substantial credits. But the worst feature of the case would be, that the only route to the mountains, graded and ballasted by nature for the laying of rails without delay, would be taken up and occupied by a mammoth monopoly, and prevent the extension of a road by some simple and effective mode of building. We cannot but assert, then, that the land grant system of building, not an objectionable system along the fertile border, should be applied to this project with great caution. The arable portion of Platte valley is very narrow; the adjacent scattered fertile sections limited in extent. The danger of pushing the squatter to extremity is well known, and in the fastnesses of the mountains, at a distance from civilization, he is the lord supreme of his own little domain. Moving with axe and plough in advance of this road, taking the chances of securing the best locations by his own scanty means of transportation, of fighting Indians, and irrigating sterile land plains, he possesses the indomitable spirit of the American frontier yeoman. Not always understanding the subtler distinctions of laws, which place him at the mercy of landed monopolies, he is ever ready to argue whether the patronage of capital, without corresponding advantages secured to labor, is not at conflict with a true interpretation of the strictly defined powers of a government emanating from the people, and based on the idea of elevating the working man to his true position in nature. On the other hand, the company should certainly retain all those privileges which, by legitimate speculations near depot grounds and town sites developed by their own energy and foresight, will help to reimburse them for outlay incurred, and lead to the cheap running of trains.

These remarks cannot appear out of place in reply to a resolution asking information as to the best method of building a road through the South Pass, and while the country is still suffering under the third great crisis, which, in the course of my own experience, has resulted by the literal overworking of the credit system of railroad construction, and credit issues over the basis of wearing and deteriorating railroads.

How cheap workage might be secured.

Looking at the sums expended for the last five years for military transportation along this important route, it will be seen that government can afford to pay a sum for facile means of moving troops and supplies, amounting to six per cent. per annum, on a cost of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile. Under the present contingency of the Mormon war, government could certainly afford to pay this sum per year, and continue it for a reasonable length of time.

But beyond this, government could afford to pay a certain price per mile, say five thousand dollars, ($5,000), for the establishment of a means of military defence and for the development of a portion of the public domain which no navigable river traverses, and the peculiar character of which precludes settlement, until the river of iron, the means of transit projected by human ingenuity, is applied.

But, in addition to this, government can afford to bestow on the projectors of the line sections of land at each watering station as town sites. In the working of a road of nearly level grades during the service of military transportation, trains could afford very low rates of fare to emigrants. In return for privileges accorded, its owners could even contract with government to draw cars during the two months of spring emigration at mere nominal cost, thus placing its facilities as fully at the command of the poorer class of emigrants as are the low fare steamboats of the great rivers and lakes.

The sources of emolument herein embraced are ample for building and working a road over the Platte valley route, and will cover the cost of its expansion by renewal of cross ties from the firmer timber of the mountains, and the raising of the track two feet above the flat surface of the valley to a drained, ditched, and dressed road-bed, with culvert masonry and more permanent bridges than would be used at the outset. By such a simple mode of extension government takes no part in the testing of the experiment. The very iron laid upon the earth secures, better than the most costly cordon of forts, the absolute safety of the Pacific possessions by military service, without increasing the standing army. It likewise affords the means of solving the Mormon question without difficulty, and is certainly worth to the nation thrice the amount advanced. Government, taking no part in the experiment of laying the road, or of the testing of the difficulties of doing so, applies at low cost a means of augmenting the value and of throwing open the public domain, while retaining to its own benefit *all*, and not merely one half or only alternate sections of the route developed. It retains, too, at its own option, the right of fixing the price of lands to the actual settler, or of giving portions of them away, if deemed more expedient; it provides for the cheap running of trains that the routes may be populated; it ceases to pay when the routes are populated, and it pays nothing until trains are actually running. In fact, prior to any disbursement by government, lands sold along the route will have provided for all expenditures required, and adjacent to the present border there is no existing reason why they should not thus be sold.

Reviewing, then, this whole question, we may remark that it is the desire of the nation that some step be taken towards the construction of a Pacific railroad. Congress hesitates to set apart two hundred millions of dollars for the purpose of building one road on any plea of military defence. Neither will it give up the control of the public domain to private parties to aid the attempt at building three. All routes are of extreme length, and extend over mountains and sand plains. The workage of the road, when built, its wearage and renewal are great experiments. Most especially and decidedly a national mistake is the belief that six per cent. can be paid on the dead stock or dormant capital of such a road by any future earnings. With the present means of transportation by wagons, it will require twenty years to build it, for all the bills before Congress are based on the reports of the War Department and imply permanent construction from the outset. This makes even building as well as workage an experiment

In view of the progression of practical experience of construction in our own country, of late improvements in France, and the peculiar claims of this new problem of transportation of long traffic, any road started of the class of the present day, and without comprehension of the system of expansion, must become obsolete as a means of transportation during the twenty years of its progression to the Pacific. This is evident; for after observation of the achievements of the mechanic arts even of the last ten years no individual can now define the character of a Pacific railroad twenty years from 1858.* Although bills provide for the construction of the road in ten years, the magic of a bill cannot create a road, neither can it grow up like the fabled palace of Aladdin in a single night. There is too much good sense in the nation to propose that it should not embrace all the perfections of the future, yet it must progress at once, and, if step by step, with the celerity commensurate with the importance of the undertaking

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* A doubt exists in the minds of practical individuals whether the traffic of a grand trunk overland railroad will ever support its running expenses. Hence there is an experiment to be tried. * * * * Again, should this experiment prove successful, then the grand trunk railroad of the present day would be wholly inadequate to the amount of transportation required. The broad uncultivable wastes of the American continent (over any route whatever) are unlike the present railroad routes of civilized regions. They compare with them as the drear expanse of the ocean contrasts with the inland navigable waters of our lakes and rivers. When this sea of space is to be traversed with the certainty of a paying business, and an enormous through traffic to warrant the running of trains, the locomotive engine will make passage of the level sand wastes of the wild interior at rates of speed which will startle human credulity. And when the same inventive genius which once so readily modified the costly modes of building of older nations to the means and demands of our own new and undeveloped country is called upon to grasp the broader conclusion and solve this future necessity of civilization and of progress, then the Pacific railroad will resemble the present grand trunk road of populated countries as the new British steamship Great Eastern compares with the first class steamer of the coast. Thus, while the first study of this question should be grounded on a comprehensive desire to answer at once, and in the best manner, that which is at present required, yet, in view of the grand prospective contingencies presented, it should also be definitely guided by a full apprehension of that which is liable to occur. The conclusion is, that if government should see fit to construct a railroad, necessarily in connexion with, but in preference to, a wagon road, then a railroad suited to military transportation, and to the mere testing of this experiment, is the class of road to be attempted.—*Extract from Report of F. W. Lander, printed under resolution of the House of Reps. of February* 14, 1855.

and the present needs of the country. The difficulty of choice of route is obviated by the adoption of the line of a flat plain. It is the belief of professional parties that a route of equal character exists in the south. Thus, then, we may close this statement. By extending the cheapest practical means of moving military supplies and troops to Fort Laranie, laying an iron road which can be worked by locomotives and supersede wagons, without embracing the more elaborate triumphs of steam power, and gaining many attendant advantages, we also take the simplest and most effective step towards solving the experiment of an overland railroad to the Pacific. There is no invidious selection of a route by legislation, because the only route graded and ballasted by act of nature is adopted. This route is of national position for military defence in time of war, because, while providing means of transpoaration to Utah, California, and Oregon, it is located at a distance from the frontier and cannot easily be assailed by an enemy.

Equipment and Furnishing.

No practical engineer or railroad superintendent would advise the immediate furnishing of this road throughout its length to Fort Laramie. It should be provided with turnouts and watering stations, but with no costly or ponderous works to entail cost. The first one hundred (100) miles nearest Missouri river might reasonably be provided with a small equipment for daily service. The trains could on occasion work the whole length of the line. The line could be kept in surface throughout its length without daily workage of locomotives; for it would afford like conveniences to those of a canal or of navigable waters to local emigration by being provided with light freight cars, these cars to be drawn by the animals of the population seeking location for settlement along the line. For the low tolls charged for the use of such cars the company could afford to keep the line in surface. Thus, for mail or military use, the route would always be ready for the passage of trains up the road. It would be for the interest of the population to protect it, without reference to the other modes of protection hitherto stated. The danger of destruction of a military railroad is the very least of the many arguments made against it. Although a permanent railroad is a class of line peculiarly pregnable to the most insignificant means of attack, a common line of superstructure, light rail, flat chair, hook spike, and plain cross tie, extended over a flat gravel plain, is readily renewed, and, if the line of communication is broken, can be relaid at a few hours' notice.

Conclusion.

The whole conclusion of this paper is that Congress by authorized agents can, without danger or loss to the country, and with great prospect of gain, contract for the transportation of military supplies from some point on Missouri river to Fort Laramie, the transportation to be furnished by railroad within three (3) years from the com-

mencement of the work. On the pasage of a train over the first one hundred (100) miles of road, a payment to commence upon the terms of whatever contract has been the result of proposals issued. These payments to extend ten years, by which time the route will have become populated, the expansion of the road taken care of itself, or the line worn out and superseded by a more direct and permanent one. In reference to the wooden road from Fort Laramie to the plains of the Great Basin, with its intermediate sections of iron, eventually reaching the eastern boundary of California, Congress can further safely contract for the carriage of mails throughout the year by railroad, from the point on Missouri river, in twenty days to California, requiring sufficient surety for the performance of the work; and, in view of the importance of the great advantage gained, paying such a price as will justify the wooden rail being extended at once.

The importance of this road in reference to the proposed new territory of Carson and the solution of the Mormon question is obvious. The expansion of the wooden road to a steam carrying line need not be immediately provided for by government. In reference to this expansion, but out of the limits of treatment of a report relating to railroads through the South Pass, I may remark that north of the Wind river mountain lies a route of the Snake river, through a less elevated region of country. This route may, on exploration, offer greater facilities for railroad workage, during winter, and regarding difficulty from snow than that of the South Pass. It extends through a pass used by the Shoshonee tribe of Indians, in returning from "buffalo" during the winter season. I have reason to suppose that the explorations of Lieut. Warren, an able and scientific topographical engineer, will be extended so near the pass as to permit of the connexion of it with the base line of his system of examinations The resources of the country will undoubtedly engage his attention; but the more practical building question, although beyond their field of labor, might properly be observed by the civil engineers of the wagon road, if directed by the department, under the following statement of a portion of my report to you of the 4th instant:

"If you think it proper to have a route explored from Fort Hall to the north fork of the Humboldt river, and desire the connexion of the important general reconnoissances of last summer, with other surveys pursued north of latitude 43°, which, I am unofficially informed, are to be continued next season, it is a question whether it should be done out of the present appropriation. But it would be an omission of engineering duty not to call your attention to this subject. The new northern line from the South Pass to Fort Hall loses much of its character if it is not connected with the valley of the Humboldt by a more direct route than is now travelled by emigrants."

"Again, reaching the great plains of the Snake, either from the east, say Fort Thompson, on Wind river, or from the south, say Green river valley, approaches are fully practicable to the unopened agricultural regions of the Deer Lodge and Beaver Head vallies, and to the Flat Head or St. Mary's valley of the north. Both of these reconnoissances might properly be embraced in the programme of future engineering work, at the discretion of the department. The more

westerly one from Fort Hall, towards the north fork of the Humboldt river, should, however, be pursued, as the legitimate deduction from, and conclusion of the engineering service of the last season. The one towards the north, although as important to the country, can only be embraced within the programme of survey of the engineers of the wagon road expedition, for the purpose of connecting their work with the base line of accurate surveys of other parties." * * * * * "An additional appropriation of eight thousand dollars ($8,000) would cover the whole field."

"*Pacific Railroad.*"

"The House of Representatives has just passed a resolution, enclosed in your letter of this date, calling for information of railroad routes through the South Pass. I gained much information of railroad routes through the South Pass during the exploration of last season, and will immediately transmit to you such a report in reply to the resolution as can be made up without interfering with the work entrusted to my charge by your instructions. But such contradictory opinions exist among unprofessional parties, as to the value of engineering reconnoissance, that it might seem proper to have this information tested by survey. My own view of Pacific railroad exploration has been to defer all costly mapping, engraving and elaboration of rough field data, until more accurate surveys were obtained than I believe have yet been carried on, or until the lines of routes are actually placed."*

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* *Railroad reconnoissance.*—To look; to view; the study of country with limited use of instruments; to procure information of its characteristics regarding railroad construction.

Report of reconnoissance.—To describe and submit conclusions from inferences drawn.

Railroad survey.—Instrumental examinations, by which surfaces are measured.

Report of survey.—To state, by accurate deductions, from data gained.

Explorations of the wild interior, for the purpose of ascertaining the most economical and practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific, are reconnoissances rather than surveys. They are engineering studies of *routes* or belts of country, often of two hundred miles in breadth, of two thousand miles in length, extending from the verge of the eastern border to the Pacific, of which the characteristics are to be known regarding railroad construction.

Routes are not lines; several lines might occupy relative positions on a single route.

The lineal section, rapidly placed by the labors of a single season, and presented as the result of a Pacific railroad exploration, must not always be presumed to be a profile of the preferable, or the very best trace for location existing upon the divison examined. From the limited time prescribed for making these examinations, and from the vast extent of country explored, the first line of barometric levels does not always occupy the best position of the route to which applied.

The engineering features of the whole broad division passed over are connected with this base line, and stated in the form of opinions or convictions forced upon the mind of the engineer by former experience of the necessities of location in all varieties of country.

No elaboration in office of the rough data of field reconnoissance can entitle them to be regarded as the results of survey. When the preferable route is selected, by the comparisons of reconnoissance, the location line of that route will be placed by careful instrumental survey, and it may then be accurately delineated; but the lineal section of barometric levels, with which the side examinations of reconnoissance have been connected, must not be supposed to occupy that position. Presented as the profile of a route, when *not* accurately placed, it will lead to erroneous conclusions on its merits; and even *when* accurately placed, the mere approximations of the instrument used do not furnish a result regarding minor undulations of surface. Again, from the small scale on which a profile of two thousand miles of line must be presented, the remarkable differences between the flat plain over which rail may be used without grading and the broken country, which needs costly and tedious operations for reduction to grade, are not perceptible.—(Extracts from report of F. W. Lander, printed under resolution of House of Representatives of February 14, 1855.)

"For the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) such a survey as is pursued in civilized regions can be carried from the South Pass, across the dividing range of the Wahsatch mountains, to the plains of Snake river and to those of the Great Basin, and the actual amount of work be shown in profile section, as taken by the spirit level along the whole surface of a located line. The barometric approximations of an unplaced line, put upon such scales as have been presented to the country, perplex, confuse, and mislead the unprofessional observer. Such a survey as I describe, and which, if connected with the wagon road expedition, can be made for $10,000, would fix the character of the forked route of the South Pass. The northern branch of this route to Puget's Sound was explored by me in 1854. The southern fork of it, through Humboldt river valley, has been examined by numerous individuals. All operations of the study of this national subject can be carried on at less expense when connected with large expeditions organized for other purposes. I have not hitherto thought it proper to allude to the subject of a Pacific railroad in my correspondence with the department beyond the statement of my report of December 1, 1857, that numerous routes," &c.

"But if it is assumed by Congress that the wagon road is an adjunct to a Pacific railroad, or that the duty of the engineer of the wagon road is to cover the subject of Pacific railroad building, I suggest the propriety of a fund being provided for carrying on the work and the manner in which it might be used."

Schedule of lines from the valley of the Platte to the waters of Snake and Bear rivers.

The Wind River mountains breaking down to a flat plain at the South Pass, divide the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Gulf of California or its affluent, Green river.

The Wahsatch mountains divide the waters of Green river from those of the Great Salt Lake and its affluent, Bear river.

This range also divides the waters of Green river from the great Snake. Just north of the Wind River mountains, latitude 43° 30′, occurs the Buffalo gap, affording passage to a break down of the Wahsatch mountains at the head of Green river, and to the tributaries of the Snake.

Railroad lines to Snake or Columbia river.

A line from the South Pass skirting the southern base of the Wind River mountains to the head of Green river and Onion creek to the Snake.

A line from the South Pass skirting the southern base of the Wind River mountains, and by Little Jackson's river to the Snake.

A line from the South Pass to Marsh creek and through McDougal's gap to the Snake. This is the direct route of parallel 43°. It reaches Great John Gray's river, a main tributary of the Snake, by a tunnel of half a mile, and is a route for permanent construction.

All the above lines find excellent passage to the Salt Lake Basin, west of the valley of Bear river, and, with the exception of the McDougal route, require no tunnels.

Lines to the plains of the Great Basin by Bear river.

A line in a due westerly direction from the South Pass to the mouth of Piney creek; thence south along the base of the hilly country to the Labarge; thence in a direction north of west up Labarge creek to the foot hill springs of the Wahsatch mountains has a tunnel section of two miles. It was examined by John F. Mullowny. The tunnel gives a passage to the valley of Smith's Fork, the great tributary of Bear river. Thence the passage to Salt Lake is a flat plain, with the necessity of some few bridge crossings of Bear river of 150 feet in length, in an excellently timbered country.

The passage to the Salt Lake valley by this line involves great loss of directness, but the route after tunneling is nearly level.

A line from the foot hill springs of Labarge creek through the Wahsatch mountains by a tunnel of one and a half miles to the head of the upper branch of Smith's Fork; thence by a tunnel of half a mile to the head of Salt river, a great tributary of the Snake, is probably a preferable line, and offers opportunities of connexion with Oregon and Puget's Sound by eight hundred miles of branch road.

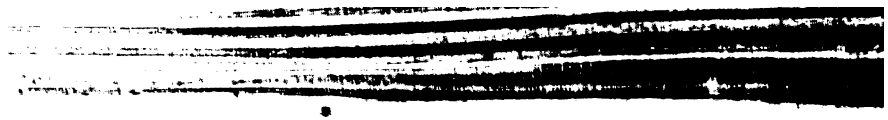
All of the above lines, which reach the waters of Snake river, afford favorable routes of connexion with Puget's Sound and Oregon.

A map.

The work of the large map of the wagon road explorations of the present year, delineating these routes and the wagon roads, can be reduced and placed upon the lithographed map of the Pacific Railroad Explorations in about three days, free of expense to the department. This lithographed map is now in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing. The engraving to fill up the blank spaces will cost about fifteen dollars, ($15.) The maps can then be furnished by the printers in New York at seven dollars ($7) per hundred. They can be delivered eight days after the order is received. It may not seem expedient to you to have the large wagon road map printed at the present time. Many additions will be made to it during next summer, and the engraving of so much work would postpone so long the transmission of the map to Congress as to prevent its being of immediate service in illustrating the present hurried report.

The general description of the lines of the route of the South Pass, and which permits any map of the central interior illustrating them, is that the route passes west from the South Pass, along the 43d parallel, to a point south of Fort Hall, and thence in a direction south of west to the valley of Humboldt river. The connexion line to Oregon and Puget's Sound passes northwest in the vicinity of the valleys of the Snake and Columbia, from a point of departure near the South Pass.

The very imperfect manner in which I have replied to the terms of the resolution, and the discursive style of my remarks, may be excused, when it is known that the report has been written during the last ten days, at intervals of time not occupied by the regular business of the office.



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